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# THE BRITISH CALIFORNIAN

January, 1902

REPRESENTATIVE PAPER OF 80,000 BRITISH-BORN RESIDENTS OF CALIFORNIA  
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE BRITISH SOCIETIES.



[See page 10]

[From "The Municipal Journal."]



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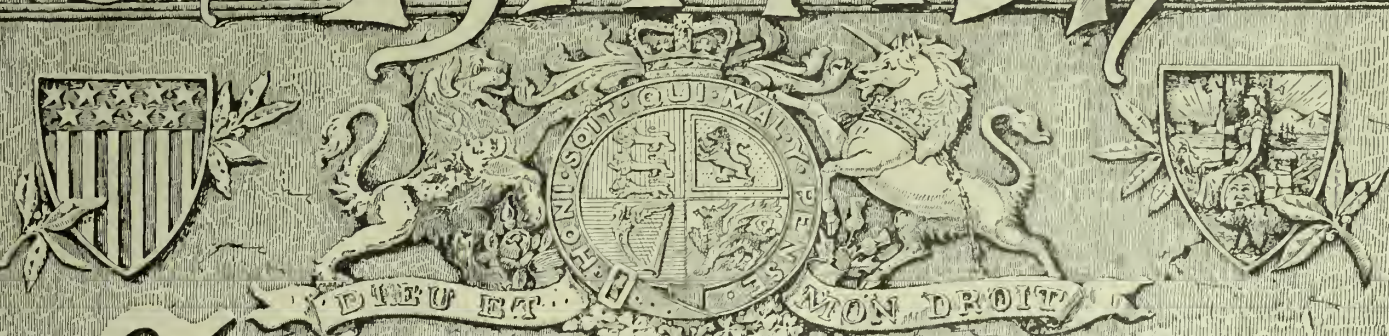
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# The British - - Gallifor Field.



ROSEWELL DES.

VOL. X, No. 4. SAN FRANCISCO. JANUARY, 1902

A MONTHLY RECORD OF BRITISH AND BRITISH AMERICAN PROGRESS.  
NON-SECTARIAN IN RELIGION. NON-PARTISAN IN POLITICS.

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CHARLES B. SEDGWICK - - - - - Editor

OUR readers have our best wishes for a prosperous and happy year.

THE *Ledger* of Philadelphia at least is sane. It says: "The nations that are asking us to put an end to the South African war seem to overlook the trouble we are having to end our own."

THE census report shows that one-tenth of the adult males of the United States cannot read. There is still some hope, then, that the newspapers will not be able to entirely convert us into a nation of ignoramuses.

RUDYARD KIPLING once said that in his opinion half of the people of San Francisco were crazy. He had never witnessed the welcoming of a new year in our streets or he would have had no reason to spare the other half.

A LONDON magistrate has rendered a decision that when a railway carriage is full those inside have a right to keep others out. If the same law holds good here, the problem of preventing the overcrowding of street cars is solved. Some public-spirited citizen might earn the everlasting gratitude of the community by putting the matter to test.

CHICAGO is rapidly becoming a city of fads, like Paris. The latest innovation is the "Insomnia Society," whose object is to "wage war against sleep." In the opinion of the Society, "millions of people are wasting their lives by unnecessary sleep; it is a sure sign of laziness, and lazy people are not wanted in Chicago."

The *modus operandi* by which slumber is to be routed is not stated, but let us help out the Society in its aims by suggesting that the members always have a baby in the household.

CHRISTMAS Day in San Francisco was made noteworthy by the valorous attack of a thousand soldiers on two saloons, the buildings being wrecked and much stabbing and skull cracking being incident. With this evidence before us, and the recollection of a recent similar outbreak in which six hundred warriors clamored like demons for the life of one lone woman defending her property, we fear that a certain pedant and some local editors are a trifle in error in their assumption that the only soldier bullies are those who wear red coats.

THE *Cosmopolitan Magazine* has hit upon a novel scheme for advertising itself. It has prepared a petition to President Roosevelt requesting his intervention in South Africa, and copies have been sent indiscriminately to Protestant churches in the United States, with a circular letter asking the pastor to read it from the pulpit. Not a few unsophisticated divines in San Francisco and the rural districts, allowing their prejudices to get away with their discretion, have fallen victims to the scheme, with the result that there have been some great "calls down" in those churches having Britishers in their congregations. Some of the apologies offered by the misguided pastors are most abject, and would be highly amusing were they less pitiable.

The Protestant churches in America get no inconsiderable portion of their support from residents of British birth, and it would be disastrous indeed were this sustaining element to be alienated by the introduction of Irish-American politics into the pulpit.

ONE cannot help admiring the invincible optimism of Mr. Chamberlain, however much we may dissent from his views or deprecate some of his measures. He is like an echo from the heroic past, when there were thousands of Chamberlains in a generation, instead of one, as now—when the kind of men that made the Empire were common.

Notwithstanding the puerile complainings and the womanish apprehensions of many of the leading lights of finance, trade and politics in Great Britain, Mr. Chamberlain is as cheery as ever over the commercial outlook. A dispatch, reporting his recent address at Birmingham, says that while fully admitting the necessity of finding new markets and keeping abreast of modern times and methods, Chamberlain saw no sign of any imminent or pressing danger to British trade. He said: "During the last five years we have enjoyed an absolutely unparalleled condition of trade, and for the future the prospects are exceedingly good."

And Mr. Chamberlain is correct in his facts. Never has Great Britain been so prosperous as in recent years, and never has her outlook been brighter. Because some other countries, owing to unusual conditions, have done as well of late it does not follow that Great Britain has entered upon a decline, as many economists seem to reason. The world—in its commercial possibilities—is twice as big as it was twenty years ago, and is growing larger every day. There is room for the full commercial development of each of the progressive and aspiring nations, with Great Britain still in her customary place. Such are her advantages that she can easily hold it with half the energy required to be put forth by her rivals. Only her own stupidity can put her back. And the most stupid thing that the people of Great Britain could possibly be guilty of were to pay heed to the hollow exultations of foreign rivals or the groundless forebodings of home croakers. In the spirit of confidence displayed by Mr. Chamberlain the nation has conquered, and while it remains with her people, she will never fail.



THE London "Times" now contends that the balance of trade is in Britain's favor. This being the case, it is pertinent to enquire what the "Times" has been blubbing about the past year.

MR. ORLANDO H. BAKER, the Consul in Sydney for the United States, has received two letters from American business firms, asking whether communications to Australian merchants should be written in English or "in the language of the country."

THE *Land of Sunshine* after a brief and unsavory existence characterized mainly by a vicious hostility to everything British has joined the great majority in the journalistic graveyard, and the good people in the sunny south whom the sheet so injuriously misrepresented feel that the new year opens under happy auspices.

A DISPATCH from New York states that Jan Kubelik, the violinist, was mobbed by women who wanted to kiss him and secure a lock of his hair. Such occurrences are quite common in American cities whenever a long-haired fiddler or pianist from Europe put in an appearance, and it is open to the moralists to place the blame for these disgusting exhibitions. Is it that the emotions of woman are at fault, or is there something so baneful in music that it hath charms to arouse sensual desires in the most virtuous feminine breast? There is an obvious connection between the two, and in the interest of decent womanhood the phenomenon should be inquired into.

THE Netherlands Railway Company had the audacity to for libel. The directors of the railway admitted being brought suit in a London Court against an English author under the allegiance and protection of a hostile State, and the jury found that the plaintiffs were alien enemies and entered judgment for the defendant. In any other country, under the circumstances, the plaintiffs would have been promptly arrested. The incident serves to show, however, that the Dutch, like the Irish, while loud in their avowals that there is no justice in England, contradict themselves by their actions in rushing thither to obtain it whenever they feel themselves aggrieved by Englishmen.

ALAS, no; there are no concentration camps in the Philippines. The unfortunate non-combatants are deprived of the shelter of their homes whenever it is thought advisable by the invaders, and left to their fate. Thus, for instance, in the Island of Samar, General Smith has just ordered all male Filipinos to leave their homes and families on the coast towns and take to the interior, but no provision for their care has been made. And the Atlanta "Constitution's" correspondent, Mr. Obl, informs his paper that in Cebu "general orders have been issued that whosoever shall in any way give aid and comfort to the enemy shall be visited with dire punishment; that his house shall be burned over his head and that he himself shall be dealt with as severely as is possible."

IRISH pro-Boers in Minneapolis have embarked on a new enterprise, even more amusing to the Briton with a sense of the ridiculous than any yet, and there have been some funny ones. In the London "Times" we find the following particulars:

A leaflet entitled "Cronje Advocate," is being printed and distributed by an Irish printing office in Minneapolis. It contains the programme of a "Cronje League," which it describes as "an organization of liberty-loving patriots who are to raise money to assist the Boers in their war to preserve their Republic from being conquered by the Monarch of England." It "proposes to get Cronje and his co-patriots free from their St. Helena prison," and then "invade England! Not with armed army! But by a few determined, fearless Boers, cool-headed and with a definite purpose in view. One hundred men would not be needed. In fact, twenty could do it. The torch is a more powerful weapon than dynamite. Twenty men renting rooms in two separate places about four blocks apart would form a circle over ten miles in circumference. Add fifteen to twenty shops or offices inside this circle, and let a fire start in all of these picked places at the same time, and the opportunities that would follow to keep spreading Kitchener's method of making war in South Africa would leave little of London to pay taxes to keep Kitchener and his gang," &c. The Cronje League also considers that "the time is about ripe for the Boer Republics to put a few privateers on the sea."

CHAMBERLAIN has the happy knack of saying the right thing at the right time. His recent speech in Edinburgh had the effect of stifling, for the nonce, the pro-Boer agitation in Germany, and now his remarks at Birmingham last week are causing no little uneasy speculation on the continent. Mr. Chamberlain advocates—in view of the almost universal hatred and jealousy of Great Britain—a policy of "splendid isolation, surrounded and supported by our colonial kinsfolk." He hints at a commercial, rather than a political exclusion, and this is what is frightening the countries having extensive trade relations with the British Empire. That there is something more than empty talk in Mr. Chamberlain's manifesto, something of a serious threat, in fact, is suggested by the action of the Secretary of State for India in declining German tenders for railway material on account of the hostility to Great Britain prevalent in Germany. The German will stand a great deal with equanimity, but all of fortitude and dignity forsakes him the moment his pocket is threatened. In that moment he is ready to concede anything to save himself. Thus Mr. Chamberlain's declaration was singularly fit and well-timed. Those few words will do more to bring the unreasoning Teuton to his senses than tons of newspaper argument, and, besides, conveniently serve to convey a hint to the other nations. Great Britain and her colonies are in a position to irretrievably bankrupt the German nation by the withdrawal of trade privileges now enjoyed by the latter people, just as the countries comprising the British Empire have it in their power to cause in the United States such a disastrous panic and subsequent depression as the country could not possibly recover from in fifty years—if ever. And all this with little or no damage to Great Britain, her colonies and dependencies, the British Empire being strong enough to stand alone.

The best advantage Britain enjoys is not her wealth, her splendid army, her matchless navy, but the markets, world-scattered, which she controls or is in a position to control. And seeing that the day for magnanimity toward the foreigner is passed, that its practice has proven a failure—that generosity has bred selfishness; liberty, intolerance; and kindness, hatred—Mr. Chamberlain in advising his countrymen to use their best weapon in defense of their rights and well-earned privileges shows himself a true statesman and patriot—the greatest of his day.

THE American is never a bore—except when he gets started on an exposition of the greatness of his country. Usually his business brevity follows him in his social intercourses, and this no doubt explains the ready welcome, or good-natured tolerance, with which he is received everywhere abroad. In the *People's Friend* we find a rather amusing story which will serve to illustrate this point. It is the story of the visit of a person who it is not thought necessary to hint was an American. "He was tall and thin and alert and followed his card so quickly that Jan Maclaren had barely time to read it before his visitor was in the room. Then the visitor spoke as follows: 'My name is Elijah K. Higgins and I am a busy man. You are also busy and have no time to fool away. Four days is all I can give to the United Kingdom, and I wish to shake hands with you. Good-bye, I am off to Drunmochty.'" And so the visit ended.

MR. BELL, British Commercial Agent in Chicago, in a recent address said that the employment of old men was a more serious question in the United States than in Great Britain. He did not know what became of the old employes, but it was a fact that a man of 45 who was without employment found it most difficult to find anything to do. He believed that this question was going to be a serious one in the United States.

No need to worry. The increasing strenuousness of life in the United States is making provision that there shall be no old men. The worker will drop in his tracks.

WITH the avowed purpose of resisting feminine fascinations a number of Chicago college youths have formed a celibacy club, giving their organization the name of "Knights of the Marble Heart." This need not discourage the girls, nor alarm the sociologists. With men, an avowed resolution not to do a thing is confession of a latent weakness in that particular direction, and in view of the irresistibility of woman the only danger is that these young men who are "never going to marry" will terminate their careers in jail for bigamy.



IN the "Life of Lord Russell of Killowen," just issued by a London publisher, we find the following extract from Lord Russell's diary recording his visit to San Francisco in 1883:

"We dined with a Mr. Oliver, a great friend of Mother Mary Baptist, a warm-hearted and genuine Irishman and Catholic. He is one of the many millionaires of this place. We met several representative Irishmen and Catholics. Among them Mr. Tobin, senior, and Mr. or Colonel Tobin, junior, father and son, who are respectable lawyers here. Colonel Tobin commands a volunteer local regiment, and he has under him men of '48 and '66, and even a man who took part in the Tallaght episode on the borders of Dublin a few years ago. There were many shades of political opinion expressed and represented, from pure Whiggism to ultra-Parnellism, or, perhaps more properly, Healyism. All, however, agreed in two things: the first that at bottom there is little love for England among the American people; and secondly, that among the majority of the Irish, of all classes and position, the feeling is one of implacable, irreconcilable hatred of England. It is a mistake, too, to suppose that this feeling is confined to the lower order, or to what may be described as the rowdy element. Far from it! It extends to men of means, of education and position, who are utterly opposed to the politicians of the dynamite and murder calibre. Colonel Tobin said he had no doubt that in San Francisco alone he could raise at least 12,000 men who, without thought of pay, or of consequences to themselves or their business, would fight in any war by the side of any people against England. I doubt if there be much exaggeration in this statement."

Since Colonel Tobin made the alleged statement that he could raise 12,000 men in San Francisco "who would fight in any war by the side of any people against England" the British-Boer war has gone into history, and by the records of the Irish-American participation in that conflict it would appear that Tobin singularly neglected to take advantage of a splendid opportunity to make good his boast. We are inclined to think, however, that Colonel Tobin was merely indulging in empty bluster, with a view, perhaps, to impressing the distinguished visitor with the importance of the family Tobin—a weakness for which certain members of it are not a little renowned. Sure it is, that Colonel Tobin too well knew of the quality of the local anti-British Irish to be sincere in his declaration. Twelve thousand rebel Irish he might raise to blather on the street corners and "fight England" in resolutions, but that he could raise even one-tenth of twelve thousand *fighters*—the idea is too funny to be considered seriously. Why! with all their pro-Boer meetings and the extensive recruiting done by such influential leaders as Father Yorke, not a hundred Hibernians in this city or state could be induced to take up arms in vengeance of their alleged "wrongs" when the best of opportunities offered. And it will never be any different.

The truth of the matter is that that class of Irishmen which for want of a better name may be termed "rebel," have sadly degenerated in late years, particularly the section in America. There is nothing in them but loud-mouth braggadocio. They have too long been the sport and plaything of low politicians to retain the respect or confidence of their fellow citizens, and somehow the disesteem in which they are held by all sane and upright people has impressed itself upon their sensitive minds, gradually killing what manliness was originally there.

And it is a pity; for in the splendid achievements of those of Irish birth who have kept themselves worthy of their blood we have an example of the possibilities at one time before the entire race. Contrast the clean, valorous Irishmen who have won glory under the common banner of the Kingdom in South Africa, with the miserable band of degenerates found, when Cronje was rounded up, skulking in a hole in the ground, and bemoaning the lack of whiskey! Even the Boers despised them. The sin of "implacable hatred" had led them to moral death, as it will inevitably lead all men who allow it to predominate over the better instincts.

A communication to the Department of Trade and Commerce (Canada) shows that trade is often swayed by sentiment. For years Germany has supplied the millions of wooden soles extensively used in the large iron and mining districts of England. Recent expression in Germany of hostility to England, coupled with Canada's patriotic stand for the Empire, has evidently brought about a determination among the importers of these wooden wares to buy them in Canada, if possible, rather than in Germany.



Redding, Cal., Jan. 2, 1902.

Editor British-Californian:

Dear Sir: A few days ago I was shown a copy of your paper, and it is unnecessary to say I was pleased to read something that was not abusive of the Old Country and the British soldier. I regret to note that most of your San Francisco papers are given to vilification of the British, and I fail to understand it. Every incident of the war in South Africa is made to appear to the disadvantage or disgrace of Tommy Atkins. You will remember the long editorials a few weeks ago on the idiocy of the British officers in dragging pianos about with them. I herewith enclose a letter from my brother who has been fighting continually in South Africa since the war started. He began at Durban and fought all the way to Middleburg; thence to Veillers Pass in Cape Colony after De Wit; then back again to Winburg, and finally to Durban once more to swear in more men for Thorneycrofts—in which time he has six bars to his medal, and has been in thirty-eight distinct "scrap" not counted as fights. You will see what he says about the piano business. Yours faithfully,

W. J. B. MARTIN.

\* \* \* \*

The letter from Africa is dated Durban, November 19, 1901, and in part runs as follows:

"Now as to the newspaper yarns about pianos, harmoniums and furniture, I give you my word, which you can pass on to your Boer friends, that our column has traveled and fought day after day, right up to Heidelberg. After that we had orders to take certain farms, that is, bring the families into laager, with what furniture they wanted. Many a one I had to take under fire, but I, as well as every man on this painful duty, acted our best. The women always stood out for the piano, or harmonium, or stove, and we had to comply with their wishes and load these up for them, as well as many other things. The fighting or mobile columns never had such a thing as a piano, or any other luxury. On the contrary, we fight on harder lines than the Boers do. The pictures you see of Tommy carrying furniture, etc., about are true only in the way that Tommy is carrying it for the Boer women—and for their use, not ours. These reports are d— sickening. Many unfortunate people would be glad to swap places with the Boer prisoners, who have the best of everything."

#### CONDITIONS IN THE NEW COLONIES.

The British authorities in the Transvaal have decided to permit the restarting of 100 stamps in the gold mine batteries per week. The native labor difficulty with the Portuguese has been overcome, and it is expected that the opening of the new year will witness a remarkable revival of mining and commercial activity in Johannesburg and other places in the Transvaal. A general optimistic feeling prevails already, and there are said to be evidences of the commencement of a boom.

The present financial position in the Transvaal is a hopeful one. Civil administration was begun with the resources furnished by the late Government's bank balances, amounting to about £100,000. Later a sum of £1,500,000 was voted by the Imperial Parliament for the two colonies, but it is understood that not more than £250,000 of this vote will be required.

The revenue receipts are now almost equal to the expenditure, in spite of the fact that considerable advances have been made to municipalities. Thus the Johannesburg municipality received about £60,000, while about £50,000 was similarly furnished to Pretoria. The expenditure thus reckoned is, of course, exclusive of the cost of maintaining the burgher camps and the constabulary.

An indication of the growth of the revenue is given by the fact that the customs, which averaged £14,000 per month during the last quarter of 1900, reached an average of £44,000 per month for the quarter ending with September in the present year. Last month's customs receipts were £70,000, an amount equal to about two-thirds of the monthly average before the war.

In six months the British Government has spent £480,000 on 40,000 Boer women and children, provided with doctors, nurses and schools, as well as shelter and food.



## BRITISH NEWS IN BRIEF.

*Important Events not Chronicled in the Daily Press.*

The Johannesburg Stock Exchange has reopened.

The Pretoria dynamite factory has started work.

Toronto's population is 13,538 above the government return.

The King has fixed the date of the Coronation for Thursday, June 26.

Canada's aggregate trade for the past five months reached \$190,000,000.

The Imperial Institute, London, is to be transferred to the British nation.

Ninety-four new Baptist chapels have been opened in Great Britain during 1901.

Exeter Cathedral bells are being re-hung for the Coronation at a cost of £1,400.

Mr. Philip Watts of Armstrongs has been appointed director of Naval Construction.

The Queen Victoria Memorial Fund at the Mansion-house now amounts to £200,000.

The Dominion Iron and Steel Company contemplates an invasion of the American market.

A proclamation has been issued at Pretoria prohibiting the establishment of betting houses in the Transvaal.

The total Roman Catholic population of the British Empire is ten and a half millions, of which 3,549,000 are Irish.

It appears that in recent years the Presbyterians have spent nearly £300,000 on missions in the New Hebrides group.

Mr. A. Blue, Chief Commissioner of the Dominion Census, has announced the population of greater Montreal as 350,669.

Two hundred rifle clubs, with a membership of over 25,000, are now affiliated with the National Rifle Association, England.

Miss Florence Nightingale has completely recovered from her recent cold and is now in the enjoyment of fairly good health.

At the coming coronation ceremonies Queen Alexandra will wear the crown made for Mary of Modena, the consort of James II.

George Lohmann, perhaps the finest all-around cricketer that ever lived, died of consumption at Matjesfontein at the early age of thirty-six.

By an overwhelming majority the Northumberland miners have negatived the proposal to join the Miners' Federation of Great Britain.

Fifteen hundred pounds has been given by Sir John Long "to promote the teaching of the songs of Scotland" among the school-children of Dundee.

The Ottawa Car Company has completed a pontoon bridge for the British War Office. This is the first order of the kind ever placed in Canada.

The gravestone of the late Mr. G. L. Pilkington, the famous missionary, has been selected for the foundation of the new Cathedral of Uganda.

At the present moment nineteen armoured ships are being built for the Navy in private yards, and thirteen similar vessels in the royal dockyards.

H. M. S. Good Hope, the magnificent new war vessel which the Cape Government has presented to the British Navy, has dropped anchor at Spithead.

To commemorate King Edward's birthday, November 9th, the people of Bloemfontein, Orange County, planted 16,000 trees on land chosen for a forest station.

It is understood that some of the Nova Scotia farmers this year will realize more than \$8,000 from their apples, and many will get more than \$5,000 each.

About £2,000,000 were spent on the great Chenab irrigating canal in India; but the crops of last year from the irrigated lands are valued at twice that amount.

Mr. Chamberlain announces that, in view of colonial opinion, the Government does not propose to make any material changes in the Imperial Court of Appeal.

Mr. T. Burt, M. P., states that never since statistical records were first kept has the general level of wages in the United Kingdom risen so high as in 1900.

Thirteen shipbuilding yards on the Wear during the past year have turned out 270,329 tons of shipping between them—7,547 tons in excess of the output for 1900.

The English language is now the official language of Malta, and—despite considerable ecclesiastical influence—the majority of the people voted that it should be so.

Chinamen are the merchant seamen of the future, says a consular report from Shanghai. Over 1,500 British vessels entered the port last year manned by Chinese crews.

Nearly £10,000 worth of music was enjoyed by the people of London in the parks and open spaces under the control of the London County Council during the past summer.

It is said that one of the shafts of the Dominion Coal Company, C. B., is the largest in the world. The output of coal is about 2,000 tons a day. The shaft is 911 feet deep.

The new regulations concerning native labor for the Rand mines are of a distinctly paternal kind. The native in future is to be treated as a child instead of, as formerly, a slave.

A trooper in the Border Scouts, who has seen a good deal of fighting in Northwestern Cape Colony, speaks in terms of high praise of the bravery of the half-castes fighting on the British side.

Mr. Herbert Draper's picture, "Tristram and Iseult," exhibited in this year's Royal Academy, has been purchased by the Corporation of Liverpool for their permanent collection of pictures.

Sheriff Hubert Hamilton, of Edinburgh, son of the distinguished metaphysician, Professor Sir William Hamilton, of Edinburgh University, has died in Newcastle, in his sixtieth year.

The farms in Bloemfontein, Koroka and Thaba N'Chu districts are laden with fruit, the crop being the best since 1885. Natives in Thaba N'Chu district have now plowed over 10,000 acres.

A novel traveling lighthouse has been placed at Dover. It can be moved seaward on rails as the lengthening of the Admiralty pier, in connection with the national harbor works, progresses.

Lord Milner, speaking at a reception held by the Johannesburg Caledonian Society, said he believed that a considerable Caledonian element was a guarantee of strength in any community.

The annual criminal statistics of the Dominion of Canada for the past year, show that of the criminals 183 were Baptists, 2,240 Roman Catholics, 901 Episcopalians, 547 Methodists, 411 Presbyterians.

Owing to the new Australian Commonwealth tariff, steamers leaving New Zealand for Australia are practically without cargo. The shipping companies are complaining and the outlook is gloomy.

The news of the death of Sir William MacCormack was received in Dublin with deep regret. Sir William was a North of Ireland man, and was one of, if not the most successful, surgeons in London.

The Yarmouth herring voyage of the East Coast fishermen closes, having broken all previous records. Some of the boats have earned £2,000, the average for the fleet being between £1,000 and £1,200 per boat.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, Mass., has appointed a committee to make arrangements for the visit which the Honorable Artillery Company of London is to make to that city in 1903.

Complete control of the stock of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, whose works are at Sydney, has now been obtained by Canadians, and Mr. James Ross, of Montreal, has been elected managing director.

A new feature has this season marked the Lincolnshire potato trade, a good demand having sprung up from America, and several substantial orders for the United States have been fulfilled through London merchants.

The Bridge House Estates Committee have completed their arrangements for the widening of London Bridge, and two months hence will meet at the Guildhall to receive tenders from those desirous to carry out the work.



Arthur Ives Egan, the young hero of twenty-three life-saving exploits in Lake Michigan, has been decorated by King Edward VII., and is the only American who has ever enjoyed that distinction under similar circumstances.

General Obregon, the newly appointed Spanish Governor of Algeciras, paid a visit to Sir George White at Gibraltar, and referred in eloquent terms to the courage, skill and energy with which Sir George had defended Ladysmith.

The Lord Mayor and sheriffs attended in State a special service held at St. James' Church, Garlickhythe, London, on December 10th, in commemoration of the 219th anniversary of the opening of the church after the Great Fire of London.

The executive committee of dockers of Amsterdam have decided to abandon the proposal to boycott British commerce owing to want of support on the part of foreign countries, and to internal dissensions among the Dutch workmen.

Messrs. Stewart, cast-iron pipe makers, of Glasgow, Scotland, have ordered 20,000 tons of Nova Scotia iron from the Dominion Iron Company, at a price which, they believe, will enable them to compete with the American and German makers.

The invention of a new machine gun, which, it is stated is capable of firing bullets at the same rate as the Maxim gun, with a range of 6,000 yards, is interesting British military circles. The bullet is of .5-inch caliber. The cartridge is very lengthy.

Two hundred old people, whose ages altogether amounted to 16,314 years, have received half a sovereign apiece from the magistrates' poor-box at Brighton. Charles Green, one of the recipients, is 107 years old, and still retains all his faculties.

Mrs. Robert Williamson, sister of the great Scottish geologist, Hugh Miller, has died at the residence of her son, Hugh Miller Williamson, Galt, Ont., at the age of 76 years. She was a native of Cromarty, and had lived in the Galt district for forty years.

The King has resigned the Chancellorship of the University of Wales, but has assumed the title of "Protector." Mr. E. H. Griffiths, fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, has been elected principal of the University College of South Wales.

Ontario is unique in that it is the only maker of arsenic on the continent. Last year the Canadian Gold Fields Company, Limited, produced 606,000 pounds of arsenic of an estimated value of \$22,725 as a by-product of its gold-milling operations.

The report on Hongkong for the past year shows a revenue of three and one-quarter million dollars, exclusive of land sales and another item which together amount to nearly a million dollars more. For the past five years the revenue has steadily increased.

The Government of Australia proposes to establish a Royal Military College in the Commonwealth. Application has been made to the Dominion Government for information regarding the institution at Kingston and this has been sent to Australia.

There were shipped to South Africa from Canada up to December 9 last, according to a memorandum prepared by the Agricultural Department, 107,744 tons of hay, 1,914 tons of flour, 2,090 tons of oats, 40,776 cases of beef and 11,743 cases of jam.

The report from British New Guinea for the year ended June 30 last shows that during the past ten years the revenue has more than quadrupled, while the expenditure has increased by about 50 per cent. In the last five years the trade has almost trebled.

Expectations are rife in naval circles in connection with the Coronation. A great review at Spithead has been settled upon, and quite an international fleet will be present. Arrangements are being made already for the display, which will be on a gigantic scale.

Reports from the chief recruiting stations indicate that fully 6,000 applications have been received to join Canada's new mounted infantry regiment of 600 for South Africa. They comprise a large proportion of men who have already served against the Boers.

The final crop bulletin for this year issued by the Manitoba Government shows a total yield in cereals of 85,000,000 bushels from 3,000,000 acres. The yield of wheat amounts to 50,500,000 bushels, being an average of 25 bushels per acre. This is a record yield for the province.

The closing day for receiving applications for space in the Cork Exhibition was marked by an extraordinary rush of en-

trants, and additional accommodation will have to be provided. A very large space is being secured by the Canadian government, and no less than fifteen foreign nations will be exhibitors.

In west Glamorganshire, where is a much larger undeveloped coalfield, the Cefn-y-felach Colliery Company have begun works, estimated to cost £35,000, which will ultimately enable them to send out 2,000 tons of best steam coal daily. It is estimated there are in this district about 20,000,000 tons of coal to be raised.

It has now been definitely arranged that ten British sergeants are to join the army of the Sultan of Morocco as military instructors. Several of them are at present in Gibraltar, and are wearing the Moorish uniform. It is also reported that an Englishman is to be put in charge of the Custom House at Tangier.

Sault Ste. Marie is to be congratulated on the announcement that an immense ship-building plant, costing in the neighborhood of ten million dollars, is to be located and operated there. The business of the great lakes is so vast, and its possibilities are so great, that a Canadian Pittsburg must soon arise to supply the demand.

During the autumn gales a sealed bottle was washed up near Pwllheli, on the Welsh coast, containing a musical manuscript. No one knows who composed it. The tune is now rendered in sol-fa notation and set to words of a celebrated Welsh hymn, and is sung in all the chapels in Wales. It is called "The Tune in the Bottle."

Lord Curzon quotes figures showing the striking advance of Upper Burma since its annexation, and mentions the Mandalay Canal, costing nearly 50 lakhs, which will soon be opened and will irrigate 100,000 acres, the Shwebo Canal, costing about the same amount, just begun, and more canals on a similar scale to follow.

The laying of the rails of the Uganda Railway has been completed to the Victoria Nyanza. The total length of the Uganda Railway is 583 miles, and is expected to cost about five millions. When fully completed it will open up the whole of the Lakes district to trade, and facilitate intercourse with the Upper Nile districts and the Bahr-el-Ghazal.

The Registrar General for Ireland notes that Connaught and the poorer parts of Munster, those sections of Ireland where the Celtic race is purest, where a butter-milk, Indian meal, and potato diet is most prevalent, are most exempt from cancer. The latest discoveries go to show that an excess of flesh food and salted meats (such as ham and bacon) are the more general causes of cancer.

The shareholders of the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company—the White Star Line—have decided to vote a sum of £20,000 for the purpose of establishing a memorial to the late Mr. Thomas Henry Ismay. Ten thousand pounds are to be given to the Liverpool Seamen's Pension Fund. The remaining £10,000 is to go towards the endowment of a ward in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast.

In opening of an All-England Cage Bird Show at Norwich, Sir. S. Hoare, M. P., said the Norwich canary industry was of considerable interest and importance, for 50,000 birds were sent away to all parts of the world yearly. This was a marvelous record, and was an advantage to the whole city, for in many cases the canaries paid the rent, and many a Norwich home was relieved in hard times by the little songsters.

A "Wesley Memorial" church is to be built at Kingswood, Bristol, by the Free Methodists at a cost of £5,000. When the Oecumenical Methodist Conference met in London in September several of the representatives from the American, Canadian and Australian Churches warmly endorsed the proposal and promised their help. A site has been given by Mr. Robert Furbur valued at £400, and designs have been prepared free of cost. Kingswood is closely associated with the name of John Wesley.

The "Times" publishes a letter from Pretoria on the subject of education in the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies. It was stated at the beginning of the war that the Transvaal was educating 14,700 children, which number was nearly equaled last month in schools opened by the British, while in the Orange River Colony about 8,000 are being taught. The average attendance of pupils in the concentration camps is 70 per cent, and the general average in the Transvaal is 75 per cent.



The latest thing in the way of canal construction is a proposition to connect Lakes Huron and Erie by a navigable channel, not less than fourteen feet deep.

A gas that will put out fire has been experimented with recently with some very striking results. The name of this useful anti-fire agent is sulphur-dioxide gas. The fact was put forward at the Royal United Service Institute by Commander W. F. Caborne, R. N. R., in the course of a lecture upon "The Spontaneous Combustion of Coal on Board Ship." Sometimes the big black store of coal on board ship suddenly blazes up without any visible cause, and this, indeed, is one of the most awful of the terrors of the sea. The new gas provides a safeguard.

The governors of King's College, Windsor, held a special meeting in Halifax. The meeting was attended by representatives from New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and points in Nova Scotia. The meeting was a very important one, having for its object the federation of all the colleges in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and the establishment of one great university in the Maritime Provinces to give an education equal to any of the colleges in the United States or McGill University, Montreal. King's being the mother university of Canada, it is fitting that such a movement should have a beginning there.

After the long drought and famine to which India has been subject it is very gratifying to learn from official returns of the first six months of the past fiscal year that the trade of the country has strikingly revived. These returns show an increase of nearly £4,300,000 in imports, which shows an increased purchasing power on the part of the people. The increase in the exports is even larger, being £7,600,000, or 22 per cent. These exports include Indian produce and manufactures, and show a revival of the cotton industry. The revival in Bombay is also reflected by larger imports of machinery and millwork, mainly supplied by the United Kingdom.—Exchange.

An additional order for 15,000 tons of Canadian hay, to be shipped to South Africa during the month of February, has been received by the Department of Agriculture, Canada. This will make 169,500 tons of hay sent from Canada to South Africa since the outbreak of the war. Unquestionably, looking at the matter from merely a sordid point of view, the war has been a benefit to Canada, as the value of hay, oats, jams, meats, flour, etc., sent from the Dominion, and the transportation charges, foot up to \$7,000,000. Add to this nearly \$2,000,000 for war supplies furnished by Canada to the War Office, and there is a total of \$9,000,000 actually expended in Canada by the Home authorities.

A correspondent of the *Times* states that the South Metropolitan Gas Company, since its refusal to employ trade unionists, has been getting on most happily with its employees, who do much more work than the unionists employed elsewhere, and receive higher wages. In the railway world trade unionism is described as less powerful than in some other branches of labor; yet even here the "go easy" policy has crept in, as well as the spirit which resents the payment to specially good workers of a wage higher than other men receive. In the boot and shoe trades if any man does more than a certain amount of work in a given time his life is made intolerable by his fellows; and this is having a serious effect, in view of American competition.

The addition of the Red Dragon to the armorial bearings of the Prince of Wales is a token of reconciliation. No Prince of Wales of the English Royal family has ever borne the Red Dragon as a badge—although it accompanied Henry VII's army to Bosworth Field. Nor curiously enough, despite its association with Arthur Pendragon, was it borne on the banners of the last native Prince of Wales. It was, however, hoisted by Owen Glendower at Corwen when he rose against England, and, had victory crowned his arms, it would no doubt have been the flag of Wales. English royalty has now made friends with the savage animal that on the banner of Prince Owen so long mocked Harry of Monmouth from the towers of Aberystwith and Harlech Castles.

The Victoria Cross has been conferred upon Lieut. L. A. E. Price Davies, King's Royal Rifle Corps. At Blood River Poort, on September 17, 1901, when the Boers had overwhelmed the right of the British column, and some 400 of them were gallop-

ing round the flank and rear of the guns, riding up to the drivers (who were trying to get the guns away) and calling upon them to surrender, Lieut. Price Davies, hearing an order to fire upon the charging Boers, at once drew his revolver and dashed in among them, firing at them in a most gallant and desperate attempt to rescue the guns. He was immediately shot and knocked off his horse, but was not mortally wounded, although he had ridden to what seemed to be almost certain death without a moment's hesitation.

The Lily throne room of the Mandalay Palace, where gilded pillars forty feet high support a teakwood roof of gold and lacquer, and whose carved doors are still stained with the blood of Thebaw's murdered maids of honor, was recently the scene of a gorgeous durbar of Burmese, Kachin and Shan chieftains. The gathering, in its barbaric splendor of colored silks and gems, was there to meet the Viceroy. Lord Curzon made a stirring speech, pointing out the extraordinary development of Upper Burma since the annexation, and the probability of its 4,000,000 inhabitants being in a fair way to grow to 14,000,000. The Shan princes he addressed ruled 40,000 miles of soil of untold riches, and had exchanged throat-cutting for works of public utility, and were becoming partners in the prosperity of the Empire, while a hundred thousand acres were being added to the cultivated area by the Mandalay Canal alone.



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## An American on "Great Britain as a Civilizer"

DR. J. P. BLANTON (Late Dean of the Dept. of Education, University of Missouri) in an address to the British and American Union.

IT would be impossible in the limit of time for such an address as this to consider all or even many of the obligations of Civilization to Great Britain, and I shall therefore confine my remarks to a brief consideration of her governmental and commercial policy, and what these have done for the betterment of mankind. But before beginning this discussion it will be pertinent to inquire the cause or causes of the popular prejudice among the masses in the United States against Great Britain. To what is such a state of feeling attributable—so puzzling to the Britisher when he comes here to make his home among his kinsfolk on this side? A general answer is—to a variety of causes. First, the memory of two wars with the Mother Country, and the character of the school text books in history which for a long time kept alive these prejudices and sowed the seeds of national estrangement. \* \* \* Another cause, which at present is more potential than the aggregate influence of all other causes, is the assumption that the governmental and commercial policy of Great Britain is characterized by no other principle save to monopolize, through arbitrary, selfish, and unjust measure, everything on the Earth's surface that can glorify herself and promote the interests of her own insular population to the detriment of all other nations and peoples; that her policy is always dominated by a desire to create for herself something in the nature of monopolies which shall insure to her exclusive advantage, and from participation in which foreign nations shall to the greatest extent be excluded. But I respectfully request these detractors of Great Britain to specify some one thing in respect to which she enjoys and maintains a monopoly, excepting, of course, the monopoly of Sovereignty, in default of which there can be no certain government.

A popular and ready answer would probably be—"land." But there is not a square foot of the Earth's surface over which the flag of Britain floats in which the citizens of the United States, in common with the people of all other countries, have not a right to enter upon and possess and control and enjoy on terms as favorable as are ever granted to an Englishman. A most striking and instructive exemplification of the Sovereignty of Great Britain in this respect is found in the recent history of South Africa. \* \* \*

But, it may be asked, how about trade? Does not Great Britain extend privileges to her own subjects and impose discrimination against the people of other nations in respect to trade and commerce? And here again I am obliged to return a similar answer, namely, that Britain grants no privileges exclusive to her own people; and that there is no country over which the sovereignty of Britain extends where the people of all other countries—white, black, yellow and red—have not the right or privilege of trade in its broadest sense. \* \* \* Britain also leads the way in her efforts, independent of creed or sex, to educate the world's population, and probably accomplishes more in this direction than all the rest of the civilized and christianized nations.

"More than a half century ago England at the cost of \$100,000,000, and without shedding a drop of blood, abolished slavery; and to-day, wherever the British flag floats in sovereignty no man can, under any circumstances, hold any other man as a slave. A quarter of a century later the United States effected the same result at a cost of several hundred thousand lives, and over nine thousand millions of money, or property.

"A reflection is made on England for massacring tribes of black men in Africa with machine guns. But machine guns could never be used for a better purpose than to put a stop at once and forever, as England has done wherever she has sovereignty, to the ancient and horrible savagery of human sacrifices and cannibalism. And when England has once put down savagery, that rendered civilization impossible, her treatment of the subjugated and uncivilized has always been merciful. The conquered Kaffir, or Zulu of South Africa, has become under English rule a freeman; endowed for the first time with an absolute title to land, and other property the results of his own labor; and if injustice is done him, the English courts are open to him for redress and protection as speedily and impartially as to any white man.

"The British American colonies have never warred with their Indians; never robbed them of their land, but have always dealt

kindly and justly by them. A current proverb in the United States, that the only good Indian is a dead Indian, finds no favor in Canada. England, moreover, is the only nation that has ever established a hospital exclusively for the care of sick or suffering North American Indians. On the other hand, the treatment of their Indians by the United States has always been notoriously arbitrary and bad. It has sequestered their land; arbitrarily abrogated its treaties with them; almost continually provoked them to hostilities, and nearly effected their extermination.

"Senator Hawley extends an invitation to the people of the United States to "look at the map of India, and stop and think," for the purpose of understanding "the kind of nation that we are facing." This is most excellent advice. Let us accept it. Before England acquired control of India the mass of her great population was almost as low down in the scale of civilization as it was possible to conceive. From the time of Alexander the Great, and probably for unnumbered centuries before, the experience of the country had been one of constant war and disorder, contingent in great part on foreign invasions, and in part on the bitter antagonism of domestic religious creeds and diversity of races. The Indian (peasant) was practically a slave with no acknowledged right to the products of his labor; and when any one, of either high or low degree, acquired anything in the way of money-wealth, it was almost the universal practice to speedily secret it under ground, to prevent its arbitrary plunder on the part of rulers. There can be no denial that England acquired control of India in the first instance by conquest and arbitrary methods. But in this respect she acted in accordance with the then accepted policy of all other nations; and as at the time when England mainly acquired possession of India the United States did not exist, and her people were a part of England, and as they did not protest, it is difficult to see how they can now animadvert on the action of England without passing censure on themselves. (This is excellent—Editor.) It is also well to recall that England never did so mean a thing in respect to the acquisition of territory as did the United States in 1848, when, under a claim of might and a higher civilization, she robbed without justification, and at "one fell swoop," poor Mexico of more than one-half of all its territory.

"The point of interest in respect to England's connection with India is not what she did a hundred years and more ago, but what she has done within a comparatively recent period, and what she is doing now. Her work of ameliorating the condition of her Indian subjects virtually commenced in 1843 when slavery was abolished in all her East Indian possessions and 12,000,000 people were at once made free. To-day the humblest Indian peasant is secure in the possession and control of his property, and if wronged in any way can appeal to and find protection in the courts which England has established."

In short, there is no government in the world whose administration is more honestly conducted and which is doing more for the material good of the governed, than the present British government of India. Another even more instructive illustration of the treatment and policy of the British Government in respect to her dependents is to be found in the recent experience of Egypt. \* \* \*

"Sixty years ago the accusations often now preferred against England for greed, 'grab-all' and 'monopoly' policies, had undoubtedly some foundation. At that time the whole commercial policy of England, and of all other countries claiming to be in any degree civilized, was based on the theory that commerce could benefit one country only to the extent that it injured another; and that it was the part of wisdom always to secure a favorable balance of trade by selling as much and buying as little as possible, and receiving pay for what was sold, not in other useful products, but in gold. And this is the theory that to-day characterizes the commerce and trade policy of all nations—especially the United States—except England. Forty odd years ago England came to the conclusion that her supremacy over the earth could best be attained by supremacy in trade rather than by the supremacy of the sword, and that the exclusive trade of any colony or people that has to be fought for costs more than it is all worth. And between 1845 and 1856 she inaugurated this latter policy by substantially removing all restrictions on the



trade and commerce of her own immediate people, *i. e.*, of the United Kingdom. And, what is generally overlooked, she gave also to the three hundred millions of other people over which her sovereignty extends the privilege of according or refusing reciprocal actions. In this regard Great Britain stands alone. No other nation that has ever existed, or now exists, has ever adopted a similar policy."

In conclusion, the general result of England's governmental and commercial policy on the civilization of the world may be thus fairly and comprehensively stated.

Wherever her sovereignty has gone, two blades of grass have grown where one grew before. Her flag wherever it has been advanced has benefited the country over which it floats; and has carried with it civilization, the Christian religion, order, justice and prosperity. England has always treated a conquered race with justice, and what under her rule is the law for the white man is the law for his black, red and yellow brother. And here we have one explanation of the fact that England alone of the nations has been successful in establishing and maintaining colonies: and of the further extraordinary fact that a comparatively small insular country, containing about 40,000,000 inhabitants, can successfully preside over the destinies of about 360,000,000 other members of the human race.

What an endorsement of the honesty of England is involved in the fact that the Church of Rome makes that non-Catholic country and its much abused bankers, its fiduciary guardian of the fiscal resources necessary for the maintenance of its vast missionary enterprises, which experience has shown cannot be intrusted with an equal degree of confidence to any other country.

The reason why Great Britain is hated by other nations is because she is feared, and she is feared mainly because of the success of her commercial policy which has brought her wealth and strength. The United States is hated and distrusted for similar reasons.

The United States now stands, and has stood for several years, at the parting of the ways. Shall she by antagonizing Britain bring about for herself a certain national isolation, with the inevitable result of dwarfing the intellectual and industrial energies of her people, or by strengthening the bonds of peace and friendship with Great Britain unite the two foremost nations of the world for the joint attainment of those results that constitute national greatness—and thus powerfully unite the forces that will continue to uplift the whole world to a higher plane of civilization?

#### HARVARD PROFESSOR UPHOLDS BRITAIN.

In the course of a speech on the war, Professor de Sumichrast of Harvard University, said that when the war broke out the world stood amazed, and many nations stood aghast, at the uprising of the British throughout the Empire, which was one of the most marvellous facts in connection with this question. The pro-Boer plan of ending the war by giving the Boers independence with a sort of British supremacy was idiotic. The only plan was to fight this war to a finish and to secure in South Africa freedom for every man, irrespective of nationality. Mr. Chamberlain, in the opinion of Britons beyond the seas, grasped the situation and had done much for the British Empire, and Lord Milner was the administrator to whom they must trust to bring back prosperity and happiness to South Africa.

#### LONDON'S FREE PLEASURE PALACE.

LONDON has one of the most novel enterprises yet undertaken in England or any other country. A great Municipal Pleasure Palace has been thrown open to the public, and a Municipal Trust, composed of representatives of various branches of the London County Council are now showing what can be accomplished under municipal management in the way of providing healthy recreation and amusement for the people, as well as opportunities to study art, science and industry.

Other cities and towns in Great Britain are doing a similar work, but nothing like the grand scale on which Alexandra Palace is conducted. Battersea, for instance, has for months given free concerts, at the expense of the town, in its Town Hall.

Not only is Alexandra Palace a place where the artistic tastes of the people are fostered by means of pictures, statuary, and the display of objects, both rare and curious, but there is also a round of healthful amusement. Theatrical performances are given by leading companies, music by noted military bands, organ recitals and pastoral plays, not to mention such incidentals as firework displays, balloon ascents and other items.

The acquisition of the Palace for municipal ownership was the result of the work of a councillor well known for his municipal activities. A total of nearly one million dollars was voted as purchase money by various County Councils, enough to purchase not only Alexandra Palace and the 160 acres of park around it, but also the adjoining Grove estate, hallowed by its association with Dr. Johnson and other literary men.

The first thing that strikes the visitor when he enters the western annex is Adrian Jones' splendid and imposing piece of work, "Rape of the Sabines." Then there is a fine collection of statuary in the palace—over 500 groups and figures. The art gallery is one of the permanent features of the Palace. There is room in the art galleries for thousands of canvases, and the appeal recently made for the loan of pictures has met with a most gratifying response. Facilities have been offered for the exhibition of pictures with a view to their sale, and with this end in view an art union on popular lines will be established.

In the first hall there is a general exhibition of science, art and industrial exhibits. Thus the trustees are trying to make the Municipal Palace educational as well as a place of amusement and recreation. For instance, they have just accepted a loan of 2,000 watches illustrating the entire history of horology. In the collection is a watch once owned by Oliver Cromwell. Some very fine specimens of pottery are shown, illustrative of the history of pottery in England. There is also a collection of historical costumes, geological specimens, exhibits from the textile trades, jewelry, laces and miscellaneous collections, loaned by the South Kensington Museum. The exhibits are changed from time to time, and every effort will be made to make this part of the Palace interesting and instructive. The Middlesex County Council voted \$250,000 toward the purchase of Alexandra Palace for the people. The Hornsey County Council \$185,000, Wood Green Council \$185,000, Islington County Council \$70,000, Tottenham \$40,000, Friern Barnet \$28,500 and Finchley \$15,000. The administrative plans of this Palace for the people have been entrusted to Mr. John Henderson, who has had a life long experience in this work. The Municipal Palace of London is the most popular place in that great city.—*Social Service.*

## DEC. 1, 1901 -- SAN FRANCISCO HAS ONE TELEPHONE TO EVERY 12 PEOPLE

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## WITH THE WORLD'S EDITORS.

The British in trade affairs are like a locomotive that snorts, puffs, and blows as if in protest when it is started, but goes ahead all the same.—*Town Topics*, New York.

The New York *Evening Post* says with regard to the appeal to President Roosevelt to "speak one word to the English Ambassador" that no President of the United States who holds that the Filipinos are only banditti can offer any advice to a nation that holds the same opinion about the Boers.

It is not too much to say that the dislike of the English in Cape Colony is due in the first instance to the fear among the Dutch that the English will adopt a humane treatment of the natives. The African Dutch seem to think the native is a heaven-sent slave appointed to make life easy for his Dutch master.—*Saturday Review*, London.

An Englishman finds by residence in Japan that by a sort of common consent he is expected by the Japanese Government and people to set a "good example" in manners and morals to the natives. This, although the immediate consequences are at times somewhat embarrassing, and generally partake of the ludicrous, is a high testimonial to the opinion formed of the English character by the Japanese.—*Daily Press*, Hong Kong.

It is said that one of the things which the Premiers "from dominions beyond the seas" will discuss during the Coronation visit to London will be imperial trade-reciprocity on a basis of protection. England has carried her free trade burdens long enough, and well-informed politicians predict a trait before the dissolution of this British Parliament providing for reciprocity with Australia, Canada, South Africa and India.—*Bulletin*, Sydney.

It would be much better for home staying Britons—whom the Americans would then esteem the more—were their attitude towards the great American Republic considerably less sycophantic than it is. Our neighbors are eminently self-regardful, and, being strong men, are not to be cajoled by flattery, and being good bargainers themselves have due respect for others thus qualified, as the modern Briton is not.—*News-Advertiser*, Vancouver, B. C.

So far as the cycle trade is concerned, the Americans made a big attack, and have gone away without leaving any appreciable mark. A lot of money was spent by them and very little profit indeed was taken away, while the English makers learned from the Americans a great deal that they knew on production, distribution, organization and advertising methods, and in the end were in all likelihood the gainers rather than the losers by the American invasion.—"Cycling," London.

England, yielding up her co-dominion, established one clause in the new Hay-Pauncefote treaty which is generally beneficial. The United States cannot establish different tariffs in favor of American ships. The right of passage will be reduced to its minimum for all nations. England, so much accused by all for her supposed egotism, reserved no privileges for herself—she stipulated the smallest tariff for all equally. More than one of those accusers of England would not have done so much under the same circumstances.—"Novidades," Lisbon.

Where do all the "Boer commandants" come from? The supply here and in other countries seems inexhaustible. In various cities of the United States they are addressing meetings of Boer sympathizers. Their names are always Dutch, but they denounce Great Britain in excellent English, and hardly ever fail to prophesy the approaching downfall of the British Empire. One such speaker at a meeting last evening declared that the people of India would demand their independence, the Australians would do likewise, and the South African war would sound the death knell of British dominion.—"Times," London.

The American motto is, where they have proved treachery: "No surrender accepted; shoot, but never capture." Had Great Britain pursued just such a plan, thousands of traitors in South Africa, who are alive and still opposing Lord Kitchener's forces, would have been in their graves. Yet we are continually hearing of British cruelty, while not a word is spoken in condemnation of the Americans in the Philippine Islands. We think that the noisy pro-Boers of the United States, no less than their kin of the United Kingdom, should be forced to admit by the inexorable logic of facts that Great Britain's methods of carrying on the war against the Boers of South Africa have been singularly humane and considerate.—"British-American," Chicago.

## PROGRESSIVE CANADA.

At the annual meeting of the Bankers' Association held in Montreal, the president, Mr. Clouston, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, summarized the commercial and financial situation in some interesting figures. During the past year the bank circulation had expanded to the extent of \$5,600,000; public deposits had increased \$40,000,000; and banks found employment for \$14,000,000 more loans. For the fiscal year ended June 30 the increase in foreign trade over the previous year had reached \$5,000,000, although 1899-1900 had been an exceptional year. The whole foreign trade for the year amounted to \$377,725,600, which is an advance of \$146,000,000, or 63 per cent, on the trade of 1896. This remarkable change had taken place in the short space of five years.

Taking a wider range to illustrate the thrift as well as the prosperity of the people, he stated that the average deposits per head of the whole population in the various joint stock, Government and savings banks of the country had steadily risen from \$19 in 1871, \$27 in 1881, and \$40 in 1891 to \$74 in 1901.

After referring to exports and imports Mr. Clouston adds: "Home trade has also greatly prospered. Manufacturing concerns, with few exceptions, have been busily employed, railway traffics have been the largest in the history of the country, labor continues scarce and the rate of wages relatively higher, mercantile failures are few in number and not formidable in extent."

The revenue returns for the four months ended October 31 have just been made public. The total revenue for that period was \$18,506,490, as against \$17,329,535 for the corresponding period in 1900—an increase of \$1,177,137.

## PRO-BOER BRITONS HAVE NO FOLLOWING.

No German can understand that English men and women can take delight in calumniating their country, in ignoring every difficulty, in exaggerating every failure, and in assigning the most brutal motives to English statesmen and soldiers. They argue that, if such charges are brought by English men and women, they must be reluctantly compelled to speak by facts more monstrous than any they relate. Consequently, when Boer agents supply details of savagery they find men's minds prepared for their reception by Englishmen who have charged their own Government and army with the deliberate design of exterminating the Boer population, who have shrieked about "Hell let loose," or who, from the height of an official position and with the responsibility of a man who has sat in several Cabinets, denounce our too lenient methods as the "methods of barbarism." People in other countries do not understand that this is a country of conventions. They do not understand that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is only a convention, that, though he is called the leader of the Opposition, he really leads nobody, never has led anybody, and is never likely to lead anybody. When he talks about "methods of barbarism" and afterwards receives a vote of confidence from the assembled Opposition, foreigners cannot understand that it was passed on the distinct and avowed understanding that no one was obliged to follow him.—"The Times," London.

The following appeared in a recent issue of the London "Mail," from its correspondent at Nantes: "Last Thursday a pro-Boer meeting was held here to hear a lecture by Jonkheer Sandberg, Botha's A. D. C."

"The audience, in which the Catholic Royalist party of Nantes was largely represented, was worked up to a high pitch of credulous excitement. A well-known Catholic doctor rose to compliment the lecturer, and declared that, for his part, he certainly cursed the English (vociferous applause). What might not be believed of the English nation, he inquired, when Englishmen in America sent numbers of Frenchmen in New Caledonia to drown in rotten boats and made presents to the Red Indians of rugs impregnated with fever virus?"

## WALL PAPER Removal

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## SCOTTISH BOWLING CLUB.

(Contributed by G. S. J. B.)

THE Scottish Bowling Club of San Francisco is now an accomplished fact. A "steerin' bairn," a healthy well-developed youngster, with some forty-five names on its membership roll, all ardent, enthusiastic devotees of the ancient Scottish game. A bowling green has been laid out in Golden Gate Park, but it will be unsuitable for playing on until the turf is well grown and hardened by rolling. So the members of the bowling club have had to content themselves with a corner of the recreation grounds in Golden Gate Park, which, thanks to the kind attention of Superintendent John McLaren, is in as good shape as it is possible to make it, though there are some "spritty knowes" in it which cause vague deviations in the course of the bowls.

The club meets for practice every Saturday afternoon, and often as many as four games are going on side by side. On Christmas Day and on New Year's Day matches were played between members from Oakland and San Francisco, the trans-bay team winning on each occasion. It was like being at home in auld Scotland, hearing the broad Dorie shouted up the green, "Noo Sandy, hand on're this road; nae ou're muckle green; ea' cannie; eh man, that's fine; hoot awa that's clean off the fang." And such like expressions, which to a Scotsman's ear are like mother's milk, but as unintelligible to American's ears as Patagonian.

Quite a discussion arose in the St. Andrews Society as to the proper pronunciation of the word "bowls"; some said it rhymed with "souls" others (Native Sons, mostly) "towels" and others from Aberdeen and thereabouts the proper pronunciation to them rhymed with "tools." An anonymous poem, addressed to the Society, set the matter at rest by showing that the word could be made to rhyme with any of the three.

Here is the poem:

Ye sons of St. Andrew, give ear and attend  
To words of repute from the lips of a friend.  
Let joy and felicity fill all your souls  
For now you can play at the Scot's Game of Bowls.

John McLaren gave orders, his word was obeyed,  
And in Golden Gate Park is the bowling green laid,  
The graders are done, with their picks, spades and trowels,  
And the green is in shape for a game at the Bowls.

If you haven't a pair why it ain't no great pity,  
Andrew Wilkie can make them of best Lignum vitae,  
He's the man understands how to handle his tools,  
And give right shape and bias to each pair of Bowls.

When nate, strife and envy are laid in their graves,  
Who shines in his glory like William Balnaves?  
When under his leadership nobody growls,  
So he'll act as umpire at each game of Bowls.

As a tee is required, J. C. Moffatt declared,  
That with Lipton's no tea could on earth be compared,  
Webster told him in language not taught in the schools,  
That a different tee is made use of at Bowls.

James Kay has a mat which will please everybody,  
Joseph Gray has a jack, but a jack ain't a cuddly,  
And the ways and means committee, hauled o'er the coals,  
Will get everything else that is needed at Bowls.

If your mind is a blank what the meaning should be,  
Of a jack or a bias, a block or a tee,  
Just ask Y. C. Lawson, he'll read you the rules,  
And teach you to play the correct game of Bowls.

Samuel Irving you'll see there enjoying the run,  
And Pye and Colquhoun and P. Livingston Dunne,  
Some will go to applaud, some will go to pick holes,  
And some to dispute what they know about Bowls.

Balnaves knows the way that the game's played at Breechin,  
J. M. Duncan has played it quite often at Strichen,  
And Dalziel will swear, till he's laid in the mools,  
There's no place like Glasgow for playing at Bowls.

Some people may tell you there's no game like golf,  
A beef that is shared by First President Rolph,  
But from East to West Indies, from North to South Poles,  
You may safely assert there is no game like Bowls.

So rouse up ye Scotsmen and hand in your names,  
'Tis the jolliest and best of the old Scottish games,  
And whether the word rhyme with fowls, foals or fools,  
May we all have a game soon at Bowls, Bowls or Bow!

## CENTENARY OF THE STEAM ENGINE.

Christmas Eve was the centenary of an epoch-making event, for the Christmas Eve of 1801 witnessed Richard Trevithick's successful experiment, by which he conveyed the first load of passengers ever moved by the force of steam in Great Britain; and the celebrated Cornish engineer was only deprived of the honor of being absolutely first in the field of passenger locomotion by the fact that, in the year 1769, Cuznot, the famous French engineer, had constructed a small steam carriage, which ran at the rate of four miles per hour, and carried four persons. Cuznot's machine, however, only made one trip, for a disaster in the Paris streets led to the arrest of the inventor, and put a stop to further trials.

Richard Trevithick was born on April 13, 1771, and his youth was spent at Camborne, where, in 1791, he succeeded his father as leading engineer in Cornish mining. He lived to be an inventor of considerable note, but his end was a pitiable one, for owing to the failure of all his multifarious engineering schemes, he died in 1833 penniless and forsaken, and was buried in a pauper's grave.

H. G. ARCHER.

## DIVIDEND NOTICES.

HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, corner Market, McAllister and Jones sts., San Francisco, December 30, 1901.—At a regular meeting of the board of directors of this society, held this day, a dividend has been declared at the rate of three and one-eighth (3 $\frac{1}{8}$ ) per cent per annum on all deposits for the six months ending December 31, 1901; free from all taxes, and payable on and after January 2, 1902.

ROBERT J. TOBIN, Secretary.

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO—For the half year ending December 31, 1901, a dividend has been declared at the rate of three (3) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Thursday, January 2, 1902.

GEORGE A. STORY, Cashier.

SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, 101 Montgomery street, corner of Sutter—The Board of Directors declared a dividend for the term ending December 31, 1901, at the rate of three and one-eighth (3 $\frac{1}{8}$ ) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes and payable on and after January 2, 1902. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of dividend as the principal from and after January 1, 1902.

CYRUS W. CARMANY, Cashier.

SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS UNION, 532 California street, corner Webb—For the half year ending with the 31st of December, 1901, a dividend has been declared at the rate per annum of three and forty-two one-hundredths (3 $\frac{42}{100}$ ) per cent on term deposits and three (3) per cent on ordinary deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Thursday, January 2, 1902.

LOVELL WHITE, Cashier.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK, Mills building—For the half year ending December 31, 1901, dividends on term deposits at the rate of 3 6-10 per cent per annum, and on ordinary deposits at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, free from taxes, will be payable on and after January 2, 1902.

S. L. ABBOT JR., Secretary.

THE CONTINENTAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, 222 Sansome street, has declared, for the six months ending December 31, 1901, a dividend of 8 per cent per annum on Classes "A" and "F" stock, 6 per cent on term deposits and 5 per cent on ordinary deposits, free of taxes.

WILLIAM CORBIN, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY, corner California and Montgomery streets—For the six months ending December 31, 1901, dividends have been declared on deposits in the Savings Department of this company, as follows: On term deposits, at the rate of 3 6-10ths per cent per annum and on ordinary deposits at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, free of taxes, and payable on and after Thursday, January 2, 1902. Dividends uncalled for are added to the principal and bear the same rate of dividend as the principal from and after January 1, 1902.

J. DALZELL BROWN, Manager.



## BRITISH AND AMERICAN UNION.

THE new year was welcomed by members of the British and American Union, in regular meeting assembled, on Wednesday evening, the 1st inst., President Wm. Greer Harrison felicitously greeting the gathering in an address appropriate to the season. The hall had been specially adorned for the occasion by J. H. Coates, and the flags and winter greens imparted to it a suitable cheeriness.

Dr. Nelson Matthews' address on South Africa proved most entertaining, and was highly instructive to the large number of Americans present who had not before had an opportunity to learn of conditions obtaining in the late republics. Dr. Matthews has spent many years there, and is thoroughly familiar with its affairs. He characterized the Boers as "dirty, sordid and cruel to the natives;" and in a fine historical review showed the wisdom and humanity of British rule in the dark continent.

"Great Britain as a Civilizer" was the theme of a stirring address by Dr. J. P. Blanton. A perusal of the abridged report of it which we publish on another page will spare us the trouble of describing the enthusiasm with which it was received. Dr. Blanton, it should be understood, is a staunch American, and in the capacity of Dean of the Faculty, University of Missouri, has enjoyed the distinction of being one of the nation's foremost educators. His views have not always been as popular with his countrymen as they should have been, and he has suffered no little disapprobation in consequence. Dr. Blanton is at present connected with the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, being Executive Special Agent for this district, with offices on the fifth floor of the Mills Building. He has in his possession a rare compilation of historical data bearing upon this subject (of which he has made an especial study), and which he places at the disposal of any person who may be interested.

The meeting was enlivened by some excellent vocal and instrumental music, Miss Todhunter rendering selections on the violin; Miss Annie Miller, piano solos; Miss Collison and others, vocal numbers.

Section 3, Stockton, is now forming, and the outlook is most promising for a flourishing branch of the Union in that section of the country.

The headquarters committee is making rapid progress, and ere long the Union will have a home accessible to the membership at any hour of the day.

## The Woman's Auxiliary.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the Union took place as usual in Red Men's Hall on the first Friday afternoon in the month, the attendance being large. The membership now numbers thirty-five, with a considerable increase in sight. At the close of the business meeting Master Raymond Grey entertained the ladies with some charmingly played piano selections.

The cookery demonstration given by Miss Kate E. Whitaker (Supervisor of Domestic Science in the Public Schools of San Francisco, and late of South Kensington) in the hall of the San Francisco Gas Co. (who kindly lent the hall and all appliances for the occasion) was very well attended. A number of tempting supper dishes were prepared by Miss Whitaker and her assistants, and these were sold without effort to the appreciative audience, realizing a goodly sum. At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks to Miss Whitaker for her most instructive lesson was proposed by Prof. Thomas Price, seconded by Mr. Richard Grey, and unanimously adopted. The returns are not, as yet, all in, but the ladies have every reason to hope that as a result of this lecture and other efforts their contribution to the headquarters fund of the Union will be worthy of the interest they have taken in the project. This interest is not without its selfish side, for their great desire is that when a permanent home is established, they will be granted accommodations to carry on the work for which they are organized, namely, to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of British and American women in the campaign of the Union. By means of an "at home" once a week, and other attractions, they feel that they can adequately fulfill their part.

I must not omit mentioning that for the benefit of the same fund, Mrs. George Hufferdine has donated to us a handsome hand-painted cushion, the design of which is patriotic enough to please the most ardent Briton or American. It is her own work, and when exhibited at the cookery demonstration it was so admired that tickets for the raffle (25 cents each) were in most flattering demand. The supply is unlimited (for we need all the money we can raise, and the cushion is worth all that may be speculated on it) and orders for tickets will gladly be filled by the undersigned.

MRS. J. B. MACNAMARA,  
346 First St., San Francisco.

## American British Rifles.

We are pleased to notice that this organization, which is rapidly increasing in popularity and numbers, has received recognition by the Governor of the State, as will be seen from the following communication.

Executive Department, State of California.  
Sacramento, Cal., December 30, 1901.

Whereas, the "American British Rifles," an association of San Francisco, California, has organized as a military organization, and has applied for a license for said organization to drill or parade with arms, under the provisions of section 1942, Political Code, and section 734, Penal Code, as amended March 26, 1895.

Now, therefore, permission is hereby granted to said organization, the "American British Rifles" of San Francisco, California, to associate themselves together as a military organization and to parade with arms in this State; provided that this license may at any time be revoked.

HENRY T. GAGE,  
Governor of the State of California.

Attest:

W. H. SEAMANS, Adjutant-General.

by N. S. BANGHAM, Assistant Adjutant-General.

## A Happy Union.

The staff board, officers and men of Companies A and B of the American-British Rifles regard as most auspicious the circumstance that the first event of general interest that has come to pass within their body is a wedding, one of the participants in which is their much admired Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant, Colin E. Peacock—late of the Astor Battery, and a young man whose energy, talent and affability cannot fail to land him in some high place ere many years have passed over his head. The happy bride is, or was, Miss Isabel R. Smith, who is reputed to be both beautiful in form and disposition. No one has taken the trouble to supply us with details, but it is rumored that the officers of the A. B. R. presented to the couple a set of carvers, and that the token of esteem from the privates was a handsome clock. Mr. and Mrs. Peacock are now in the South on their honeymoon.

## A Good One.

"Patrick, the Widow Maloney tells me that you stole one of her finest pigs. Is it correct?"

"Yis, yer honor."

"What have you done with it?"

"Killed it and ate it, yer honor."

"O Patrick, Patrick! when you are brought face to face with the widow and her pig on Judgment day, what account will you be able to give of yourself when the widow accuses you of stealing?"

"Did you say the pig would be there, yer riverence?"

"To be sure I did."

"Well, thin, yer riverence, I'll say, 'Mrs. Maloney, there's yer pig.'"

A Londoner recently received from Paris the following telegram: "Your mother-in-law just died. Shall we bury, embalm, or cremate the body?" He wired back: "All three. Take no risks."

WHITAKER'S  
ALMANAC FOR 1902

Copies (paper cover) may be obtained at the office of the BRITISH CALIFORNIAN, 508 MONTGOMERY ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

Price, 60 cents; by mail, 5 cents extra.

For the accommodation of city subscribers who find it inconvenient to call at our office during business hours, Mrs. G. F. Atkinson, 427 Kearny street, will receive renewal payments.

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### FACTS WORTH KNOWING

Only 70,000 British reside on the Continent, while 200,000 Continentals live in Britain.

England and Wales have 14,708 miles of railway; Scotland, 3,391 miles, and Ireland has 3,178 open.

The G. N. R. runs 77 express trains daily, with an average speed of 45 miles throughout.

The average duration of the reign of English monarchs for the last 600 years has been 21 years.

The number of women and girls employed in the spinning and weaving mills in England number about 80,000.

The navy of the United Kingdom is 41 per cent of the whole tonnage of the navies of the seven great naval powers.

If the world be divided into land and water hemispheres, London is the center of the land, New Zealand of the water.

The first Lord Mayor's Show was in 1453, and Sir John Shaw was the first that held a feast in the Guildhall in 1501.

Twenty-six per cent of the entire population of the world lives under the Union Jack, 9 per cent under Russian rule, 6 per cent under French and nearly 6 per cent under America.

The first British medal was given to Captain Wyard of the Adventure in 1650, for beating three Dutch ships off Harwich. It was worth £50.

"Gossamer iron," the wonderful product of the Swansea Iron Mills, Wales, is so thin that it takes 4860 sheets piled one on the other to make an inch in thickness.

The daily circulation of papers in the United Kingdom rose from 60,000 copies in 1801 to 1,000,000 in 1850, and now reaches 8,500,000.

The smallest cemetery in the world—which only measures twenty-two and one-half feet by fourteen feet—is situated in the tweed manufacturing town of Galashiels, in Scotland. It has long been closed as a burial ground.

A mouse is about twenty times as sensitive as a man to the gases arising from gob fires, and by watching the effect on one of these tiny rodents the mining engineer is able to judge of the safety of his surroundings.

The town of Plymouth has just given welcome to the annual assembly of the Bible Christians, a body of Methodists which was founded by William O'Bryan in the West of Cornwall in 1815. The connection has steadily grown, and it numbers to-day nearly 300 pastors, 850 churches and chapels and over 36,000 church members.

The Irish gold ornaments which are in the possession of the British Museum are to be transferred to the Royal Irish Academy. For six years an agitation has been going on to regain possession of them, and at last it has been decided that they are to "come back to Erin." These ornaments date from the sixth century, and are exceedingly artistic.

Mrs. Humphry Ward corrects some misstatements about the race from which sprang Mr. Matthew Arnold. On his mother's side he was Cornish—descended from Penroses and Trevenens, through his father's mother, from Irish families, while his father's forbears were Suffolk yeomen and fisher-folk. Mrs. Ward is not ashamed of her ancestry, except of any who disgraced themselves.

Nickel was first found to exist in paying quantities in Canada in the year 1887, the principal deposits being in what is known as the Sudbury district. Since then, the industry has developed until it is claimed that Canada furnishes over 40 per cent of the nickel of the world. The district in which the ore is found is near Sudbury, in Ontario, and is about 70 miles long by 40 miles wide.

The time-honored method of glass blowing has been superseded in a glass manufactory at St. Helens, England, by automatic machinery which is able to increase greatly the output of the furnaces. The new arrangement consists of molds and blow pipes worked by compressed air and is quite automatic in its action. The machinery is capable of turning out tumblers at the rate of 5,000 a day, lamp chimneys at the rate of 3,000 or 4,000 a day, and larger articles in proportion. Under the old conditions the output of a gang of workmen in a day would be only 400 tumblers.

The "Directory of Americans in London" has been issued. Its compilers place the numbers of the American colony in London at about 20,000.

Mr. Leslie Stuart, the composer of the stirring song, "Soldiers of the Queen," was at one time a Manchester organist, and was known as Thomas Barrett.

Britain receives no tribute from any of her colonies. They are of advantage to her only as markets for her productions, and as permanent homes for her superfluous population.

The greatest surrender in the annals of warfare was that of Metz on October 27, 1870. As a fortified place Metz, with its surrounding forts, was practically impregnable, but bad generalship permitted it to be completely surrounded and cut off. The surrender included three field marshals, sixty-six generals, 6,000 officers of lower degree, over 400 guns, 100 mitrailleuses, nearly sixty standards and 173,000 rank and file.

### In the Opinion of Subscribers.

"Your paper is very much liked."—T. E. Andrews, Butte City, Mont.

"I have received a copy of your paper and am delighted with it. Enclosed please find my subscription."—John Davison, Loyalton, Cal.

"The BRITISH CALIFORNIAN is increasingly instructive and interesting and it is with the greatest pleasure that I send you twelve new subscribers for 1902."—Thos. Bradbury, Rossland, B. C.

"I think it is a capital paper and deserves every success. I have been in America long enough to find out how intolerable the newspapers here are—steeped in self-conceit and anti-British sentiment."—Mrs. H. Pratt, San Jose, Cal.

"It gives me great pleasure to renew my subscription to the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN. Your undertaking should be, and doubtless is, appreciated by the British-born residents."—S. Bray, Astin, Nev.

"I should like you to send me two copies of the BRITISH CALIFORNIAN during 1902, for which I enclose \$2. By lending and giving away copies I have been able to interest people who have either subscribed or are going to do so, as I think your paper should be read not only by British born citizens, but also by Americans."—T. W. Cowan, Pacific Grove, Cal.

"I enclose money order to cover cost of two copies instead of one, as I wish to send occasional copies to English acquaintances living hereabouts, whose minds are becoming influenced by the craze that the British empire is rapidly declining. Your excellent periodical is an effectual silencer for such croakers. I believe it is doing splendid work. Its perusal affords me restful satisfaction, for which I am truly grateful."—W. T. Clark, Santa Monica, Cal.

### A COMPLIMENT FROM CANADA.

Mr. Chas. F. Gompertz, of Berkeley, favors us with a copy of an interesting letter recently received by him from W. L. Grant, Kingston, Canada. The writer is a son of Principal Grant, of Queen's University, Kingston. The letter in part is as follows:  
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, KINGSTON, CANADA,  
Jan. 3, 1902.

Permit me, on behalf of my father to thank you for so kindly sending to us the copies of the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN, which have been much enjoyed by us. One is indeed glad to see so strong and so enlightened a spirit in its columns. There is still a great cloud of misconception and misunderstanding between the two English-speaking empires, but it is getting thinner. There is a better tone in the American press, and such papers as the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN are doing a noble work in showing to the great American West, the ideals for which the British Empire stands.

If any word of mine can give even a moment's encouragement to the editor, you are at perfect liberty to show this to him.

### "When and Where to Buy Seeds."

A Valuable Book on Seeds Free for the Asking.

The Cox Seed Company of 411-13-15 Sansome street, this city, has excelled itself this year in the getting up of its catalogue. Handsomely illustrated, complete in every detail, containing information on seed growing in California, with the directions for purchase, planting and growth, it forms a valuable compendium for the housekeeper, as well as the farmer, and will be mailed free to any address. Not only is the firm one of the largest growers and handlers of seed on this Coast, but also carry at their Oakland nursery a large stock of fruit trees, small fruits and ornamental plants.

### • Burns' Anniversary •

THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY of San Francisco will celebrate the 143rd Anniversary of the birth of ROBERT BURNS by a *Concert and Social Dance* in Scottish Hall, 107 Larkin St., on *Friday Eve'g, January 24th, 1902.* Admission 25 Cents.

JAMES ROLPH, JR., President  
G. St. J. BREMER, Secretary

Crystal Palace, London

## AMERICAN EXHIBITION

May to October, 1902

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**KRUGER'S DUPLICITY.**

"Behind the Scenes in the Transvaal" is the title of the latest book on South Africa. The author, Mr. David Mackay Wilson, who for more than fifteen years was in close touch with the Boer Government, tells some interesting stories of official corruption. His history of the Electric Tramways Concession is a fair sample of them. The scheme which proposed to take a system of electric tramways into the country, chiefly for the purpose of enabling the farmers to send their produce to the Johannesburg market—had been accepted and the concession duly signed, sealed and delivered. Then the concession was suddenly withdrawn, nor could the President be induced to reconsider it, though 34,000 Johannesburgers signed a petition in its favor:—

"The impression on the President was *nil*. In reply to my protests one day he assured me that the farmers were dead against the scheme. I inquired how he knew that: 'Only yesterday,' he said, 'I received 1,300 letters asking me not to grant the concession.'

"I was astonished, and went to the State Secretary, telling him what the President had said about the letters. Mr. Reitz burst out laughing. 'You ought to know him by this time,' he said. 'He has received no letters except one, and that is a request from his son-in-law for a concession for an electric tramway system all over the country.'

"The secret of the President's opposition was out. He was standing in with the opposition scheme of Mr. Frickkie Eloff, his son-in-law and financial adviser."

Mr. Wilson tells dozens of such stories relating to the Government, the judicial bench and all who were in authority; and most of these anecdotes contain his own first-hand experience.

**MR. GERALD BALFOUR ON BRITISH SHIPPING.**

Mr. Gerald Balfour, M. P., was the principal guest at the seventh annual dinner of the Liverpool Shiphrokers' Benevolent Society. Mr. Balfour, in responding to the toast of "The Board of Trade," said the number of vessels on the register of the British Empire had increased from 26,000 in 1836 to 35,000 in 1900, and in steamships from one in forty to one in three. There had also been an enormous increase in the tonnage of steamships, in which Liverpool had played a prominent part. (Cheers.) With all this enormous advance there had been, with the substitution of steam for sailing ships, a very great diminution in the loss of life at sea. Dealing with the question of foreign competition, he said the transference of British vessels to foreign flags had naturally occasioned a great deal of comment within the last few years. During the past year there had been so transferred vessels of the gross tonnage of not less than 600,000, but during the same year there had been added to the British register 1,200,000 tons gross, the significant fact being that 93 per cent. of the latter was new tonnage almost entirely constructed in the United Kingdom. At the same time, of the vessels transferred 33 per cent. were vessels constructed before 1885, and no less than 55 per cent. were vessels constructed before 1890. That was a very material fact in the true significance of this transference of ships to foreign flags.

**UTOPIAN GLASGOW.**

Glasgow has done about everything possible for the workingmen. She has erected for them homes in every portion of the city, which are rented to the poor at a nominal rate. Widows and widowers have two well-equipped homes where they are boarded at almost a trifling sum, and the babies are cared for by the city nurses while the bread-winners are at work. Penny baths are erected by the municipality in all parts of the city where workingmen reside. Municipal tramways take laborers to their work at from one to two cents. Municipal ferries take workmen to the shops for five miles down the Clyde, for two cents. Municipal concerts are free for the workmen in the evening; municipal lectures free; free night schools, with free courses in business and technical studies. A free employment bureau is maintained by the city, to seek work for the unemployed. Almost without exception, the city takes the part of the workingmen in labor disputes.

The city has torn down hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of rookeries that the children of the poor might have playgrounds, and provides the playthings, besides. The city provides gas light free for the alleys, and even the hallways, of the poor. Twenty-two co-operative societies of the city provide the workingmen's supplies at the lowest possible rate.—*Social Service*

**THE QUESTION OF CITIZENSHIP.**

The coming election in the Yukon has raised the question—much debated in all circles—whether a British subject once he renounces his rights as such by becoming an American citizen ceases to be entitled to the rights of a Britisher.

The ruling in some similar cases which were decided upon should settle the dispute. About twenty years ago one of Gordon Bennett's celebrated war correspondents, the famous James O'Kelly, landed from New York in Ireland in the midst of a general election and was elected member for Roscommon. It was known that he had his first papers for American citizenship, and a move was made to prevent him taking the seat to which he was elected. On inquiry it was discovered that he had not his final papers and the Government decided that he was entitled to the seat. More recently an Englishman who resided for some years in the States, and who had taken out his first papers, was appointed British Consul somewhere in the south, and it was sought to deprive him of his consulship on the grounds that he had ceased to be a British subject, but a decision was rendered in his favor by the courts and he was allowed to retain his position.—*Yukon Sun*.

**BRITISH "BRUTALITY."**

In a letter received from Kroonstad Refugee Camp, and dated November 1, an officer writes home to his relatives:

"I have now been made superintendent of this camp, and have charge of 3,600 Boers. My people are busy digging holes for tree planting on the King's birthday. The children are to plant them, and each child is to attend to his or her own tree, and at the 'break-up' of the camp prizes are to be given for the best trees standing. We are also having sports for the 'great unwashed' on that day. We have cricket, tennis and croquet for them, and they are all jolly well treated. Besides other amusements, they have a band twice a week, and the other day they got up a concert."

\* \* \*

Nobody would accuse the "Patrie" of being Anglophile. Perhaps, therefore, the testimony of one of its correspondents who has contrived to pay a visit to the camp of the Boer prisoners at Mount Lavinia will be accepted as impartial by Frenchmen in general. Not a single complaint of British treatment did he hear, and he left obviously convinced that all the stories of "British atrocities" are without the smallest foundation in fact.

\* \* \*

The *Journal de Bruxelles* says:

"We do not conceal our admiration for the heroic defenders of the South African Republics, but we deplore the exaggerations, the unsubstantiated assertions, and the calumnies which are intended to show the British troops operating in South Africa in an odious light. It is already sufficiently painful for Great Britain to be held in check by an indomitable handful of patriots without our seeking to vilify her by attributing to her, without verification, horrors of which she cannot be guilty."

**AMERICAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS.**

Major General O. O. Howard (U. S. A.) in an article in the *Boston Evening Transcript*, says:

I remember very well that at one grave period of our Civil War the disturbance of the population was so great that we had in such camps of concentration over a hundred thousand non-combatants, to whom we were feeding daily rations. This continued until after the war. For a time then that whole work of feeding the multitude fell into my hands. In May, 1865, there were nearly 150,000 persons of every age, non-combatants called refugees and freedmen, to whom I, as commissioner, caused to be issued daily rations. Remembering these things, our philanthropic people ought not to be harsh in their judgment of the British method of supplying the destitute. They could easily follow our lead, or do better, in the reduction of want if the Boers would stop their irritating guerilla business.

Dean Hole of Rochester, England, tells of a very innocent and gentle curate who went to a Yorkshire parish where the parishioners bred horses and sometimes raced them. He was asked to invite the prayers of the congregation for Lucy Grey. He did so. They prayed three Sundays for Lucy Grey. On the fourth the clerk told the curate he need not do it any more. "Why," said the curate, "is she dead?" "No," said the clerk, "she's won the steeplechase." The curate became quite a power in the parish.



## The British Fraternal Societies.

### Sons of St. George.

**D**URING the past month the attendance at the meetings of Burnaby Lodge has been surprisingly large, and tends to show an increased interest in the Lodge and its work. With the object of still maintaining this happy condition of affairs the Lodge has elected a social committee, whose duty is to provide amusement for the members. The committee is composed of the following brothers, Dr. Z. T. Malaby, H. W. Gerrans, R. Leach, A. W. Martin and P. C. Woodhouse. The committee has made the following suggestions which has met with general approval: Initiations to be held on first and third Saturdays of every month; social for members only, second Saturday; social for members and their friends, fourth Saturday.

On Saturday, January 25th, will be celebrated the anniversary of the Lodge, and for this occasion the committee has arranged for a smoker, to which members may invite their gentlemen friends. (Don't feel jealous, ladies, your turn comes next). Refreshments will be served.

On December 14th, the retiring President, Bro. G. F. Airey, was presented with a Past President's certificate and badge, the presentation being made by Bro. W. G. Johnson in a neat speech, to which Bro. Airey feelingly responded.

The following members were initiated during the month: December 21st, John Waddington, Chas. Hodgson; December 28th, Valentine Britton, Harry White; January 4th, Harry Fisher, Albert L. Swapp, Guy A. Richardson and M. J. Lewis.

Dr. E. W. Thomas has offered a prize of \$10 to be given to the member bringing in the largest number of candidates during the term, exclusive of himself.

It is to be feared that Burnaby Lodge has suffered a loss through the wreck of the Walla Walla. The reports to date show that Bro. T. B. Williams is numbered among the missing. Bro. H. B. Harries has been rescued and is now in the city, after an exciting and trying experience. It is feared that other members were on board, but nothing definite has yet been received.

P. C. WOODHOUSE.

### PICKWICK LODGE.

**P**ICKWICK LODGE is making a strenuous effort to materially increase its membership, and the new officers and some generous-spirited members have come to the Lodge's assistance in a financial way. President Thomas Butcher offers \$25 to each and every member of Pickwick Lodge who brings in ten new members during the present term. Bro. Gaylard offers \$5 to each member who brings in seven new members during the term. By the above offers, therefore, any member may make \$50 by obtaining ten applications, for Pickwick offers a bonus of \$1 for each new member and the Grand Lodge likewise. The prize is worth trying for, and contestants will not be wanting.

Pickwick Lodge on December 30th held a special open meeting, it being the last meeting of the old year. On entering the hall a magnificent display of flags, both American and British, met the view. They had been, during the afternoon, very tastefully arranged by Bro. Coates, whose ability in this direction is so well known both in and out of the Order. Bro. Coates is just back from the East.

Bro. Basil Brandon opened the programme with a piano solo; our old friend Coates followed with a song. Dr. H. Digby-Johnston caused considerable amusement by reading a letter supposed to emanate from the eloquent pen of Bro. Chas. W. Pope. The latter accused the doctor of reading from his imagination, when a lively passage of arms took place between the two, who are recognized as the warmest friends and the bitterest opponents of one another. But it ended in Bro. Pope reciting a poem on a subject ever dear to Englishmen, "Queen Victoria." The poem is his own composition, and is of very considerable literary merit.

Mr. Jessup, a typical specimen of the young Australian, sang several patter songs which were really clever things and highly amusing.

Bro. J. B. Brown, tenor, and Bro. H. R. Carles, baritone, sang their respective songs in their usual good style and received several recalls. Bro. Al Bentley's songs received the cheers and laughter and applause with which they are always greeted.

Mr. J. H. Haliwell, the well-known organist, favored the audience with some really good singing, which was fully appreciated. Mr. Aubrey Yates and Mr. M. H. Hanson, introduced by Bro. Bentley, delighted the assembly with some of the dear old songs that never grow too old, and that recall very pleasant memories to most of us.

The refreshments were worthy of the season and of our Worthy President, who was the generous host on this occasion. The management of the refreshment department was in the hands of Bros. Creba and Crawshaw, and very ably did they carry out their part of the evening's entertainment.

A very important innovation took place during the latter part of the programme, namely, the invited presence of the Daughters of St. George of Empress Victoria Lodge, which meets in the same building, and we trust that this will be looked upon as a precedent for many future occasions.

W. R. WHYTE.

### THE GRAND PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

**G**RAND President, Thomas Bradbury, is making a tour of the lodges comprising the Pacific Coast Jurisdiction of the Order Sons of St. George. December 21st he visited Inkerman Lodge, Nanaimo, B. C.; December 23rd, Milton Lodge, Victoria, B. C.; December 30th, Balclava Lodge, Vancouver, B. C.; January 11th, Burnaby Lodge, San Francisco; January 13th, Victory Lodge, San Jose; January 14th, General Gordon Lodge, New Almaden. President Bradbury reports in a most enthusiastic strain on the progress that is being made by every lodge he visited; there is renewed life and energy everywhere, and the prospects for the Order, therefore, were never brighter on this Coast. Brother Bradbury has been deeply gratified by the warm welcome he has everywhere been accorded, and wishes to take this means of thanking his many friends and the membership generally for the many pressing invitations of a social nature with which he has been honored. He hopes to complete his tour early in February, his itinerary, as at present planned, being as follows: January 20th, Pickwick Lodge, San Francisco; January 21st, Admiral Dewey Lodge, Jackson; January 22nd, Gladstone Lodge, Sulter Creek; January 23rd, Jubilee Lodge, Sacramento; January 25th, Victoria Lodge, Grass Valley; January 27th, Royal Oak Lodge, Los Angeles; January 31st, Alexandra Lodge, Pasadena, winding up at a joint reception to be given by Derby Lodge of Alameda, and Albion Lodge, Oakland, at the rooms of the latter on February 4th.

### JUBILEE LODGE, SACRAMENTO.

Jubilee Lodge has fallen into line in the campaign that is being made to increase the membership of the Order on this Coast. At a recent meeting, Brother M. H. Dunn stated what was being done in the way of inducements by the city lodges, and straightway Past President Booth arose and offered \$25 for the member that would bring in the most beneficiary members during the next six months. Then Bro. Weeks arose, and as a second prize, offered a gold badge. Worthy Treasurer Baldwin followed with a prize of \$10 for the most honorary members, and Bro. Littleton offered as a second prize, \$4.00. Thus the good movement has started. In the near future a lodge of the Daughters will be formed in Sacramento.

### ALBION'S ANNUAL PANTOMIME.

Many people were unable to gain an entrance into Gier's Hall on Tuesday evening, the 7th inst., so great was the crush to witness the annual Yuletide entertainment and pantomime given jointly by Albion Lodge, Sons of St. George, and Golden Gate Lodge, Daughters of St. George. But those who were fortunate enough to witness the revelry and participate in the very palatable supper, declare that the enjoyment was unbounded. Chairman Joseph Lancaster made the opening

address of welcome, and Grand President Thos. Bradbury followed with a few words on the Order which were highly gratifying to the members. Then a most excellent programme was entered upon, the artists exhibiting merit of a high order—as follows: Piano selections, Prof. J. Pollitt; comic song, J. Moune; French dances, Miss E. Chubb; comic selections, R. Ewart; vocal solos, Mrs. A. J. Bradley; recitation, Miss Towler; sailor's hornpipe in costume, Charles Kydd. Then followed the pantomime, with harlequins, clowns, etc., and an impersonation of Santa Claus, the whole winding up, after supper, with games and all-round revelry. Flags and seasonable green stuff gave the halls a bright and pretty appearance, which contributed not a little to the enjoyment. The committee is entitled to high commendation for the general excellence of the show.

Brother M. H. Dunn has sufficiently recovered from his recent accident to be able to resume his duties at Murphy, Grant & Co.'s. He is loud in his praises of the firm, for the considerate and generous way in which they treated him; they having paid his hospital, doctor and nurse bills, and continued his salary during the term of his illness. Brother Dunn also greatly appreciates the kind sympathy and attention shown him by members of the Order; he says it was an exhibition of true fraternity.

### Thistle Club Observes Hogmanay.

**T**HE old year went out and the new year came in right merrily so far as the members and friends of the San Francisco Scottish Thistle Club were concerned. Brightened with seasonable floral decorations and a grand display of flags and bunting, Native Sons' Hall was at its best, and the assembled clansmen, many of them in native costume, completed the picturesque scene.

The festivities opened with a grand march, led by the Club's piper, J. J. Cameron, following which dancing was the amusement up till 11:30 p. m. Then the gathering repaired to the banquet hall and enjoyed a menu never excelled at an affair of this kind. As the midnight hour struck, Oakland's well-known tenor, Robert Howden, rendered "Guid New Year tai ain and a'," the chorus being joined in most fervently by the entire assemblage. As customary, much handshaking and mutual exchange of good wishes followed, and this was among the pleasantest features of the gathering. The toasts proposed were: "The President," "The King," "The Land We Live In," "The Land o' Cakes," "Our Sister Societies," "Our Twentieth Hogmanay," "The Press," "The Lassies," "Royal Chief, George Miller, acting as toastmaster. The toasts were interspersed with vocal numbers by Master Arthur Parent, Madeline King, Robert Howden, Alex Strang, Wm. McDonald and R. W. Jones, the latter rendering "Till Death," with stirring effect. After the banquet, dancing was resumed in the upper hall. A most elaborate and artistic souvenir programme was presented to each guest.

The Club's new officers for 1901 are: Royal Chief, George Miller; Chieftain, Alex Strang; Recorder, George Fullerton; Treasurer, John Ross; Financial Secretary, John Swan; Propertyman, J. W. Davidson; Sergeant-at-arms, C. C. McGregor; Trustees, J. H. McInnes, Wm. Shepherd, Rich. F. Wilson.

It will be noticed that George W. Paterson, who has served the Club in the capacity of Recorder during many terms, retires from office in favor of clansman Fullerton. Mr. Paterson has rendered the Club much faithful and effective service, and he has the warm appreciation and gratitude of the membership. Mr. Fullerton promises to keep the office up to its present high state of efficiency.

### Fraser's Honor Burns.

**C**LAN FRASER, No. 78, O. S. C., will celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns by a grand Scotch concert and dance in Odd Fellows Hall, San Francisco, on Thursday evening, the 23rd inst., commencing at 8 o'clock, admission to which will be 25 cents. Efforts have been made to make this the finest purely Scottish entertainment ever given in this city, and to that end many new departures have been taken. Among the features that cannot fail to please every true Scotsman will be characteristic tableaux,



depicting two scenes from the "Cotter's Saturday Night;" one, "John Anderson, My Joe," and a splendid choral presentation of "Scots Wha Hae," in which one hundred Highlanders in plaids and bonnets will figure with the heroic Bruce in front. Another tableau will be "The Departure of Prince Charlie." Rev. Wm. Rader, whose reputation for eloquence covers the continent, will deliver an oration on "Robert Burns." Vocal numbers of the highest order will fill out the programme, the whole to conclude with dancing. Hat and cloak room free.

CLANSMAN CROWE.

### Welsh Literary Contest.

IN the annual literary and musical contest, held January 1st in the new Welsh Church, 1133 Mission street, San Francisco, the following were honored: Literary—David Hughes, J. James, R. Davies, O. Prytherch, G. Pritchard, Florence Davies, Ap. Ionawr, S. Lewis, R. J. Hughes, J. Jones, Ap. Trwsgwl; in musical competition, the Williams Quartette of Oakland, Miss A. J. Williams, Miss Mabel Williams, Mrs. Humphrey; in competitive recitations, T. Phillips, Mrs. B. Wynne, Gertrude Edwards, Albert Morgan. Ialydd Hughes presided, and the event was marked by a display of keen interest and rare enjoyment.

### St. Andrew's Society.

THE annual banquet of St. Andrew's Society (the account of which was inadvertently omitted in last month's issue) took place on Friday evening, November 29th, in the Palace Hotel.

The guests to the number of over 200 met in the parlors adjoining the Maple Room, and marched to the stirring music of the bagpipes into the banquet room, which was tastefully decorated with British and American flags, and at the east end, behind the President's chair, the royal banner of Scotland, the lion rampant, was hung. The President of the Society, James Rolph, Jr., occupied the chair. "The feast of reason and the flow of soul," succeeded the feast of Haggis and the flowing bowl. The toasts were: "The President," "The King," "St. Andrew's day and the Land We Left," responded to by Dr. J. Wilson Shields. "The Land We Live In," was happily responded to by J. C. Fyfe. "The Lasses," Mr. J. McNaught responded to in a vein of enthusiasm which left no doubt of his sincerity.

Among the specially invited guests of the evening were Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson and her daughter, Mrs. Isobel Strong. To an impromptu toast to the health of Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Strong responded in a very able manner. Music during the banquet and between the toasts was supplied by Fairgrieve's orchestra and Piper Adam Ross. Songs were sung by Mr. Robert Blair and J. C. Hughes. Dancing followed till the wee sma' hours began to get bigger, and then after singing the time-honored "Auld Lang Syne," the merry company separated till next St. Andrew's day.

The St. Andrew's Society will celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns with a concert and social dance at Scottish Hall, 111 Larkin street, on Friday evening, January 24th. Admission 25 cents. G. S. J. B.

### Stolen Sweets.

He—Will nothing whatever induce you to change your mind.

She—Another man might.

Father (calling from head of stairs at 11:30 P. M.)—Fanny, don't you think it's about time to go to bed?

Fanny—Yes, papa, dear. What on earth keeps you up so late?—Tit-Bits.

An Irishman went into a public house in Sligo and called for a glass of whiskey and water. Having tasted it, he exclaimed:

"Which did you put in first, the whiskey or the water?"

"The whiskey, of course," the publican replied.

"Ah, well," said Pat, "maybe Oi'll come to it by-and-by."

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Major F. W. D'Evelyn, late Natal Field Force and Pretoria Seige Garrison, South Africa.

Major J. B. Macnamara, late Canadian Garrison Artillery.

Major G. A. Wright, late Fourth V. B. East Surrey Regiment, Kennington, S. E.

Subscriptions—For full membership and privileges 50 cents a month. Honorary members, 50 cents a month.

Company A, Lieut. C. E. Peacock, Commanding.

Company B, now forming (Recruits wanted.)

Application blanks for membership (Form A) may be obtained from the senior officer at Headquarters or by letter addressed to the Adjutant, A. B. R., room 111, Phelan building.

Shooting Club—Full information regarding shooting competitions may be obtained by letter addressed to Major Macnamara, room 111, Phelan building, San Francisco.

#### JANUARY ORDERS.

Jan. 14—Band practice, Armory, 8 p. m.

" 16—Drill, 8:15 p. m., sharp.

" 21—Band practice, Armory, 8 p. m.

" 23—Meeting Headquarter Staff, Armory, 8:15 p. m. Drill, 8:15 p. m., sharp.

" 26—(Sunday) Rifle Shooting, Schutzen Park. Meet at Ferry Depot 10:45 and take 11 boat to Tiburon.

" 28—Band practice, Armory, 8 p. m.

" 30—First annual inspection, Armory, 8 p. m. All officers, N. C. O's. and men will attend in uniform, or apply in writing to the Adjutant, for leave of absence (stating reasons therefor). Men who have not yet received their uniform will form a separate squad under Color-Sergeant Coates.

Note—Members wishing to join Company B will send in their names to the Adjutant. Vacancies for amateur bandmen (all instruments). Examination for promotions will be held on March 6th. Particulars of Adjutant.

By order of Headquarter Staff,

C. E. PEACOCK,

Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant.



How many persons who daily eat sandwiches are aware that it is to an ancestor of the Earl of Sandwich that that popular form of food owes its name? The story runs that the Earl in question was very fond of playing cards, and in order to prevent having to stop to eat he used to have a slice of meat put between two slices of bread, and eat these as he played. This got to be called a "sandwich," but gradually the inverted commas were dropped as the word became an accepted one in the language. The present Earl became Colonel of the Grenadier Guards in 1881. He was once military secretary at Gibraltar, and has been attached to special embassies to various capitals of Europe.

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Any persons of British or American birth is entitled to membership. Dues \$1 per quarter. No initiation fee. Open meetings held on the first Wednesday evening in each month at Academy of Sciences Hall.

President, Wm. Greer Harrison, 305 California street; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. F. W. D'Evelyn, 109 Phelan building; Recording and Financial Secretary, C. B. Sedgwick, 508 Montgomery street; Treasurer, Wm. Pardy, 410 Pine street.

## Women's Auxiliary, B. &amp; A. U.

Meets first Friday in each month, 2 p. m., at Red Men's Hall, 320 Post street, San Francisco. Visitors welcome. President, Mrs. Maenamara, 346 First street, San Francisco; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Hufferline, 587 Eighteenth street, Oakland.

## American British Rifles.

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February, 1902

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CECIL RHODES RESTING ON THE VELD.

[See article on page 10]



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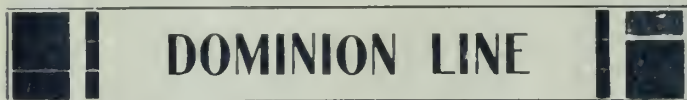
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# The British-Californian



VOL. X, No. 5. SAN FRANCISCO. FEBRUARY, 1902

A MONTHLY RECORD OF BRITISH AND BRITISH AMERICAN PROGRESS.  
NON-SECTARIAN IN RELIGION. NON-PARTISAN IN POLITICS.

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CHARLES B. SEDGWICK - - - - - Editor

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

*The business office of the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN will be moved to the Emma Spreckels Building, 927 Market Street, San Francisco, on February 20th, where all communications should be addressed after that date.*

THE Germans have the reputation of being a slow-moving people, but manifestly they know how to "climb down" with alacrity on occasions.

THREE thousand of the most prominent business men of Chicago have petitioned Congress for reciprocity with Canada. Thus by the exercise of patience and firmness Canada is gradually winning her point.

NOW that General Bell has instituted concentration camps in Batangas, this method of dealing with an unfriendly populace is not so horribly inhuman after all. In fact, the very papers that denounced Kitchener's policy as Weylerism now find that the reconcentrado system is "the most merciful that could be devised."

THE *Chronicle* considers it an act of folly for the American and British governments to return to China so much of the indemnity as exceeds the actual damages done to their citizens during the Boxer rebellion, for the reason that China will not appreciate the generosity. It does not occur to our contemporary that there is virtue in being honest for honesty's sake.

THE BALTIMORE *Sun* is afraid that Mr. Chamberlain, "the next time he makes a speech comparing British methods of waging war with the practices of other nations, will make some allusion to American policy in the Philippines." It is to be hoped he will, for our stone-throwing Anglophobes are sorely in need of some reminder from a source commanding attention that they live in glass houses.

A WRITER in the *Monitor* refers to the United States as "this greater Ireland." For a suppressed and down-trodden race the Irish, then, haven't done so bad, and their dissatisfaction with their progress becomes more and more difficult to understand. Many a people—the American, for instance—would be quite proud and contented could they call this magnificent country theirs.

MR. J. C. A. HENDERSON, of Johannesburg, South Africa, and Suncourt, Cornhill, London, has deposited with a London bank the sum of £10,000, which he offers to forfeit if, within six months, any one can submit to a committee evidence as will prove the allegations of British outrages on Boer women.

Here is a chance for Father Peter Yorke to earn a tidy sum for his innumerable charities.

REV. DR. FRANK BRISTOL of Washington, D. C., fulminates as follows:

"It seems to us that it is time for the drunken Anglo-Saxon to have been sobered, and that to-day it should be impossible for an American statesman to get a glass of grog in the Capitol building of the most enlightened Anglo-Saxon people in the world."

This people has decided that it is not Anglo-Saxon, and the Anglo-Saxon element will thank Dr. Bristol and public men in general to bear the fact in mind when discussing national disgraces such as the one referred to above.

WHILE the European powers are trying to belittle, if not discredit, Great Britain's friendly service to the United States during the war with Spain, it is satisfying to note that the officials at Washington and the better class of newspapers have a true appreciation of the circumstances. The *New York Tribune* says: "No matter what any other power may or may not have done or desired to do, it was Great Britain that made her friendship for us effective in those trying times, and that stood as a lion in the path against any European coalition against the United States. That is a fact which has long been known to those acquainted with the circumstances of the case, and not too prejudiced to be willing to know the truth." The *Press*, *Commercial Advertiser* and the *Evening Post* make similar comment, the latter journal observing that "the fact is officially established that it was England who was our best friend in a national emergency."

GERMANY is a nation in disgrace, and self-respecting Germans the world over in this hour hang their heads in shame. The climax in the long campaign of abuse and vilification of the British Government and persistent libels on the British soldiers in South Africa was reached when the London *Times* republished in its columns the indecent and scurrilous literature of German Anglophobia. The people of Great Britain stood appalled. That the German press had been unfriendly, in instances hostile, they had been aware, but of the true nature of the campaign that was being waged against them they apparently had not the faintest idea. Such depraved obscenity and venom had not been thought possible in a civilized people, and therefore not looked for. The appearance of the *Times'* article was a revelation. Many of the German newspaper cartoons are referred to by the *Times* as being without a parallel in modern times—too bestial for description. In the milder ones, "British



soldiers are represented as robbing the dead, Mr. Chamberlain's state coach is depicted as a cart laden with skeletons, and King Edward is shown dead drunk in his bedroom, receiving the news of Cronje's surrender. A caricature entitled "Hero Worship" depicts Queen Alexandra, the then Princess of Wales, decorating a youthful soldier. The legend underneath the picture reads, textually:

"An English Princess decorating the youngest soldier in the British army with the Victoria cross, because, although only 13, he has already outraged eight Boer women."

More infamous still is the representation of Queen Victoria as the fat woman in a fair with a whisky bottle in her hand and being handled by Kruger in an indescribable fashion, and the *Simplicissimus*' picture of the then Prince of Wales staying in England "to comfort the widows."

Comment is impossible; anger is mixed with pity—pity that a once respected and supposed enlightened people should be guilty of such atrocities—should show themselves so utterly depraved and rotten. For it is to be borne in mind that these obscenities were not launched by gutter sheets; they appeared in respectable journals of large circulation and in many cases were the work of writers and artists of distinction and repute.

The British people are accustomed to being misrepresented and slandered, by the Irish in particular. But it must be said to the credit of the Irish that they have never resorted to such infamous methods, as the Germans now stand charged with, to demean their alleged enemy in the eyes of the world. We doubt if such heinous conceptions could find lodgment in the Irish mind. The nations will revise their opinion of the Germans. Turkey must move up in the scale and give place to Germany as the home and hotbed of human depravity and all unspeakable nastiness.

**S**CHEEPERS, the Boer Commandant, was executed by the British because he had been convicted of various offenses against the usages of war, including several cold-blooded murders. Considerable protest was raised in the United States, but before assuming censorship of other nations we think it would be well for our busybodies to take a look at the situation in the Philippines. General J. Franklin Bell, commander of the American forces in Batangas, in addition to enforcing concentration has directed the application of General Order 100, in force during the Civil War in the United States, which practically regards an insurgent guerilla as outside the pale of civilized warfare, and subject to the death penalty. The British in South Africa have never gone to this relentless extreme. The only executions have been for murder, and the fairest of trials has been given the accused in each instance. The American press, generally, is silent in the matter of Bell's proclamation, but here and there an indignant voice is raised. The *New York Evening Post*, for instance, asks: "Would it not be well, under the circumstances, for this country to tender its humble apologies to the much-maligned General Weyler? We have heard many army officers declare that he 'knew his business.' Now that we have so completely adopted his methods, some suitable honor, such as a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria, might at least rescue us from the hypocritical position in which we are placed." And the *Boston Post* declares that it is "a step further than Weyler went in Cuba, or than Kitchener has gone in South Africa."

So, it would seem, there is ample material for indignation right under our own flag, if we will but look for it.

**I**N Liberty (what irony), Sullivan County, N. Y., a few days ago twenty consumptives were rounded up before a Justice of the Peace and fined \$5 each—for the crime of being ill. The town recently passed an ordinance forbidding residents to board consumptives in hotels, boarding-houses, or sanitoriums. Rockland also prohibits the reception of any consumptive into a family unless an immediate relative. No consumptive guests will be allowed even for a visit.

Come to California, where we are more humane, and know how to appreciate your money!

**T**HE Transvaal League's petition to Congress to take some action with a view to preserving the independence of the Boers is now in this city receiving signatures. It is quite a curiosity in its way, scarcely a name being legible, and many of them written in German and other foreign characters. It will serve one good purpose—that of enlightening Congress as to the true nature of the army of pro-Boers in this country.

**T**HE Washington correspondent of the London *Times* has this to say of the decline of Irish influence in the United States:

"I am not in Mr. Redmond's confidence, but it cannot be far wrong to say that he goes back a disappointed man. He does not seem to have got much money. The old days when hard-earned wages were wheedled out of Patrick and Bridget, to be spent in dynamite or in paying wages to Irish members of Parliament, have not returned. Even Mr. Redmond's fine oratorical gifts have hardly won the tribute they deserve. The *Press*, a good barometer in such matters, has paid him no great attention. American and Irish-American opinion and sentiment remain where they were. They are, for political purposes, dormant. I have asked persons who are in a position to know about the statement I quoted some weeks ago from a great authority to the effect that the Irish-American vote is no longer a political factor in the old sense, and that the American politician no longer feels bound to take account of it. They all confirm this view. "Can you explain the change?" No, they could not explain it, but change there is. . . . It is, I think, to the credit both of the Americans and of the Irish, that there should have been this subsidence of purely Irish agitation. The Americans no longer care to be used by the Irish, and the Irish recognize the fact. It is an emancipation for both. The days when an Egan could be sent as American Minister to Chile are past. The days when it was thought good politics to attack England in terms violent enough to secure the Irish vote, and when each party used to bid for it by anti-English invective—they also are past."

We can tell the *Times*' correspondent in one word what wrought the change. Bryan! To catch the Irish vote Bryan supplicated of God the defeat of the British arms in South Africa. This aroused the righteous indignation of British-Americans. They organized, and for the first time in the history of this country there was a united British vote. It defeated Bryan and opened the eyes of the politicians and the press. It is helpful to any party to have the Irish vote; it is disastrous to have the enmity of the British, for, taken as a whole, it is scarcely less formidable than the former. This is why Democratic politicians are more deferential than of yore. It is no change of heart that they have experienced; they have simply been whipped into decency. So with the anti-British press. Take the *San Francisco Chronicle*, for instance. That sheet is as prejudiced against the British as ever, but the flouts and insults, so long a feature of its editorial columns, are missing. Local British displeasure becoming thoroughly aroused, quickly brought the *Chronicle* down from its long-held place at the head of San Francisco newspapers and landed it at the bottom of the list, with a circulation smaller than either of the evening papers, and an advertising patronage that would not have paid its postage bill formerly.

And so it has been all over the country. A few courageous men have stepped forward and organized the British-born residents in their own interests. And as fifty men organized carry the weight and influence of 500 individuals unorganized, they have become a power in the land.

Then, too, the British-American press has made itself felt.

**I**N an article captioned "Blackmail in America," the *Daily Dispatch* discusses the system of crimping in vogue at San Francisco, Portland, Seattle and other Pacific Coast ports. The following paragraph is interesting in that it shows how the grievance is viewed in England:

"The reply of the United States Government to the remonstrances of the British Board of Trade is that they cannot interfere. The crimping goes on in the State of California; it is therefore a State question, to be settled by the Californian State Legislature, over which the Federal Government at Washington, has no control. According to the Constitution of the American Government only those powers that do not belong to the various States of the Union are exercised by the Federal Government, and with State powers the Washington Government professes its inability to interfere. The plan is regarded by Liverpool shipowners as an ingenious rather than an ingenuous one. Union, it is pointed out, could not last for one moment if the central government had not complete control of the various States of the Union. The central government coerced the Southern States when they attempted to break away from the Union, and if it cannot deal with crimping at San Francisco and Portland, it has got into its dotage. The excuse is considered to be a thoroughly dishonest one, which would never have been made if American citizens did not find it to their profit to crimp at the



expense of British shipowners, for there is practically no American shipping at these ports; the victims are all British."

It may be quite true that the Federal Government cannot interfere in a matter of this kind. The States each have certain sovereign rights, and, although the nation is put in embarrassing situations at times in consequence, its stability is in no wise threatened thereby. We all do pretty much as we please over here, and there is little or no responsibility. That is because we are not yet really a nation, nor wholly civilized. We think we are the most civilized country on earth—but that is our ignorance. No country can be called civilized where a marriage, for instance, may be legal in one State and illegal in the adjoining State—where morality and the holiest of institutions are threatened by conflictive laws.

But there should be a way to get around this crimping difficulty. If British shipowners find themselves damaged by reason of insufficient protection at this port, they should promptly bring action against the State, hiring a *local* attorney and allowing him no fee but a good *percentage* of the damages that may be allowed. To get justice in an affair of this kind there must be "something in it," and for some one *here*. It is a pretty poor case that does not win in a contest with the State of California. The State, being impersonal and rich, puts up a poor fight as a rule.

Not until the State Legislature meets (once in two years) is there any inquiry into the affairs of the commonwealth. Should it be discovered at some one of these conventions that the State is paying heavy damages to British shipowners, laws will speedily be framed with a view to abolishing crimping.

Italy, on behalf of subjects who had lost relatives in a riot in a Southern State, recently obtained heavy damages from that State, although the Federal Government, in repudiating the claims, had advised that nothing could be done in the matter.

Anyway, the plan is worthy of a trial, for if nothing else comes of it, it will serve to draw public attention to the evil.

THE London *Times*' magnificent denunciation of Count von Buelow and of the Germany policy generally, was in the nature of a defiance, a challenge. No one could read it and think differently, least of all those against whom it was directed. But the Germans sat very quiet under the rebuke and have not since opened their mouths. They very tamely took the hint that "the limit of British patience and endurance had been reached." The *Times* is not a sensational paper. Of late years it has been very spiritless, wishy-washy, in fact. But it is looked upon by foreign countries as the voice of the British nation. When it burst into an angry roar the other day, therefore, it is not to be wondered at that all Germany trembled. They realized that they had gone too far, that one word in retort would have meant war. And Germany does not want to war with Britain.

Had the *Times* done its duty long before; had it informed the country, as it should have done, of the nature of the campaign that was being waged against Great Britain on the Continent, things would never have reached this critical stage. The strange silence of the British people under the insults that were being offered them, their army and their Sovereign, encouraged German Anglophobia. As each affront passed unnoticed, the succeeding one was intensified. Ignorance of the situation was mistaken for fear.

But it is gratifying that when the *Times* did see fit to speak it spoke with British plainness and with the brave British tone of old. It was so splendid that the *Thunderer* may almost be forgiven its censurable tardiness.

LADIES of bulk would be less of a drag in the matrimonial market were an Austrian precedent to be made the rule for regulating dowries. A Koniggratz papa caused it to be known that the dowry that would go with his daughter would be her weight in silver currency. As the fair damsel turned the scale at 200 pounds it is perhaps unnecessary to mention that she was not long in the market, and that the happy couple had a substantial sum to start housekeeping on.

SENATOR TELLER, as a foreteller, is a dreary failure. He bombastically assured the pro-Boers that the murderous Commandant Scheepers should not be executed by the British, but ere he could get his rescuing machinery in motion the good act was consummated, thus prematurely ending in a fizzle of the sorriest kind the sensational Senator's much-advertised pro-Boer pyrotechnical display.

THE New York *Times* is kind enough to say that Canadians are "practically Americans." In view of the fact that our kinsmen to the north had a right to the name long before the United States came into existence, is not the *Times*' condescension, however well meant, a trifle out of place?

BOER prisoners at Bermuda decline to accept worn clothing from the United States, giving as reasons that they are amply supplied with new garments by the British authorities, and "as a matter of sanitary precaution."

What on earth can be the matter with the cast-off raiment of Boer sympathizers in America? Anyway, seeing that it is not wanted in that direction, the charitable intent should not be allowed to perish abortively, but an effort made to unload the goods on the perhaps less particular Filipinos.

A NUMBER of our Hibernian friends have favored us with expressions of disapproval of our article of last month treating of the late Lord Russell's diary and the reference therein to Colonel Tobin and his alleged boast that he "could raise at least 12,000 men who, without thought of pay, or of consequences to themselves, or their business, would fight in any war by the side of any people against England." Several of the letters which we have received are excessively denunciatory, but as our article was not framed with a view to pleasing those whom it most directly concerned, or implicated, we cannot with generosity of spirit, though we might with fairness, resent this manifestation of hostility. Speaking candidly, we are extremely gratified to have this proof that our shot has gone home. And in that it is likely to stimulate thought in a quarter where serious reflection is sorely needed, good may come of it. The anti-English Irish, if their reasoning faculties be not totally paralyzed, must realize by now that their conduct during the Boer War has stamped them in the eyes of the world as being either craven cowards or rank hypocrites. After half a century of bragging of what they would do were England to ever get into difficulties anywhere they, when the opportunity presents itself, and in just the way it was hoped for, do nothing—but talk. The same old talk! They would neither go out and fight the British, though every facility was offered them in the way of arms and transportation to the scene of conflict, nor aid the struggling Boers financially, other than in a most niggardly fashion. What is the world to make of it? Are the Fenian Irish sincere in their never-ending protestations of "in placable hatred" of Britain, of "irreconcilable hostility"? Or are they simply cowards, having the desire to do, but not the spirit to perform? Which ever way the question is settled, one thing is certain—the Irish "cause" has damned itself. Redmond left America realizing this; he found that the Irish "grievance" had become a "chestnut" even among former sympathizers.

Having so discreditably proven themselves unequal to their opportunities, the best thing that the disaffected Irish can now do is to submit to the inevitable and build up again on new principles. The dream of independence is a mad one—destined never to see fruition. The Almighty in geographically placing Ireland where He did, clearly had no other intention than that she should be politically united with the rest of the group. If Ireland has but five millions of people to England's forty, giving the latter predominance in the government, that too is the Lord's will, for Ireland, under the best of conditions, is incapable of supporting a population equal to England's. The natural resources are not there.

That the majority of the Irish people would like to be independent is no reason why independence should be granted them. California once had a similar preference, and the Southern States a few years ago evinced a no mild desire to start up in business for themselves. The early Britons objected to the Roman incursion, the Saxons to the Norman. The English and Welsh, the Scotch and English have also had differences of opinion of the kind—and yet they are now amicably living together as reason and enlightened sentiment dictate that brethren inhabiting one common country should live.

Heaven knows, the English have no wish to hold the Irish in "subjection." Were the Emerald Isle as remote as New Zealand, could she but be cut adrift with safety to the kingdom, no chance would be given to agitate the step. It would be promptly taken by Great Britain without a second thought.

But things being as they are, the Irish must submit—or, as did the Boers, resort to war. Only by the arbitrament of the sword can the dispute be settled other than as the British people have decided it is already settled. If the Irish feel that they can



drive the English into the sea and so dominate the islands, it is their right and privilege to try. Nay, if they sincerely entertain the sentiments they profess, it is their bounden duty to try. And, honestly, rather than longer see the Irish degrade themselves by their unmanly policy we would welcome such a conflict. It would be an unequal one, perhaps, but the Irish would get a fairer show than they probably imagine. The BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN, for one, would open a fund to assist in the equipment of as many regiments of Irish-Americans as could be gotten together in California, and from what we know of them we feel safe in saying that the Britishers in this State would contribute generously. And they would not feel that they were traitors to the motherland in so doing. The Briton is the most chivalrous man on earth, and rather than accept an advantage over a foe he would proffer his own weapon were it the superior one. Had not the Boers been as well armed as the British, Britons would have made them so. We are quite sincere in saying that the British in California would contribute to the limit of their means, to the point of self-denial, to any fund calculated to help the Britain-hating Irishman to get out and make a man of himself.

#### MORE ABOUT WELSH INDIANS.

IN the December number of the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN is an article entitled "Welshmen Discovered America." It speaks of the discovery by Major E. H. Cooper, an explorer, that the Creek Indians speak the Welsh language. The article then gives the following tradition of the manner in which they acquired their Welsh:

"Many years ago, when the Creeks were great people, there came among them up the Arkansas River a considerable number of white men. They were the first the Indians had ever seen, and they brought many strange iron utensils and weapons, strange customs and language. They were adopted into the Indian tribe. As their influence increased they impressed upon the Indians many of their customs, but chiefly words from their tongue. They told the Indians that some day other white men would come among them and they must preserve these words to greet them."

The above is quoted from the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN.

That America was first discovered by the Welsh is apparent to any Welshman from traditions he has heard in the "Land of the Cymry;" that the Welsh are the true discoverers is amply proven if traditions count for anything. Here is another tradition which comes from Wales:

In the year 1170 two brothers, David and Medoc, quarrelled for the throne of Wales. The younger, Medoc, becoming disgusted, gave up the struggle, fitted out a ship and sailed West. The next year he returned, said that he had discovered a fruitful country and called upon his friends to follow him. He had no difficulty in fitting out ten ships with men, women and children. They sailed away and according to Welsh story, they were never heard of again.

This would not be worth much as history were it not that it seems confirmed by evidence found on this side of the Atlantic.

In 1670, 500 years after Prince Medoc left Wales, a Welsh minister named Morgan was sent from New York to North Carolina to preach to some Welsh people who had settled there. He remained with them for some time. One day he wandered too far beyond the outskirts of the settlement and was captured by Indians. They took him many miles inland and prepared to burn him at the stake. The fagots were piled around him and his doom seemed sealed. Suddenly he exclaimed in Welsh: "*Aydwyl wedi dod cyn belled i farw fel ei ordiwedd*," which being rendered into English means, "Have I come so far to die like a dog at last!" To his surprise and delight the Indian chief sprang forward, loosened his bonds and embraced him, crying in Welsh, "*Na! Os ydych yu gallu siarad yre iaith yna!*" The English of which is, "No! Not if you speak that language!"

Morgan's surprise was deepened when the principal members of the tribe gathered around him and began to converse with him in Welsh. He preached to them and they understood him. But what amazed him most was to discover that they had a manuscript copy of the Bible in Welsh.

Morgan related this story in a letter sent to friends in Wales. This letter is well authenticated, but is the only evidence that exists concerning this matter.

So far as known nothing more was ever heard of this Indian tribe who spoke Welsh and had a Welsh Bible.

About eighteen years later, or in 1688, an exploring party, returning from beyond the Mississippi River, relate, among other

wonders, that they found a tribe of Indians who spoke the Welsh language. They, too, had a manuscript copy of the Welsh Bible. None of their number can read it, and they keep it as a mysterious treasure, carefully rolled up in the skins of animals.

About 1708 another exploring party brought back strange news from the Red River of the North. They found there a singular people, with whitened hair and blue eyes. They also spoke the Welsh language.

Another explorer speaks of a tribe of Indians dwelling among the upper courses of the Missouri. They are different from the tribes around them. Some have fair hair and blue eyes and their language is strangely mixed with Welsh words.

Only a few years since a surveying party in the then Territory of Washington came across a tribe of Walla Walla Indians that used many Welsh words and who possessed a Welsh Bible in manuscript form which they kept as a tribal treasure.

It will be noticed that the first Indian tribe found who used the Welsh language was on the Atlantic Coast and that each subsequent discovery of these Welsh Indians was farther and farther West until they are at last, almost 500 years later, found on the Pacific Coast.

It is to be regretted that the Welsh people have not given more attention to this matter and received full credit as the original discoverers of America.

CHARLES RUTHERFORD JONES.

Oakland, Cal., Jan. 20, 1902.

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Editor BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN:

I was much interested in an account in your December issue, of the discovery by Major E. H. Cooper of Indians who spoke the Welsh language, especially so, as it corroborates a story which I have heard some years ago, and to which at the time I gave little credence. I was a resident of Salt Lake City in the latter part of the '60's, and found there that the Mormon Church had a very large following of Welsh people. It was the custom then, as it is at present, for the Mormons to send out large numbers of their people on proselyting expeditions, chosen from the rank and file, with no especial regard to their fitness for the calling, it being believed that calling them out and ordaining them by the laying on of hands in some mysterious way made them eminently fit to spread the gospel. An especial effort was made at that time to get the Indian tribes into the Mormon Church, for it was fondly believed that the Lord was going to deliver the rest of the world over to the Saints, and the Indians were to be "the battle ax of the Lord" in the accomplishment of this work. Another inducement to their conversion was that they were, according to the Mormon Bible, the remains of the ten lost tribes of Israel, and it was important for both reasons to bring them into the fold. With this end in view, numbers of missionaries were sent out to labor among them, and among others a number of Welsh Saints were dispatched on the proselyting mission among the Indian tribes. About 1868 some of the missionaries returned with a story that they had found some Indians in the South, evidently the same tribes that Major Cooper has since discovered, who spoke Welsh with so much fluency that they were able to carry on an ordinary conversation with the Welsh Mormons in their own language, without an interpreter. These missionaries on their return gave a very circumstantial account of their labors with these Indians, and it became generally talked about and they were always alluded to there as the "Welsh Indians." The tradition, as I remember it, of the manner in which they learned the Welsh language, as told in Salt Lake at that time, was very much the same as is related in the account given by Major Cooper.

JOHN ISAAC.

Sacramento, Feb. 2, 1902.



**ST. DAVID'S EVE, 1902**  
A Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert will be given under the auspices of the  
**Cymrodorion Society of California**  
At Pioneer Hall, Fourth Street, near Market, S. F.  
**FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 28, 1902**

—ARTISTES—  
Mrs. J. L. Williams, Soprano; Miss Mignon Judson, Contralto; Mr. David Manilloyd, Tenor; Mr. Robert M. Hughes, Baritone; Mr. J. C. Hughes, Baritone; Madame Inez Carusi, Harpist; Miss Annie Williams, Violinist; Miss Hazel Boue, Cornetist; Miss Margaret Davis, Pianist, and others.

Single Tickets 50c; Double Ticket, admitting Lady and Gentleman, 75c; Children 25c  
Tickets may be obtained from Prof. Thomas Price, 526 Sacramento Street, British Californian, 508 Montgomery Street, or from members of the Society.



## BRITISH NEWS IN BRIEF.

*Important Events not Chronicled in the Daily Press.*

A new grain elevator costing \$1,000,000 is being erected at Quebec.

A British syndicate with £2,000,000 is to develop coal and iron in Spain.

Canada has received a large order for khaki clothing from the War Office.

Laval University, Montreal, will celebrate its golden jubilee in June next.

At Liverpool the customs receipts for the year are expected to exceed £5,500,000.

The British Columbia government has stopped the export of cedar to the United States.

The C. P. R. elevators at Fort William, with a capacity of five million bushels, are filled with wheat.

Sir William MacDonald of Montreal has donated \$125,000 to Guelph Agricultural College.

Small plots of land have changed hands at Mafeking at the record price for the locality of 12s a yard.

The establishment of betting houses in the Transvaal has been forbidden by a Pretoria proclamation.

At Skegness, Lincolnshire, only twenty-five deaths occurred last year in a population of over 2,500.

The New Year opens with the Canadian West enjoying the most prosperous period in the past decade.

In future the troops serving in the British East African Protectorates will be known as the King's African Rifles.

An exhibition, organized in England and intended mainly for the promotion of business, will be held in Cape Town this year.

"An imitation of the crowing of a prize Brahma" was one of the items at an eisteddfod held recently at Felinfach, Cardigan.

North Carolina is taking steps to celebrate the anniversary of the landing of Sir Walter Raleigh's colony at Roanoke Island.

The British admiralty ask for bids for two battleships and seven cruisers in addition to twenty warships now building.

Exclusive of South Africa, the output of gold in British possessions last year exceeded the enormous sum of £20,000,000 sterling.

British Columbia last year produced minerals to the value of £4,142,700, being an increase of 25 per cent over the previous year.

Warwickshire's memorial to the late Prince Christian Victor is to take the form of a cottage home for wounded and disabled soldiers of the Warwickshire Regiment.

Mr. E. Speyer of Speyer Brothers, Lothbury, has contributed £25,000 to King Edward's Hospital Fund, with the stipulation that it should be retained as capital.

The "Sovereign Bank of Canada" begins business in Montreal; capital, \$2,000,000; stock all sold (par value, \$100) at \$125.

The output of the Dominion Coal Company in 1901 was 2,375,000 tons, giving an increase over last year of over half a million tons.

Mr. Seddon, addressing the New Zealand Parliament, suggested the consideration of retributive tariffs on German goods—thus do the anti-British Germans hurt themselves most.

The new car and locomotive shops which the Canadian Pacific Railway Company proposes to erect in Montreal East will cost \$2,000,000, and employ 5,000 men.

Jewish prisoners are not to be called upon to work during Hebrew festivals, says an order issued by the Home Office to the governors of gaols.

In Rossland and the boundary districts of British Columbia the gold and copper ore output for 1901 amounted in the aggregate to 660,000 tons, an increase over 1900 of 60 per cent.

Last year 26,000 new houses were built in London. Probably they are now filled by 130,000 people, the population of a large borough. This is the way London grows every year.

The British Academy, an institution which will probably exercise an important influence on British literature and learning, is a possibility of the immediate future.

British taxpayers are now paying £40,000 a week to house, feed, clothe, nurse, doctor and educate the wives and children of Boers.

The Cedric, the new steamer building by Harland & Wolff, Belfast, for the White Star Line, will be the largest vessel in the world, with a tonnage of 21,000.

After being discussed for several years, an international golf match, England vs. Scotland, has at last been arranged, and will be played on the Royal Liverpool Club's links, at Hoylake, on Saturday, April 26.

A dispatch from Madras to the London Times says that at the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental Educational conference recently steps were taken to found a central residential Mohammedan university for India.

An ancient Irish corrack, or canoe boat, has been discovered by workmen employed at turf-cutting in a bog near Tuam, and the interesting object is to be dispatched to the Royal Museum at Dublin.

At a "kicking football" competition in Burma, "from place," one So Hmyin won with a kick of 166 feet 6 inches. Moungh Gli was second with 160 feet 6 inches. Both kicked barefooted.—*Singapore Free Press.*

General Baden-Powell, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has decided to mold his Cape Police Force as much on the lines of the Royal Irish Constabulary as possible, as he considers it "the finest police force in the world."

A dispatch from Halifax says: "Colonel Johns of Birmingham, Ala., who has been examining coal areas at Cape Breton for Boston interests, expressed the opinion that North Sydney will equal Cardiff in coal shipping before many years."

The naval review at the Coronation will be the biggest assembly of warships that the world has ever known. The fleets will begin to arrive at Spithead on June 21st, and already the work of allotting moorings, fixing signal stations, etc., has begun.

The Launceston Town Council have taken a thirty years' lease of the castle from the Duchy of Cornwall at the nominal rent of £5, the cost of upkeep and of the gardens and pleasure walks attached to the castle being borne by the municipality. This is one of the most ancient and interesting ruins in the country.

In a report issued recently the directors of the Manchester Ship Canal state that although last year was one of exceptional difficulty, the increase in the receipts will not be less than £18,000 as compared with the previous year, the figures for December showing an increase of fully £700.

Last year the lighthouses and lightships which keep their solitary watch around the coasts of the United Kingdom, earned in "light dues" and other ways no less a sum than £657,386. But though their income was so great their cost nearly reaches an equal figure, for, without many additional items, the year's expenditure, according to a return issued last month, exceeded £500,000.

Newcastle-On-Tyne is the first city to adopt the use of tables in the public parks where papers and periodicals are supplied for the convenience of those who, during the pleasant months, desire to read in the open air. The books and papers are loaned from public libraries near the parks. It is pointed out that in fine weather reading in the open air is much more agreeable than in stuffy rooms, and that any expedient calculated to induce people to read is worthy of consideration.

Lord Kitchener, acting on his experience in the Sudan, has arrived at the conclusion that an extension of the South African railways will materially aid in the subjugation of the enemy, and he has applied that the sum of £835,000 may be placed at his disposal for this service. The scheme having been approved by the home authorities, the money has been placed to the credit of the South African authorities, and the work of construction will be commenced forthwith.

So freely have taxes flowed into the Imperial treasury that there is to-day a surplus of some £8,000,000 in the treasury, already left over from estimated expenditures, and if the Government chooses to spend to the limit in the fiscal year which ends March 31st next, it will have £200,000,000 at its disposal—a vast sum, and one which the *Statist* believes largely in excess of current needs. In other words, Great Britain is still the richest country in the world, and in spite of the enormous expenditures of the South African War, is able and willing to shoulder still heavier charges if they should be required.



The population of Vancouver, B. C., is now placed at 28,000.

The English Methodists have succeeded in raising the million guineas wanted.

Last year's total of £9,561,169,000 is the largest amount that has passed through the Bankers' Clearing-house, London, in any one year.

Sir Ernest Cassel, before his departure for India, placed at the disposal of the King £200,000 for charitable or utilitarian purposes; his majesty has devoted the gift to the provision of additional sanatoria for the open-air treatment of tuberculosis.

The American Polo Association has received a cable from the Hurlingham Polo Club accepting its recent challenge to a series of games. These will take place at the Hurlingham grounds in London next May.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Canadian High Commissioner, has sent a check for £25,000 to the authorities of Aberdeen University. The money is to go toward completing the extension of the university.

Lord Kitchener, replying to an inquiry whether individual Australians would be allowed to enlist in South Africa, states that he is willing to accept any number, their services being of peculiar value.

As a mark of gratitude for the kindness shown by the nation to the French monks and nuns who have settled in England, Benedictine monks from Farnborough conducted a memorial service at Aldershot for soldiers who have fallen in the war.

At the annual meeting of the Savings Bank of Glasgow, held under the presidency of Lord-Provost Chisholm, it was stated in the sixty-sixth annual report that the balance due to the depositors in November was £7,695,774 6s. 8d.

The Lord Chancellor announced at Liverpool his intention of introducing to Parliament a bill to codify the law relating to marine insurances. He believed that if England passed such a measure other countries would soon follow her example.

The *Paris Figaro*, commenting on King Edward's speech from the throne, says it is pacific and calm as it should be, coming from the lips of the head of an immense empire, whose trials are but temporary.

Speaking at a meeting of the Council recently, Lord Curzon announced that it was his intention to create out of the Imperial Library at Metcalfe Hall an institution which will be for India what, on a larger scale, the British Museum Reading-room is for England.

A splendidly equipped sanatorium—the origin of which is due to the Duke of Portland's philanthropic efforts—designed for combating the disease of consumption in Nottinghamshire, will be opened shortly in Sherwood Forest. The Duke presented the site.

The Princess of Wales has ordered some exquisite embroideries from Ireland for her gowns which are to be worn in the coronation week, and the Duchess of Connaught bought a large number of her Christmas presents from the Irish Industries in Dublin.

A new light railway line, forty-two miles in length, is about to be constructed in Suffolk, passing through several towns and villages—Mendlesham, Stradbroke, Laxfield, Huntingfield, Fransden, etc., all of which at present are miles from a railway station.

Mlle. Menant, who has just returned to Paris from a special mission connected with Hindu women, speaks in terms of the most unqualified praise of the beneficent rule of the British in India, and bears testimony to the humanity and heroism shown by British officials in the Indian famine districts.

The noble pile of buildings, originally intended as a county school for Norfolk, together with several acres of land, situated about fifteen miles from Sandringham, has been conveyed to the National Incorporated Waifs' Association, better known as Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

The North-Eastern Railway Company have issued notices inviting tenders for the erection of a new railway bridge to cross the Tyne, connecting Newcastle and Gateshead, and serving as a "relief" to the present High-Level Bridge, which was erected from the designs of Robert Stephenson.

The report on the Scotch locomotive trade for 1901 is to the effect that the conditions are quite satisfactory. Every locomotive-making establishment has been fully employed. Large or-

ders have been steadily received from India, Japan, South America, Australia, South Africa, and other countries.

The Canadian Packers' Association has determined to adopt active measures to develop the trade in canned fruits and vegetables of Canadian growth and manufacture in Great Britain. Stores for their sale will be opened in the leading centres in England, Scotland and Ireland, and energetic efforts will be made to bring Canadian canned goods to the attention of British buyers.

The estimate of the cost of constructing the electric railway between Brighton and London is in round figures £7,338,403. The stations will cost £330,000, and accommodation bridges and viaducts £1,128,361, while no less than £2,408,720 is to be spent on tunnels.

The honor of the first important Alpine ascent of 1902 has been gained by Mr. Ryan, an Englishman. Accompanied by three guides, he left Zermatt and climbed to the summit of the Weisshorn, 14,805 feet, and returned safely. This is the first time the Weisshorn has been ascended in winter.

Arthur Egan, the youth of seventeen, who is the hero of twenty-three life-saving exploits on Lake Michigan and who has been awarded the gold medal of the Royal Humane Society, bestowed by King Edward for brave and daring deeds, is a resident of Chicago, but a British subject, being a native of Toronto.

The British statement of their losses and of the Boers during 1901 should afford all the encouragement the British want. The Boer loss was 18,320 men, twenty-seven big guns, 7,993 rifles, 2,300,000 cartridges, 29,882 horses and 366,821 head of other live stock. The British loss in men and officers during the same period was a trifle over half the Boer loss.

During the year just closed Canada reached the highest mark in her progress hitherto attained. Compared with ten years ago, her exports have just doubled, having increased from \$98,000,000 to \$196,000,000, while her imports have grown from \$119,000,000 to \$190,000,000. The public deposits in the banks now amount to \$407,000,000.

The death is announced of Lady Sophia Cecil, who was born in 1809. It was her mother, the Duchess of Richmond, who gave the famous ball in Brussels on the eve of the Battle of Waterloo. Lady Sophia used to say: "I remember being sent to bed that night like a wayward child, but I got up and watched the company assembling."

A cargo of blue gum timber has arrived at Dover from Australia for the national harbor works. This timber has been chosen for piles because it will not float. In the event of the barks being washed away in a gale they will go to the bottom, thus averting the danger of ships colliding with them, as in the case of ordinary timber.

A large grant from the Twentieth Century Fund of the Wesleyan Methodist Church is to be made for the extension of the Soldiers and Sailors' Homes already established by that body. These homes are now thirty-seven in number, and are all open to any seaman wearing his Majesty's uniform, quite irrespective of creed or denomination.

The work of linking North and South Africa by a telegraph line from Cape Town to Cairo is progressing quietly, and without attracting much notice. Already it has been laid as far up as Lake Tanganyika. The process of connecting up that portion of Central Africa to Victoria Nyanza will shortly be taken in hand, and the whole country between these two points has been exhaustively surveyed.

There is a movement afoot to erect a monument to the "old boys" of Dr. Guthrie's Industrial School, Edinburgh, who have fallen in the South African war, and a promenade concert was held in the Waverley Market to assist the scheme in a financial way. It was an unqualified success. Some thirteen former pupils of the school have fallen at the front, and about a hundred more are still engaged with the army.

The total value of the fish landed on the English and Welsh coasts during 1901 was £6,875,121. Among the various kinds of fish which contributed to last year's total, haddocks come first with £1,699,723; plaice second with £934,463, and herrings only third with £893,224. In 1900, however, the position of herrings and plaice was reversed. Over 5,000,000 crabs were taken last year, and 650,000 lobsters. More than 37,000,000 oysters, valued at £121,185, were landed.



Cast iron blocks are to be used in paving Huddersfield tramways.

A universal chorus of approval is the comment of the British Colonies on Mr. Chamberlain's attitude in the controversy with Germany.

The first anniversary of the death of Queen Victoria, January 22, was marked by commemorative services throughout the United Kingdom and the colonies and at the British embassies and legations abroad. Violets were generally worn.

The Harrogate Town Council, who are building a magnificent kursaal, has decided also to erect a new town hall at a cost of £40,000. Competitive designs are to be sought, with three premiums, totaling £325.

London seems to steadily get her share of the good things of the earth. This winter she has enjoyed true California weather. Violets, Lilies of the Valley and Wall Flowers were selling on the streets on New Year's day at one cent a bunch. Choice Jamaican bananas retailed at sixpence, or twelve cents, a dozen.

The Court of Common Council, London, has resolved "that an address in a suitable gold casket, expressive of the Court's admiration of his statesmanlike policy and patriotic action in the true interests of the British Empire, be presented to the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M. P."

The Australian mail brings news of another addition to the British Empire, but it is only a little one. It is Ocean Island, and is situated in the Pacific, thirty miles from the equator, and 200 west of the Gilbert group. The British flag was hoisted by the captain of H. M. S. Pylades, which has just arrived in Sydney. Ocean Island has rich deposits of phosphates.

The Cork International Exhibition, which opens in May, promises to be an event of unusual importance. It is expected by those in charge that it may be opened by the King and Queen. Already the buildings are fast approaching completion, and they are considered most attractive. The beautiful scenery of the South of Ireland, Killarney, Blarney, and many other points of interest, are near to Cork.

A precious relic is preserved at the Norwich Hospital, namely, the skull of Sir Thomas Browne, the famous Norwich physician, and the author of "Religio Medici." Many pilgrims visit the hospital to inspect the skull, and one of them—an American professor, Dr. Osler, of the John Hopkins University, Baltimore—has just sent a casket of crystal glass, with mountings, which is henceforth to contain the skull.

English companies are taking a very important part in the management of Russian industries. According to a late Russian publication, forty-five different British corporations are thus engaged, mainly in Southern Russia. Of these sixteen operate in the petroleum industry, eight in coal, iron and steel production, twelve are developing mines yielding metals and precious stones, and the remaining nine are engaged in textile industries, bicycle making and general construction work.

From Lloyd's returns of shipping and of vessels under construction, it appears that during 1901, exclusive of warships, 639 vessels of 1,524,739 tons gross (viz., 591 steamers of 1,501,078 tons and 48 sailing vessels of 23,661 tons) have been launched in the United Kingdom. The warships launched at both Government and private yards amount to 41 of 211,969 tons displacement. The total output of the United Kingdom for the year has, therefore, been 680 vessels of 1,736,708 tons.

The Wabana iron ore mine on Bell Island, eighteen miles from St. John's, has the most remarkable deposit of its kind in the world. It is an open quarry of the mineral, containing 34,000,000 tons, laid in almost horizontal strata, the material being in the form of small cubes which only require a charge of dynamite to shatter into millions of fragments. These are shovelled up into wagons, carried over an endless cable to the pier and dumped into the steamer's hold.

It is a remarkable fact that the excessive expressions of German Anglophobia seem, to a certain degree, to be sweeping away existing Danish sympathies with the Boers, writes a correspondent in the London Times. Since the beginning of the war in South Africa public opinion has been divided on this question, but the newspapers, even those favoring the Boers, have been polite in their language towards England. A wave of indignation against Germany is now spreading all over the country, the deepest disgust being felt at the utterances of Herr Liebermann von Sonnenberg and the weakness of Count von Buelow.

With reference to the description given in the *Daily Mail* of a glass hospital, which it is proposed to erect at Philadelphia for the cure of consumption, with isolation for each patient and a constant supply of rarefied air, Mr. W. Burdett-Coutts, M. P., writes to point out that the system was inaugurated as an experiment at the Oxygen Hospital, Fitzroy-square (of whose committee he is chairman) some months ago, and may be seen any day in working order. The patient sits in a glass cubicle, breathing an atmosphere specially treated by ozone on an extended scale.

During the past year the total number of matriculated students (including 272 women) was 2,929, being an increase of 175 on the number for last year. Of this number, 906 (including 248 women) were enrolled in the faculty of arts, 167 (including four women) in the faculty of science, 29 in the faculty of Divinity, 402 in the faculty of law, 1,403 (including four women) in the faculty of medicine, and 22 (including sixteen women) in the faculty of music. Of the students of medicine, 623, or fully 44 per cent, belonged to Scotland; 323, or fully 23 per cent, were from England and Wales; 117 from Ireland; 77 from India; 234, or nearly 17 per cent, from British colonies; and 29 from foreign countries.

A compilation of considerable interest has just been brought out by Dr. R. N. Cust, LL.D., the well-known Oriental scholar. It takes the form of a complete list of the languages and dialects spoken and written in the British Empire at the close of the nineteenth century. The total number of these is 204, of which 85 are furnished by Asia, 58 by Africa, and 30 by Oceania. Among the tongues included in this list are many which are decidedly unfamiliar to the "man in the street." India for example, furnishes Khovar (Chitral), Kortha (Assam), and Lepeha (Thibet frontier); then from the Celebes Islands comes Alfnor; from the Island of Zanzibar, Pokomo; from Sierra Leone, Bullom; and from the Niger Territory, Igbara. The language spoken in the Hudson Bay District is called Kri; in New Brunswick, Malisit; and in British Guiana, Acawoio. In the Friendly Islands the inhabitants wish one another a Merry Christmas in Tonga, while at Port Moresby they do so in Roro.

Delhi is to be the scene of a pageant on January 1, 1903, to celebrate the Coronation, which in point of splendor will out-rival any spectacle of the kind before, either in India or elsewhere. It is expected that the Prince of Wales will attend as representative of the King; and on the voyage, as in the case of the Ophir, he will call at the various colonies along the route. Only once before has the assembly of all the chiefs of India been attempted, and that was when Lord Lytton in public durbar proclaimed Queen Victoria as Empress of India. That was a gorgeous display, but the ceremony of 1903 is to completely overshadow it in splendor. Vast camps are to be laid out, which will cover miles of ground, and which will require the most complete organization. It is expected that in point of barbaric display, the wealth of jewelry and precious stones, the gold and silver trappings of the beasts of burden, and the luxury of Oriental robes, the gathering will long mark an epoch in the spectacular history of India.

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## THE SOUTH AFRICAN COLOSSUS.

MR. RHODES is forty-eight years old. He was a young man of twenty-three when he first set foot in the land which has brought him fame and millions. An obscure rector's son from a country parish, he had gone out, as so many other men have gone out, to die, and he stayed, as so many other men have stayed, to live.

South Africa changed the colour of his cheeks, says a writer in the *St. James Gazette*. The clergyman's son who had been tenderly reared in the rectory at Bishop's Stortford became a working man in Africa, and found a new lease of life, and power undreamt of, in the gold diggings which had changed the face of a continent and turned the course of history. Time was, though it is not easy to imagine it now, when Cecil Rhodes was an unknown name in politics. The man who bore it had his sleeves rolled up in Griqualand, where he staked all he had in a few claims which he shared with his brother Herbert—the brother who met with a tragic death while hunting elephants. He was slowly building up a position for himself in Africa. He tried cotton-planting as a road to wealth, and spent his energies in many things—an ice-making machine for one.

Few men have triumphed over obstacles with the ease of Mr. Rhodes. He has his own way of turning enemies into friends. He arrived late one night at a Boer camp in Bechuanaland. The Boers were roused and there was talk of blood. "Don't talk nonsense," said Mr. Rhodes to their leader. "I'm very hungry—give me some food." He stayed in the camp a week, and just before he came away he became godfather to the commandant's grandchild, born while he was living amongst them.



Groote Schuur, the home of Cecil Rhodes, as seen from the pinewood.

Mr. Rhodes is rich beyond the dreams of ordinary men, but he has not sought riches for his own selfish ends. Even his enemies confess that there is nothing sordid in his aims. When Gordon told him of the roomful of gold which the Chinese Government had offered him after the suppression of the Taiping Rebellion, Mr. Rhodes expressed surprise that he had refused it. "It is no use our having big ideas," he said, "unless we have the money to carry them out." Mr. Rhodes has spent a fortune in building railways and suppressing rebellions—and reaped a second fortune in return. Those who know him speak of him as the most generous of men. "What would you like?" he asked one of his men whose services he wanted to recognise. The man asked that his lease of a thousand acres should be lengthened a bit. "Nonsense," said Mr. Rhodes, "I can't lengthen the lease, but I will tell you what I can do. I can cancel it, and give you the land for yourself."

Mr. Rhodes will live in history as the man who added three-quarters of a million square miles to the British Empire, and organised the world's diamond supply. But he is known among his friends as more than an empire-builder. He is not ashamed of handling a spade. He can train a rose as well as he can handle a gun, and he is fond enough of animals to spend a hundred thousand pounds on a Zoo of his own. He has a specimen of every animal found in South Africa, and has thrown open his menagerie and a park with six miles of drives, to the public forever. In his library are type-written translations of valuable classics, and copies of almost every work published on South Africa. His study is adorned with priceless relics and treasures—Union Jacks riddled with bullets, captured flags, Lobengula's drinking cup and royal seal, a silver elephant found amongst the ashes of Buluwayo, and a hundred-and-one relics of the Africa that is passing away.

Mr. Ewart S. Grogan, in the *World's Work*, draws these two contrasting pictures:

Ten years ago in Buluwayo: Far as the eye can reach stretches the monotonous bush-veldt, broken only to the north by the long low crest of Thabasiniduna. Lines of drooping oxen wend from the rocky stream, guided by whooping, wire-drawn Matabele, who beat upon their black and white ox-hide shields with their kerries, to the deep-growing cadence that accompanies all their work. Native girls are moving to and from the stream, each with a jar of water on her head. The sun is drooping behind the land of the great weird salt pans, the home of the giraffe and gemsbok.

The great straggling clusters of rude beehive huts loom indistinct through the gray smoke pillars of a thousand fires, over which a thousand pots are singing. The casual passer-by would smile and say, "Here is a spot wrapped in the slumber of peace." Little would he guess the tales of blood that are being told by those who squat round the red core of each smoke pillar.

A low murmuring chant is heard in some distant corner: let us investigate.

A hundred or more warriors are droning out a chorus, looking like fiends from hell as their eyeballs gleam with suppressed excitement from beneath the shade of vast black ostrich-feather head-dresses. Their feet, bristling with anklets of stiff hair, stamp the ground in unison. Lobengula squats among them, qualling deep draughts of millet-beer.

Suddenly a wild hag with weird motion of her skinny arms whirls from the dusk, gyrates with gleaming eyes and long yellow fangs, in and out, here and there, moaning and wailing, faster, ever faster, till with a shriek she lunges at some quaking brave. *He has been smelt out.* The assegais do their well-known work. The hyenas and jackals yap and laugh in the fulness of their content. One more black soul has gone to swell the great gibbering throng that calls out to God in protest.

In another quarter a thousand long, strapping youths are decking themselves in their war-paint, sharpening their spears and axes, and measuring out charges for their strange assortment of guns. They are *seeing red*. To-morrow they will be on the war-path. More peaceful Mashona villages will be engulfed under that relentless, red-seeing black wave.

Again, ten years ago, one thousand miles further north: Sweep upon sweep of timbered uplands roll away till they are lost in the blue haze of the hills that encircle Tanganyika. Strange cries, strange oaths, and ominous cracks startle the leopard from his cave, and make the troops of monkeys scamper in wild tumult along the branches. A stately Arab clad in flowing kanza of silk with bejewelled cimeter at his belt rides into the sunlit glade. Let the woods hide that hell of misery! The terror-stricken natives flee like uneasy shades into the deepest recesses of the forest, nor venture to emerge for days. Sheikh bin Said is taking ivory to the coast.

Ten years have flitted by.

Buluwayo of to-day:—

"Buluwayo!" "Buluwayo!" "Here y'ar, sah!" "Here y'ar, sah!" "Cab, sah!" "Cab, sah!" "Buluwayo Times!" "Buluwayo Times!"—such are the cries that greet the ears of the passengers by the Cape Town express as it steams into the site of old Lobengula's blood-orgies, thirteen hundred and sixty miles from Cape Town. Past the broad-varandaed hospital with its waving avenue of blue gums, past streets of brick-built shops, past great hotels, the club with its busy hum of thirst-quenchers, past the substantial stone postoffice and stock exchange, glancing at the distant waterworks, the traveler is driven up to the step of some comfortable suburban villa. Theaters, concerts, dances, sing-songs, will enliven his evening. In the morning he may breakfast off fresh sea-fish or fresh imported pheasant. His news is only two hours later than London news. Roads radiate in every direction with regular postal service to the outlying settlements and mines. Two railways have been already started north, one to link Buluwayo with Gwelo and Salisbury, which is already connected with its seaport Beira by a railway that is perhaps one of the most monumental examples of the Anglo-Saxon contempt for obstacles. The other launches out into the great endless north, carrying the shrivelled relic of Rhodes' dream on the long, long track to Cairo. Model farms, experimental farms, nurseries, stock farms, and numerous other experimental depots are scattered through the country. Game laws have been introduced and are enforced.

Through swamps and raging torrents, through forest and jungle, by lakes and waterless deserts, over hill and dale, the

(Continued on page 12)



## FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

WARM BATHS, TRANSVAAL, Nov. 25, 1901.

[Special to the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN.]

SIX months ago to-day I left Pretoria for Warm Baths. Up to three weeks ago there has only been two of us at this station, then three Sisters appeared on the scene. After things were in good working order I took the opportunity to ask for leave to make a trip to Pietersburg, where I had a friend among the Sisters stationed there, and from whom I had a standing invitation to make them a visit. I obtained two weeks' leave. Trains run very irregular on this line, sometimes only one a week, and then several together, accompanied by ar-



Ready for Business. Blockhouse at Waterval North.

(Photographed for the British-Californian.)

mored train. Pietersburg is on the High Veldt and the largest town north of Pretoria. Our last stationary hospital on this line is established here, having 100 beds and a small Kaffir hospital attached; all "I. P." (Indian pattern) tents, really the most comfortable we have. The Gordon Highlanders, Second Battalion, are stationed here, also the Wilts and B. V. C.'s (Bush Veldt Carbineers)—a Colonial corps.

The town lies to the west of the hospital, about ten minutes' walk; much like other Dutch towns, built around a square which is used for a market place in times of peace. There are some good stone buildings, but when the British troops took the town many were blown up. The jail was pointed out to me where they kept the English prisoners, but now reserved for the captured Boers—"tit for tat." A couple of months ago the town was entirely empty except for the military, all inhabitants being ordered to Pretoria, but now they are allowed to return by degrees and most of the houses seemed occupied. The Zand River, an insignificant stream in winter, when we have no rains, is now a torrent, for we have had some very heavy rains already this spring. The lightning struck the Burgher Camp, killing three persons, while I was there.

I visited the Concentration Camp one afternoon; they have nearly 5,000 men, women and children; many families, all living in a tented city. The camp looked very well; the floor of the tents is what they call "smeared," some kind of composition they smear on the ground like mud and when dry is quite hard. The Boers appeared to be as happy as one could expect under the circumstances. They are learning to make the best

broken English. Having had an epidemic of measles the mortality has been high, 500 deaths since May, the majority being among the children. But now we have our own doctors and Sisters to look after the sick I think it will make a difference, and besides things are running in better order. The lady commissioners sent out from England to inspect all refugee camps arrived in Pietersburg the night before I left and we shall soon have their report of the situation.

The block houses all along the line is another improvement instituted by Lord Kitchener, and insures the safety of the railroad to a great extent. They are mostly built of stone. The train stopped an hour at Piriens' River, so I had an opportunity of entering one, and climbed up the ladder inside to the lookout place, where we had a fine view of the country. I send you some photographs of them. The men are comfortably housed, but it is a very lonely life, the only diversion being a passing train. We enjoyed throwing out magazines and papers to them from the train. When they see a Sister at the window with a bundle they do not need a second bidding. They begin at once to make tracks for the line, signalling their thanks on the way, for we are usually past before they get there.

After Christmas I shall begin to think of returning home. Who would have thought I should have remained nearly two years out here, and that the war would have lasted so long? I hoped and expected to see the end of it, but as things still seem so uncertain I shall not have that wish gratified, I fear.

ANNA J. GARLICK, A. N. S. R.

\* \* \*

DURBAN, NATAL, Dec. 29, 1901.

Editor BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN: I enclose a few snap shots, which were not ready when I sent my last communication. There now seems to be a wave of hope going through the country that the war will close shortly. There have been more captures of



Preparing Tommy's Christmas Dinner.

(Photographed for the British-Californian, Dec. 25, 1901)

Boers of late. I am thinking seriously of applying for transport duty in January; then I may resign in England, no resignations being accepted out here. Things are settling down to regular military style, and I shall not be needed as before. I hope the committee that sent me out feel that I have done my duty during the two years since I left California. I hope to be in England to see the Coronation, and intend to visit other parts of Europe before returning home.

ANNA J. GARLICK.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have received an appointment on the "Princess Christian Hospital Train," much to my surprise, although I asked for it some time ago. I will send you my experience in this new role in next letter.—A. J. G.

## COUNTING CHICKENS BEFORE HATCHED.

Dr. Sauer, member of the Council of Rhodesia, speaking at Dewsbury in favor of Mr. J. Haley, the Unionist candidate, said that while passing through Capetown some months ago he was shown a tumbler, one of a consignment of 20,000 which had been sent out two months before the outbreak of hostilities.

On them was engraved the motto of the Transvaal Republic, and they were intended to be used for drinking the health of the burghers when they arrived in Capetown after a victorious march.

He was also shown an application form, printed in green ink, which was one of 180,000 for the use of British subjects applying for admission to citizenship in the "United South African Republic."



Station Blockhouse No. 33: barbed wire fencing.

(Photographed for the British-Californian.)

of things; the children do not realize what it means. They attend school in camp, and have their amusements. Many have made an attempt at gardening and keep chickens and goats. A few of the refugees have started to build a brick house. I hope things will be settled before it is finished. Their hospital is under the supervision of two of our Reserve Sisters, with Dutch nurses under them. The children's marquee interested me. Some of them convalescent are learning to speak English fast; pale little faces with large blue eyes and tow-colored hair. They seemed pleased to be spoken to and replied so cunningly in



## THE SOUTH AFRICAN COLOSSUS.

(Continued from page 10)

telegraph has forged ahead till now it stands on the very shores of Tanganyika. No longer the crack of whips rings through the woods, no longer the shriek of suffering humanity startles the leopard in his cave. The hand of Rhodes is upon the country. No sounds but the careless laughter of the natives and the ceaseless click-click of civilization's nerves break the stillness of those far-away wilds.

Such is the work and such the picture of Cecil Rhodes the Colossus.

Let us take a glimpse at Mr. Rhodes the man. His massive head and calm impression of relentless power strike home at the first glance. It is a fascinating figure, this modern type of Napoleon, wandering about his great empire like any proprietor, revelling in the free careless life of the veldt. He is a keen sportsman. There is something weird in the idea of the man chasing guinea fowl with all the enthusiasm of youth, while empires, finance, railway schemes beyond belief, chase one another across his brain.

Abstractedly morose or carelessly gay, the cold gleam of cynicism inseparable from real greatness lurks in his manners. His magnetic power is wonderful. Men will work till they drop at his bidding; with him at the helm there is no failing.

## JUSTIFIES BRITISH PRIDE.

The *Finanz-Chronik* publishes the diary of a German lady, who only lately returned from Johannesburg, where she resided for some years. From the general drift of her statements it may be safely concluded that this lady and her family are pro-Boers; yet with reference to the usual calumnies against the English soldiers she writes as follows:

"The British soldiers were not guilty of the least excess when they took possession of the town, and I may say at once that Tommy Atkins is a very much maligned and calumniated person. If he really is nothing but the scum of the British nation, as detractors of England assert, then indeed the English have good reason to be proud and even to show that supercilious manner which some of them affect and which makes them unpopular in foreign countries. The behavior of the British soldiers from the commencement of the war was simply exemplary and unexceptionable. The alleged excesses and brutalities with which they are charged are simply lies (*Tendenzluegen*) as everybody in this town could see. One has only to look at the manner in which the Tommies behave towards children to see at once that there is a warm heart beneath their tunic (*Waffenrock*) and that they are incapable of the brutalities which were ascribed to them. These good-natured fellows even used to share their scanty rations with the nigger children who crowded round them. Even the Boer women whom I visited at the concentration camp could but speak in high praise of the English soldiers. My little son was on the best of terms with the Tommies. Their first question always was, 'Which side are you on, sonnie?' My boy always replied, 'With the Boers,' and in every case Tommy said, 'That's right, my boy; always stick to your country.'"

## THE GREAT REVIVAL.

The Bloemfontein *Post* publishes a long and important article surveying the progress of the civil administration of the Orange River Colony during the past year.

Education has progressed by leaps and bounds, and a larger number of children are now being educated than at any period under the late Government, the last figures showing a total of 15,166 scholars, compared with 8,000, the highest record under the Orange Free State Republic.

The native refugees, to the number of 37,938, are settled in carefully-selected locations along the railway line, and are cultivating crops for their own sustenance.

Pending the permanent settlement of the land, a scheme is being put into operation and the civil administration has dealt with certain bona fide agricultural settlers on the following terms: They will receive land rent free, also rations and seeds; and farming implements will be provided by Government.

The land chosen is in protected areas, and for the mutual protection of the settlers against stray parties of raiders, armed parties of from four to six men are placed in the houses, which are prepared against sudden attack or surprise.

The following is a rough outline of the terms of future colonization by British settlers on Government land in this colony:

The land will be offered at a fair valuation on a basis of twenty-five years' purchase, with the option of buying the freehold at any time after three to five years. Government will lend the money to the settlers at a favorable rate of interest for the purpose of stocking the farms and making improvements, which latter will be secured to the settler in every way.

The settler is exempt from rent, except a quit rent, for the first year's occupation, thus enabling him to provide the means for erecting a dwelling house and fencing the ground.

The settler is liable to certain military duties, which are not, however, irksome. He can be called upon for the defense of the Colony, and, in the first instance, is provided with a horse and a rifle free of cost.

## THE BOER PRISONERS IN CEYLON.

No man is obliged by the British authorities to work, but if any of the prisoners wish to help about the camp they are paid for the labor they perform. Those who don't work occupy themselves in various ways. There is an extensive library of Dutch books, and they are kept well supplied with the English illustrated papers. There are numerous sports in which they engage with much interest. They have a cricket team which is first class. Some of the prisoners rigged up a bowling alley, and the sound of the balls and pins is to be heard at all hours of the day. Quoits is another favorite game, and on occasions no less than thirty games may be in progress at one time. Boxing is also in great favor, and every night there are informal bouts in the Recreation Hut, a large building which is used for a variety of purposes. On rainy days the religious services are held there, and at other times it is used as a general reading-room and indoor gymnasium. At one end of the hut is a stage, where the prisoners frequently give amateur theatrical performances and concerts. Few seem to have any complaint to make of the treatment they receive.—H. S. Morrison in *Collier's Weekly*.

## RETORT COURTEOUS.

"When 600 young men were wanted in Canada for the South African war, 3,000 presented themselves. The prospect of going to war is evidently more attractive than that of making a living in Canada."—*Buffalo Express*.

That reminds us that when 40,000 young men were wanted in the United States for war with Spain, 200,000 presented themselves. From the *Buffalo Express* point of view the prospect of getting into a yellow fever hole like Cuba was more attractive than staying in the United States.—*Evening Journal, Ottawa*.

The income last year of 722 charitable institutions with headquarters in London, including missionary societies, is put at £6,431,062. The annual banquet to 1,300 poor and crippled children took place at the Guildhall.

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## CURRENT COMMENT.

It may be questioned whether the full extent of Great Britain's friendly services is to be measured by its attitude just before the Spanish war. Certain facts in connection with the war itself remain to be explained, and when sufficient time has elapsed some decidedly interesting revelations regarding these may be expected. In the openly friendly attitude which he took at a critical time the English admiral stationed in Manila Bay went somewhat farther than naval officers are likely to go without some hint from their home Governments.—*Daily News, Chicago*.

Europe is agreed that the British Nation has found physical and moral benefit in the practice of the *mens sana in corpore sano* of antiquity. It has revived to a certain extent the ancient Greek ideal of the harmonious culture of body and mind. Athletics in England may not have formed generations of conquerors, but they have made a manly race, great travelers, sportsmen, mountain climbers, and—as the wars in the Soudan and South Africa show—brave men.—*Le Temps, Paris*.

Earlier in the war the irregular Cape corps which earned the sobriquet of Brabanditti might have been guilty of an authorized excess or two, but we have declined to take notice of the horrible stories recently published in the German press, believing that by circulating these obviously untrue reports the German press is doing a great disservice to the Boer cause and placing a valuable weapon in English hands.—*Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, Rotterdam*.

Mr. Chamberlain looks for the support not only of the British Colonies, but of the English-speaking people throughout the world. He has, therefore, always been a strong advocate of friendly relations with the United States. Common sense bids the two to stand together, and even the prejudiced section of the American people is evidently giving way to this obvious consideration.—*Globe, Toronto*.

General Bell's order has given the *Diario de la Marina*, the leading newspaper in Cuba, an opportunity to say: "How scandalized were the Americans over all that happened in Cuba, and particularly over the reconcentration system under Weyler! How humane, how charitable, how sensitive were those Anglo-Saxons! And what savages, what barbarians, what cruel beasts we Latins were! O, you hypocrites!"

England will never forget the attitude of the German people during the Boer war, any more than the Americans, who have memories, can forget that of the German people during the Spanish war. Who are Germany's friends to-day? Spain, Turkey and Holland! Surely not a grand triumph of international political relationship!—*New York Herald*.

There seems to be only one British industry which is entirely safe against American competition. This is Scotch whisky, the export of which to the United States is increasing by leaps and bounds.—*Tribune, New York*.

The results of the Irish municipal elections show that in large cities, where boycotting and intimidating cannot be employed with impunity, the United Irish League has been unable to make headway.—*Scottish American, New York*.

## TRADE AND THE FLAG.

An interesting series of tables is given in the "Statistical Abstract for the Colonies," showing the trade done between the Colonies and the Mother country and comparing its volume with that of other countries.

If imports and exports are taken together, the United Kingdom does no less than 42 per cent of the total trade of the British Colonies and possessions. The United States has succeeded in capturing 12 per cent, while Germany has only 3 per cent and France 2 per cent of the total.

Last year, for example, New Zealand imported from the United Kingdom £6,504,484 worth of goods and exported to it £10,259,342. Compared with these figures, the £182,074 of imports from Germany and the £24,186 of exports thither are insignificant. Still smaller is France's share, the imports being £26,326 and the exports £15,601.

The United States are, however, making rapid strides. Three years ago they sent £1,602,954 worth of goods to New South Wales, while last year the amount rose to £2,557,961. During the same period American exports to Victoria have risen from £883,472 to £1,461,880. But against this American exports to India decreased by nearly £300,000 last year.

## AN AMERICAN ON BRITAIN'S PRESTIGE.

With regard to "the broader question of present prestige of the Empire" and its "consequent real *status* among the powers of the world," Captain Mahan's conclusions are:

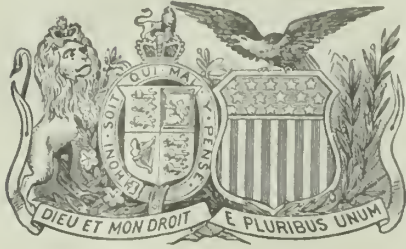
First among symptoms is one which, to my mind, gives immeasurable assurance of national power—the sure guarantee of prestige—and that is the progress towards unanimity in the nation, centering round the idea of Imperialism, and finding an immediate impetus in the South African problem. Whatever the faults of a Government or the failures of an army, a unanimous and sustained national spirit is the vital force of which prestige is at best but the outward sign and faint reflection. Both by the movement of the colonies and by the rejection of the disintegrating tendency in the Liberal party by its younger and abler members, to whom the future belongs. In development of power, both local and general, I believe the war to have immediate impetus in the South African problem. Whatever strengthened materially the British Empire, and I believe it has likewise given renewed and increased force to the spirit of union, of concentration upon great ideals, without which material strength runs to waste. As an immediate result I look for the establishment of a group of South African communities in which the English tradition of law and liberty will henceforth prevail, partly by force of conquest, partly because of its inherent fitness to survive. Of this eminent inherent fitness the United States of America gives the most signal illustration, because, though so heterogeneous in the composition of its population, the English tongue and the English tradition overbear all competitors, reconcile in themselves all rivalries, and sustain themselves in directive control, modified, doubtless, but not weakened, by the variety of foreign influences to which they are subjected. With these obvious gains—development of Imperial purpose, strengthening of Imperial ties, broadening and confirming the bases of sea power, increase of military efficiency, demonstrated capacity to send and to sustain 200,000 men on active service for two years 6,000 miles from home—I do not believe the international prestige of Great Britain has sunk in foreign Cabinets, however it may be reckoned in the streets and cafes of foreign cities. Against this, in order to support a charge of loss of prestige, is set the weary prolongation of the war. Men need not deceive themselves; there is here no even balance. The gain outweighs the loss. I unfeignedly wish that the war, with its sorrows and suspense, might end; but it remains true, sad though the argument is, that the more completely the Boer exhausts himself now, the more convinced and the more final will his submission necessarily be.

A dispatch to the *London Times* states that the laying of the rails of the Uganda Railway has been completed, the railhead having reached the shore of the Victoria Nyanza. Plate-laying began on August 5, 1896, and thus within less than five years and a half of its inception this great and arduous undertaking has been brought to a successful conclusion. The railway is altogether 572 miles long, but its mere length conveys no idea of the difficulties which had to be overcome in carrying the steel track up from the shores of the Indian Ocean to the great plateau of the Central African lakes, more than 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, over intervening ranges of twice that altitude and more. The road had frequently to be cut through dense forests or hewn out of the rock, bridges had to be built over streams subject to the sudden rise and fall of tropical rains, in the lowlands malarial fever of a virulent type had to be reckoned with, and the attacks to which working parties were often exposed in the jungle from wild beasts disturbed for the first time in their hereditary lairs added a new and serious danger, certainly unprecedented on such a scale, to the task of railway construction. The cost has been proportionately great. Up to the end of the last financial year the expenditure incurred amounted to £4,115,002, or, including the estimates for the current year, to £4,815,602. The completion of the railway will make an immense difference to Britain's important territories in Equatorial Africa. For instance, it may be noted that, if necessary, in case of disturbances, troops from India can now arrive on the lake from Bombay in about 14 days.

A test trial took place on the Thames last month of a launch destined to be the first steamboat to proceed up the River Offin into the interior of Ashanti.



## BRITISH AND AMERICAN UNION.



ROOMS 401 23 in the Emma Spreckels Building, 927 Market street, San Francisco, are, from the 1st of March on, to have the distinction of being the headquarters of the British and American Union, and of the Ladies' Auxiliary. The rooms are being comfortably, even handsomely, furnished, and the membership of the allied organizations is invited to make them headquarters in the most liberal sense of the word. The public meetings will be held regularly as heretofore in the Academy of Sciences Hall, but all business and committee meetings will hereafter be held at headquarters, a room having been reserved for this particular purpose.

The open meeting on Wednesday night, the 5th inst., was well attended, and, as usual, there was a good programme. In the unavoidable absence of the President, Dr. F. W. D'Evelyn took the chair. He announced that the Union was making satisfactory progress; that the section at Denver at a recent meeting, took in eighty new members; and that the Stockton branch was doing equally as well. He expected to have the pleasure of addressing the Stocktonians on the 20th of this month, when the San Joaquin section would give its first public social.

In introducing the speaker of the evening, the chairman said that the audience would have the pleasure of listening to an address on South Africa and the Boers, by one who would speak from experience. Mr. M. D. McKinnon is recently from Bulawayo, Transvaal, and his remarks, therefore, had a particular interest. He showed, by historical data, the justice of Great Britain's attitude in the war, summarizing his conclusions in the words: "After ten years of life in their midst, and having closely observed all that was going on, I say the Boers themselves brought on the war, and that they richly deserve the worst that may befall them."

Gen. L. H. Foote's well-known stirring poem, "England at Bay," was then read by the author himself, and was received with enthusiastic applause. The musical features in the programme were particularly fine on this occasion, the audience manifesting its pleasure by encoring again and again. The artists were: Mr. Fletcher Husband, piano solo; Miss Salter, violin selections; Mr. Robert Bonner, baritone solo; Mrs. K. Boynes, vocal solos; Miss Wright, vocal solo; Miss Ada Newbegin and Mrs. Wright, accompanists.

Mrs. MacNamara, President of the Ladies' Auxiliary, requested the announcement that the proceeds of the cookery demonstration, kindly given for the benefit of the headquarters fund by Miss Kate E. Whitaker, amounted to nearly \$90, and that the ladies would raise this to \$100.

## To Our Readers in the South.

Mr. F. Flawith, of San Francisco, intends to make a tour of the Southern counties of the State, partly in the interest of the British and American Union, his aim being to establish sections of the Union in the towns where there are a sufficient number of Britishers to support such an organization.

Mr. Flawith will be pleased to receive communications from any party or parties who may think that there are good prospects for the formation of a section in their particular district. Letters may be addressed to him at the post office, Los Angeles. Mr. Flawith is a lecturer of proven ability, and perhaps his services may be needed in this capacity.

An ancient submerged forest is now to be seen at low tide on Porthwellyn Beach, Mevagissey, Cornwall. On the same beach a coral reef, which has been slowly growing for years, is now about fifty feet in length.

## St. David's Day Celebration.

UNDER the auspices of the Cymrodorion Society of California, the local Welsh colony will celebrate St. David's Day by a grand vocal and instrumental concert at Pioneer Hall, Fourth street, San Francisco, on Friday evening, the 28th inst. Particulars may be found in the advertisement which appears on another page. Professor Thomas Price will preside, and the speaker of the evening will be either Mr. Dudley Evans (President of the Wells Fargo Co.) or Judge Morrow. The music will be entirely Welsh—as is fitting for such an occasion—and mostly by modern Welsh composers, a few old favorites among the Welsh airs, however, finding a place in the programme. A feature of especial interest to Welshmen will be the rendering of all the songs that have been selected as the test pieces for competition at the forthcoming Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales to be held at Bangor in the summer.

## England's Largest Cotton Mill.

A belt three feet wide that would girdle the globe at the Equator and stretch from Pole to Pole represents the annual output of Horrocks the greatest cotton manufacturers in the world. To be more precise, the quantity is 1,300,000 pieces, each fifty yards in length. To produce this huge volume of long cloths, sheetings and shirtings a consumption of 700 bales of cotton per week is required, costing £364,000 a year; 7,500 looms and 230,000 spindles are at work under the guidance and control of 5,300 factory hands.

Horrocks has a great history. The name is known throughout the world—even among peoples ignorant of the English tongue or any European language.

John Horrocks, the founder, who was one of the pioneers of the new industry which the inventions of Crompton, Arkwright and Watt made possible, started his works in Preston in 1791. At first the power required to work the carding engine was supplied by a single horse lodged in a cellar; to-day the cellar would have to find room for some 9,000 horses to provide the power required by the Horrockses' mills.

## Inquests on Animals.

How many people are aware that an inquest must be held upon every animal that dies in the Zoological Gardens, London? To this law there has been but one exception of late years.

The exception was the case of the boar-constrictor who was swallowed by its cage-mate during a difference of opinion concerning a rabbit, and the inquest was dispensed with owing to the jury's natural reluctance to "sitting upon" the living tomb.

Every other body, from that of a hippopotamus to a Surinam toad, must pass through the hands of the prosecutor, the official who acts as coroner to the gardens.

Many of the donors of animals stipulate for the return of the skin of their gift—when the animal has no further need of it. In other cases, the hide and skeleton are preserved as specimens, and the remains are then buried.

## Card.

I desire to make known to my friends and clients that I have concluded a partnership arrangement with my friend, H. Digby-Johnston, LL.D., a man of large and varied experience at the English bar, and (more recently) in the law practice of this State. The combination will, I feel sure, prove advantageous to our clients, as well as to ourselves. We shall try so to apportion our work that one or the other of us will always be in the office. Truly yours, F. D. BRANDON.

927 Market street, San Francisco.

## The Allan Line.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the Allan Line, Royal Mail Steamships, which appears on the inside cover of this number. The company is offering special inducements to parties leaving for the old country this spring to witness the Coronation, particulars of which will be furnished by the local agent on request.

Cooper, the champion Welsh sprinter, who plays for the Bradford Football Club, has scored 103 tries and 266 goals since he joined the club eight years ago.

For the accommodation of city subscribers who find it inconvenient to call at our office during business hours, Mrs. G. F. Atkinson, 427 Kearny street, will receive renewal payments.

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AMERICAN PEOPLE BY ALFRED AUSTIN,  
POET LAUREATE OF ENGLAND.

Who say we cherish far-off feud—  
Still nurse the ancient grudges?  
Show me the title of this brood  
Of self-appointed judges;  
Their name, their race, their nation, clan,  
And we will teach them whether  
We do not, as none others can,  
Feel, think and work together!

Both speak the tongue that Milton spoke,  
Shakespeare and Chatham wielded,  
And Washington and all his folk  
When their just claim was yielded.  
In it both lisp, both learn, both pray,  
Dirge death, and thus the tether  
Grows tighter, tenderer, every day,  
That binds the two together.

Our ways are one, and one our aim,  
And one will be our story,  
Who fight for freedom, not for fame,  
From duty, not for glory;  
Both stock of the old home, where blow  
Shamrock, and rose, and heather,  
And every year link arms and go  
Through its loved haunts together.

Should envious aliens plan and plot  
'Gainst one, and now the other,  
They swift would learn how strong the knot  
Binds brother unto brother.  
How quickly they would change their tack  
And show the recreant feather,  
Should Star and Stripe and Union Jack  
But float mast-high together.

Now, let us give one hearty grip,  
As by true men is given,  
And vow fraternal fellowship,  
That never shall be riven;  
And with our peaceful flags unfurled,  
Be fair or foul the weather,  
Should need arise, face all the world  
And stand or fall together.

—The Independent.

**British Colonial Progress.**

In India alone where roads were unknown when the British government assumed control, there are now 150,000 miles of road, of which over 30,000 are "metalled;" the railways in the British colonies now aggregate 63,549 miles, against 33,000 in 1885, a growth in fifteen years exceeding the entire distance around the earth; the irrigation canals and other works of India, are 36,000 miles in extent, and the area irrigated by all methods exceeds 30,000,000 acres.

The commerce of the British colonies has grown from over \$300,000,000 in 1850 to \$2,400,000,000 in 1900. The British colonies were able to import \$1,150,000,000 worth of food, clothing and the comforts of civilized life from other parts of the world in 1899, against \$140,000,000 worth in 1850. The amount standing to the credit of depositors in savings banks in the British colonies which amounted to \$133,000,000 in 1885 has increased to \$288,000,000 in 1899, an additional evidence of the growth of prosperity and thrift among the people of the colonies. In India the number of postoffices has grown from 753 in 1856, to 29,122 in 1899, and the number of pieces received by the postoffices increased from 75,000,000 in 1860 to 489,000,000 in 1899. The telegraph lines in the British colonies have grown from 115,000 miles in 1889 to over 150,000 miles in 1899, thus increasing their length in a single decade by more than the distance around the earth, and the telephone lines in these colonies now aggregate more than 50,000 miles in length.

The total number of pupils in the schools of India is now nearly 4,500,000, against about 3,500,000 in 1888, and the expenditure for public instruction was in 1899 36,215,000 rupees against 394,000 rupees in 1858. Additional evidence of the general intelligence will be found in the fact that the number of vernacular newspapers published in India in 1897 was 758, and the number of books and magazines published in 1898 7,437, of which 6,236 were in the native language.

India holds the world's record as a cattle owner with 48½ million beasts.

**"Cape Nome."**

For some time past puzzled geographers have wondered whence "Cape Nome" in Alaska derived its strange appellation.

Professor Davidson arrived at the conclusion that the name was probably given during the voyage of the Franklin relief ships Herald and Plover in the years 1845-51, and thought it likely that it might have been given in honor of one of the officers on board one or other of these ships.

He accordingly wrote to the Hydrographer of the Admiralty in London asking if any officer of that name was on the list of officers on these vessels.

The professor's surmise proved incorrect, but indirectly, says the *Scotsman*, his inquiry has led to a solution of the problem.

It appears that when the manuscript map of the coast was prepared from surveys made by officers of the Herald it was found that the headland had no name. The officer making the chart wrote opposite it "? name." This was inked in by a draughtsman on the ship as "C name," and when the map went to the Admiralty another draughtsman there the "a" being indistinct copied it on the chart as "C Nome" and the name has continued in use ever since.

**Academic Boers.**

As an example of "British brutality" toward Boer prisoners of war it may be stated that the Cape University lists published January 16th show that nine prisoners of war at Simonstown camp passed the preliminary examination—seven in the first class and two in the second class. Their names are Klerck, Joubert, Scheepers, Vanrooyen, Vanaswegen, More, Lombard, Yssel and Prinsloo.

Some of the prisoners at St. Helena have passed the higher examination, and applications have been received from prisoners of war at Bermuda to enter for the examinations next December.

The January lists contain scores of names from the Transvaal and the Orange Colony.

**Subscribers Express Appreciation.**

"We eagerly look for the paper each month to give us an uncolored account of British news."—H. Winsor, Petaluma, Cal.

"I herewith send you my renewal subscription. The paper is so valuable that I would not care to miss even one number."—S. E. Groom, Pinole, Cal.

"The BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN is a very welcome visitor to our abode, for in it we find true statements about things we care to know."—T. Finlay, Colton, Cal.

"I take great pleasure in renewing my subscription. I and my family are always glad when the paper comes, and find much pleasure in reading it."—W. Conlan, Redlands, Cal.

"Your paper is well gotten up, and contains matter of the greatest interest. It has my best wishes for an increase of circulation and general success."—J. McAllon, Yuba City, Cal.

"Enclosed you will find \$1 for subscription. I had two or three old copies lent to me the other day, and I was so pleased at the way you went for the anti-British press that I determined I must have the paper regularly."—C. Stayner, Redding, Cal.

"Enclosed please find \$2 in payment of two yearly subscriptions to your plucky and entertaining paper. It has the right ring about it. We are proud of a man who can see good in our country, Canada, and who has the courage to say so."—S. Heald, Victoria, B. C.

"Enclosed please find Post Office order for \$1, which I pay with pleasure as I admire your style of defending the truth as regards British affairs. Keep up the good work; it is the only paper that will speak the truth, where the interests of Britishers are concerned."—J. S. Dennis, San Jose, Cal.

"Please find enclosed \$1 for renewal. I am so well pleased with the paper that I cannot think of being without it. I am 75 years of age; I have been on this Coast for fifty years, and I say the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN is the best paper I have ever read."—J. Moyle, Vallecita, Cal.

All that is needed for the enjoyment of saucages at breakfast, said Douglas Jerrold, is confidence.

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## The British Fraternal Societies.

### Birth of Burns Celebrated.

THE 143rd anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns was celebrated in San Francisco on a scale never before attempted. Odd Fellows' Hall was filled to its capacity by a gathering drawn together by the energetic efforts of Clan Fraser, No. 78, Order Scottish Clans, on Thursday evening, January 23d. The announcements of the affair had promised something entirely new and novel, which doubtless had much to do with the unprecedented size of the audience—and no one was disappointed. The tableaux, all skillfully staged, were a striking and pleasing departure, and the choral numbers by clansmen in Highland costume could not possibly have failed to be a feature inspiring to every Scotsman. To add to the picturesqueness of the scene, the hall was beautifully draped in bunting and national colors, while the ushers wore the bright plaids and bonnets of the land o' cakes. It was veritably a night wi' Burns—a night in the historic past. And the oration on Burns, most eloquently delivered by Rev. William Rader, showed a true appreciation of the literary genius and warm humanitarian sympathies of the immortal songster. The programme was a lengthy one, and the hour was late before dancing was inaugurated. Following is a list of the numbers presented:

Overture, Fairgrieve's Orchestra; bagpipe selections, I. S. R. Tevendale and Adam Ross; song, "There Was a Lad Was Born in Kyle," Robert Lloyd; duet, "Bonnie Doon," Mrs. L. M. Anderson, Mrs. J. D. Craig; tableaux from "The Cotter's Saturday Night"—(a) "The Lover's Visit," (b) "Let Us Worship," reciter Alexander Smith; original poem, "Burns" (by Mrs. Bessie Henderson), Professor S. King; tableaux, "John Henderson, My Jo," with song by Mrs. L. M. Anderson; oration, "Robert Burns," Rev. William Rader; song, "Standard on the Braes o' Mar," Robert Lloyd; duet, "The Birks of Aberfeldy," Mrs. L. M. Anderson, Mrs. J. D. Craig; tableaux and choral presentation of "Scots Wha Hae," Clansmen; tableaux and choral presentation, "Departure of Prince Charlie," Flora Macdonald and 100 Highlanders.

On Friday evening, January 24th, the anniversary was celebrated by the St. Andrew's Society in Scottish Hall, the gathering being both large and enthusiastic. In the absence of the President, Mr. William Belnaves presided and made the introductory address. The programme was an excellent one—eminently appropriate and well rendered in all its features. Professor Lawson gave a remarkably comprehensive summary of the life, character, works and environments of Burns and of his influence on the thought of the world, characterizing the poet as the most important personage of the eighteenth century. The address was received with the enthusiasm it merited, and the speaker tendered a rousing vote of thanks. The balance of the programme was as follows:

"Scots Wha Hae," "The Battle of Stirling," Mr. J. C. Hughes; "Rothsay Bay," "My Boy Tammy," Mrs. M. E. Blanchard; "Tam o' Shanter," "Spectacles in Church," Mr. James Smith; "A Red, Red Rose," "Macgregor's Gathering," Mr. J. F. Veeco; "The Maid o' Dundee," "Comin' Thro' the Rye," Miss Millie Flynn; "To a Mountain Daisy," Mr. James Smith; "O, Wer't Thou in the Cauld Blast," Miss Flynn and Mrs. Blanchard.

Mr. James Smith, who recited the pieces mentioned above, is the talented author of a number of songs for Scotsmen "far frae hame," for which Mr. G. St. John Brenner, the well-known vocalist, is composing music. They will shortly be published at a popular price.

The Sacramento Caledonian Club observed the day with an entertainment and dance at Armory Hall, the event being a success, on which Chief Hugh McWilliams and his committee may be sincerely congratulated. The programme, aside from the dancing, was as follows: Bagpipe selection, Dr. W. Renwick; selection, Scottish airs, orchestra; address, "Burns," Clansman W. A. Galt; song, "A Man's a Man for a' That," Mrs. Macdonald-Gorton; Highland fling, A. McCaw; song, "My

Hame is Whar the Heather Blooms," Richard T. Cohn; song, Mr. Phinney; duet, "Banks and Braes of Bonnie Doon," Mr. and Mrs. Egbert Brown; song, "My Ain Countrie," Mrs. B. F. Howard; Reel O'Tulloch, lads and lassies; song, "Bonnie, Sweet Bessie," Miss Hattie Wheat; selections Scotch violin, Mrs. Macdonald-Gorton.

The Caledonian Club of Seattle celebrated the day on an elaborate scale in Ranke's Hall, the audience numbering over 2,000. The address on "Burns," by Hon. James B. Meikle, was a literary gem and evoked enthusiastic applause.

Scotsmen at Fresno, Los Angeles and Portland, Or., also fittingly celebrated the anniversary.

The Burns anniversary this year had a double significance, in that it marked the 100th anniversary of the formation of the original Burns Club at Greenock, Scotland (1802—six years after the poet's death).

### Going Home.

Mr. William Belnaves will leave San Francisco on the 17th inst., on a four months' visit to his native land—Scotland. Incidentally, he will visit the interesting places in Europe. For many years Mr. Belnaves has been a prominent figure in the local British colony, and has filled the highest offices in a number of the leading British societies, notably the St. Andrew's and the British Benevolent societies. He has the best wishes of a host of friends for an enjoyable trip and a safe return.

Mr. Belnaves was tendered a farewell banquet by the members of the St. Andrews' Society on Monday evening, the 10th inst.

### Sons of St. George.

BURNABY LODGE, on Saturday evening, January 25th, celebrated its sixteenth anniversary by a grand social in Shields' Hall, the attendance being the largest in years. Dr. Mallaby, chairman of the social committee, filled the chair and presented a programme which was an unbroken delight from start to finish. Brother Wm. Clack, who is one of the few surviving charter members, gave a brief resume of the history of the lodge and of the good work it had accomplished, which proved intensely interesting to the new members and recalled the good old times to the veterans. Sixteen years ago (and the British were thought little of in this country at that time) Brother Clack prophesied that the American and British flags would figure unitedly in the affairs of the world, and it was with happy satisfaction that he was able to say that his prediction had come true. The musical programme which followed was of a high order, and well rendered in each particular, the numbers being: "Soldiers of the King," H. R. Carles; comic selections, R. E. Potter; mandolin and piano duet, Brothers Riffie and Hut-tou; tenor solo, F. A. Griffing; coon songs, Elton Lambert; "Simon the Cellarer," Brother Ewart; "Rule Britannia," Hugh Williamson. Mr. W. W. Brackett of the Columbian Minstrels, a monologist of wide note, kept the gathering convulsed with laughter for a good ten minutes and was the hit of the evening. A recruiting squad, in charge of Color Sergeant Coates, from the American-British Rifles, was in evidence, and their smart uniforms and general soldierly bearing made a good impression. Then came refreshments—a feature always appreciated, but particularly so on this occasion, by reason of the superior nature of the edibles. The hall was prettily decorated with British and American flags, the kindly work of Brothers Pointon and Coates. The singing of "America," "God Save the King" and "Auld Lang Syne" brought to a close one of the most enjoyable gatherings in the history of the lodge. P. C. W.

### PICKWICK LODGE, SAN FRANCISCO.

Pickwick Lodge held its monthly open meeting on Monday evening, February 3rd, at 320 Post street. The hall was appropriately decorated with British and American flags, for which we have to thank Brother Coates, whose energy in this respect is indefatigable.

The following high-class musical programme was listened to by an appreciative audience:

Bro. J. B. Brown, "Tommy Atkins;" Bro. Gerrans, the Friar's Song from La Poupee and "When You Were Sweet Sixteen;" Bro. Potter, "It's a Great Big Shame;" Bro. Rogers, "My Old New Hampshire Home" and "Always;" Mr. Jessop, "Biscuits in the Bed," "In the Ammunition Van" and "Advertisements." Dr. H. Digby-Johnston here gave a humorous anecdote of Curran, the celebrated wit. Bro. Walker, "Love's Golden Dream" and "The Pilgrim of Love;" Bro. Hugh Williamson, "The Midshipmite," "The Powder Monkey" and "Rule Britannia;" Bro. Prior, "McCafferty's Feet" and "There Are Things That Cannot Be Explained."

This ended the first part of the programme, and the assembly adjourned to the supper room, where was found a very ample spread. After giving sufficient time for the demolition of the edibles, President Thomas Butcher called upon Grand President Bradbury, who gave a stirring address.

Brother F. D. Brandon followed with some excellent advice to those present who were not members of the Order, the result of his persuasiveness being a number of new applications for membership. W. R. Whyte.

### JUBILEE LODGE, SACRAMENTO.

The Capitol City has never accorded to any visitor a warmer welcome than that tendered by Jubilee Lodge, Sons of St. George, to the Grand President, Thomas Bradbury, and other guests from afar on Thursday, January 23rd. The entire membership acted as a unit in their endeavors to make the stay of the visitors pleasurable, and that they succeeded the guests are not slow to affirm. Following the regular business session of the lodge, during which five new members were initiated (viz. Thomas Ferrett, J. C. Hampton, Henry Bennett, Fred Reeve and John Isaac) a social and entertainment was inaugurated, with an array of talent such as is seldom presented at a gathering of this kind. Brothers Cummings, Bell, Brooks, Davis, Professor Littleton and others contributed either vocal or instrumental solos, or recitations, while Mr. Charles Orr, the "funny man" of the Capitol, had some side-splitting stories to tell, and Mr. John Fitzgerald, the noted San Francisco singer, who has on many occasions favored the lodge, rendered comic songs in his usual fresh and inimitable way. Then the assembly repaired to the Delmonico Restaurant and sat down to as fine a feast as Sacramento could provide, and had the additional pleasure of listening to a flow of oratory never excelled at a fraternal gathering. Brother William Wicks, chairman of the committee, made a most felicitous address of welcome, and installed President H. W. Rivett in the toastmaster's seat. Space will not permit of a lengthy report of the speeches, but each was a gem, and aroused intense enthusiasm. Judge Peter J. Shiels, in a masterly response to the toast "California," frankly and generously admitted England's share in the upbuilding of this State; Mr. Truman Reeves, the genial State Treasurer, speaking to the sentiment, "The President," said that the two countries were now and ever would remain one; Dr. H. H. Luke averred that the keynote to American civilization had been set by the original English settlers in this country and the Rev. Dr. Bank, in a most thrilling discourse on "Our Mother Flag," sketched the glorious history and achievements of Britain. The Grand President, Thomas Bradbury, made a very encouraging report of his tour, and expressed himself as delighted with his reception by Sacramento, and took occasion to compliment the officers of Jubilee Lodge on their proficiency in the secret work of the Order. Other speakers were Mr. Frank Miller, Past President Booth, G. W. Brown of Admiral Dewey Lodge, Jackson, and C. B. Sedgwick, editor of the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN.

The committee of arrangements, composed of William Wicks, F. J. S. Townsend, W. H. But-ton, E. W. Littleton, Fred Turner, J. E. D. Baldwin and W. H. Bradley, are entitled to the highest praise for the excellence of the arrangements, which were perfect in every respect. Brother Bradley kindly placed his hack at the disposal of the visitors and devoted considerable of his time to escorting them to places of interest in the city.

Jubilee Lodge, we are happy to state, although one of the youngest, is one of the most flourishing branches of the Order. Its members



are energetic and united, and its rapid growth is assured. The social of a month ago cleared \$72 above expenses, and \$50 of this has been invested in handsome new badges.

#### IN THE SUNNY SOUTH.

The Grand President returned from his visit to the Southern part of the State filled with enthusiasm; he found the country and the climate delightful; the lodges in an excellent condition, and, perhaps most important of all, the treatment he received at the hands of the brothers was most royal. He spent a full week there, and every moment was filled with interest. Mrs. Bradbury accompanied him, and shared the pleasure. Royal Oak Lodge, Los Angeles, tendered the distinguished visitor a banquet in Odd Fellows Hall, which was noteworthy for the large attendance and the excellence of the literary programme. Many prominent citizens were present, and the event was a big advertisement for the lodge.

Alexandra Lodge, Pasadena, believes in allowing the ladies to work, and, acting on this principle, they placed the arrangements of their banquet and reception in the hands of a committee composed entirely of the fair sex. The result was a signal success, for no function of the kind could have been more perfect and enjoyable. At the business session of the lodge the Grand President was delighted to find the officers and members so well up in the ritual and in the secret work of the Order.

#### ALBION LODGE, OAKLAND.

It was Albion's night, and it was in Albion's Hall that the event took place, but Derby Lodge of Alameda coolly appropriated the honors—or rather, accepted the honors when thrust upon them. The occasion was the Grand President's visit on the 4th inst. It was a big event; the programme was prodigious and inspiring, and the supper such as never fails to delight an Englishman's stomach. The flow of oratory, too, was exceptionally good—Grand President Bradbury being at his best, and Brother F. D. Brandon in his customary genial mood. Brother Scott, President of Derby Lodge, presided, and made himself immensely popular. Albion has had a very prosperous term, and it was clearly to be seen that the members were proud of the fact.

Brother Joseph Lancaster is en route to the old country on a visit. On January 22 he was given a farewell banquet by the lodge, his legion of friends on both sides of the bay taking this opportunity to show their warm esteem of him, and wish him most heartily a pleasant and safe journey.

#### MILTON LODGE, VICTORIA, B. C.

We are pleased to announce that Milton Lodge is making steady progress, both as to membership and the accumulation of funds. During the term of the retiring President, Sydney Heald, twenty new members were added to the roll. Brother Heald, being himself a young man, tried the plan of filling the chairs with young men, and the consequence was an infusion of new life and energy into the lodge, which displayed itself in a more aggressive canvas for members and in an improvement in the social features.

#### VICTORY LODGE, SAN JOSE.

The visit of the Grand President to San Jose was made the occasion of a jollification, the members of the lodge and their wives assembling at the festive board in the good old English style. President Joseph Dennis had charge of the literary features of the programme, which was highly enjoyable. Dancing concluded the festivities.

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The Caledonian Society of St. Louis, Mo., is to arrange for the construction on the grounds of the World's Fair in 1903 an exact copy of the cottage at Alloway, near Ayr, where, one hundred and forty-two years ago, Burns was born.

#### Daughters of St. George.

BRITANNIA LODGE, No. 7, will give a Bon-Bon party and literary and musical entertainment on Wednesday evening, the 26th inst., in Pythian Hall, 909 Market street. Loads of fun is in store for those who attend, the privilege costing but 15 cents. Britannia continues to enjoy its usual prosperity, new members being initiated at almost every meeting.—R. M.

#### EMPRESS VICTORIA LODGE.

A grand entertainment and dance has been arranged by the lodge, to take place February 27th at Red Men's building. A handsome sofa cushion, kindly donated by Mrs. M. Guinan, will be raffled for the benefit of the lodge. The committee is composed of Mrs. P. A. Williams (chairman), Mesdames Stickney, Harries, E. Witts, Johnson, Hemings, Jewit, Miss E. Atkinson and Miss M. Smith.

Mrs. S. Atkinson is the proud recipient of a beautifully decorated Past President's badge, which was presented to her on January 27th by the W. P., Mrs. N. Stickney on behalf of the lodge. Mrs. Atkinson has served twice in the office of W. P., and is an old and highly esteemed member of the lodge.

#### VICTORIA LODGE, No. 138, LOS ANGELES.

On the 28th of December Mrs. Eliza A. Bowles, as Deputy Installing Officer, installed the following officers: P. President, Mrs. H. Gardner; Vice-President, Mrs. E. A. Bowles; Recording Secretary, Miss Marsh; Financial Secretary, Mrs. A. Shaw; Treasurer, Miss Kate Walsh; Chaplain, Mrs. E. Clark; First Con., Mrs. A. Matthews; Second Con., Mrs. Mosgrove; Inner Guard, Miss M. Sansom; Outer Guard, Miss F. Sanson; First Trustee, Miss Howard; Second Trustee, Miss Minnie Neal; Third Trustee, Miss Jefferson. The Past President, Mrs. Helen Gardner, is now visiting the lodges in this city and enjoying herself among the Daughters of St. George.

#### A New Beverage for Banquets.

To Jubilee Lodge, Sons of St. George, Sacramento, honor is due for the creation of a new beverage for banquets. Its composition is a secret, but the officers of the lodge, having the welfare of the brotherhood at heart, have signified their willingness to give the formula free of charge to any lodge or social committee on request. It was first introduced at the banquet to the Grand President, and while it was at the start looked upon with suspicion and some uneasiness by the assembled guests—especially by those from such unenlightened regions as British Columbia and San Francisco—it proved so successful that it promises to become the popular drink. The discovery was originally made, it is said, by Brother J. E. D. Baldwin, who, being a humanitarian as well as an expert chemist, had lain awake many nights ruminating on the problem of providing some substitute for the deleterious liquid which custom has prescribed for the festive board. In a happy moment the inspiration came to him, and he announced his discovery to the lodge and was given a rousing vote of thanks. Chairman Wicks of the social committee was delegated to prepare a sample of the concoction and try it on some of the members. The result was not very encouraging, but Wicks is a hard man to dishearten. Being convinced of its virtues, he and his committee determined that it should be tried on other than Sacramento stomachs—which are notably always out of order. So it came to pass that all through the recent storm Brothers Wicks, Pulford, Davis and others might have been seen any night at the confluence of the Sacramento and American rivers—where the waters are particularly pure and limpid—busily brewing their beverage in the true spirit of F. C. and L.

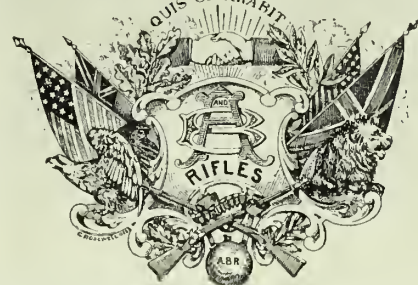
The day after the banquet the Grand President declared he had never felt better in his life, and, as nothing but the truth was ever known to emanate from British Columbia, this statement should prove a valuable testimonial for the new drink.

#### British Benevolent Society.

At an early date the members and friends of the British Benevolent Society will have the privilege of patronizing an illustrated lecture on Canada, to be given by Professor H. R. Fairclough, of Stanford University, in the Sherman and Clay Hall, Sutter street.

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#### HEADQUARTER STAFF.

Major F. W. D'Evelyn, late Natal Field Force and Pretoria Siege Garrison, South Africa.  
Major J. B. Macnamara, late Canadian Garrison Artillery.

Major G. A. Wright, late Fourth V. B. East Surrey Regiment, Kennington, S. E.

Lieut. Colin E. Peacock, late 13th Regiment, Brooklyn, and Astor Battery, U. S. Army.

Subscriptions—For full membership and privileges 50 cents a month. Honorary members, 50 cents a month.

Recruits wanted for new companies now forming.

Note—Members desiring promotion can only obtain the same by personal application to drill and duty.

Application blanks for membership (Form A) may be obtained from the senior officer at Headquarters or by letter addressed to the Adjutant, A. B. R., room III, Phelan building.

Shooting Club—Full information regarding shooting competitions may be obtained by letter addressed to Major Macnamara, room III, Phelan building, San Francisco.

#### FEBRUARY ORDERS.

The Band will assemble every Tuesday night for practice at 8 p. m. sharp.

Feb. 13th—Meeting of the Headquarters Staff, 8:15 p. m.; Drill, 8:15 p. m.

" 20th—Drill at Armory Hall, 8:15 p. m.

" 27th—Meeting Headquarters Staff, also Drill at 9 p. m. sharp.

Members desiring to shoot at the rifle range will apply to Major Macnamara for the date of the shooting.

Examination for promotions will be held on March 6th. Particulars of the Adjutant.

By order of the Headquarter Staff.

COLIN E. PEACOCK, 1st Lieut., Acting Adj.

#### REGIMENTAL CONCERT.

The American-British Rifles will give a Regimental concert and dance in Odd Fellows Hall on Friday evening, the 14th inst. A splendid programme, in which many original features will figure, has been prepared at a cost of considerable labor and expense, and it is hoped that the British-American colony will show a practical interest in what the organization is doing for its youths by a liberal patronage of the affair.

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Any person of British or American birth is entitled to membership. Dues \$1 per quarter. No initiation fee. Open meetings held on the first Wednesday evening in each month at Academy of Sciences Hall.

President, Wm. Greer Harrison, 305 California street; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. F. W. D'Evelyn, 109 Phelan building; Recording and Financial Secretary, C. B. Sedgwick, 508 Montgomery street; Treasurer, Wm. Pardy, 410 Pine street.

## Women's Auxiliary, B. &amp; A. U.

Meets first Friday in each month, 2 p. m., at Headquarters, 927 Market Street, San Francisco. Visitors welcome. President, Mrs. Maenamara, 346 First street, San Francisco; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Hufferdine, 587 Eighteenth street, Oakland.

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The Order Sons of St. George is a fraternal and social organization having branch lodges in all the principal cities of the United States and Canada. The benefits are a weekly payment in case of sickness; a death benefit on the decease of a member or his wife, and the services of a first class physician, with medicine, whenever necessary. In most lodges the dues are \$1 per month; social members 25 cents. Full particulars will be forwarded by the Secretary of any lodge on request.

Grand President.....T. Bradbury, Vancouver, B. C.  
Grand Secretary.....T. Poyser, 217 Eighth St., S. F.  
Grand Treasurer.....P. Winterburn, 417 Clay St., S. F.

## SAN FRANCISCO.

## BURNABY LODGE, No. 194.

Meets every Saturday evening at 32 O'Farrell St.  
Worthy President.....George E. Fisher  
Worthy Secretary.....R. J. Airey

## PICKWICK LODGE, No. 259.

Meets Mondays; Red Men's Hall, 320 Post St.  
W. President.....T. Butcher, 40 New Montgry.  
Worthy Secretary.....T. Poyser, 217 8th St.

## OAKLAND. ALBION LODGE, No. 206.

Meets Tuesday evenings at Gier's Hall.  
Worthy President.....Ed. T. Joste  
Worthy Secretary, J. J. Roberts, 12th & Market

## ALAMEDA. DERBY LODGE, No. 285.

Meet Tuesdays at Linderman's Hall.  
Worthy President.....Alfred Scott  
Worthy Secretary.....John Larkin

## SAN JOSE. VICTORY LODGE, No. 287.

Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Pythias Hall.  
Worthy President.....Joseph Dennis  
Worthy Sec'y.....E. W. Maynard, 112 S. First St.

## SACRAMENTO.

## JUBILEE LODGE, No. 424

Meets Thursday Evenings at Foresters' Building  
Worthy President.....H. W. Rivett  
Worthy Secretary.....T. Davis 2815 O St.

## GRASS VALLEY.

## VICTORIA LODGE, No. 289.

Meets every Tuesday evening at Fraternal Hall.  
Worthy President.....John Dower  
Worthy Secretary.....Rd. D. Gluyas

## LOS ANGELES.

## ROYAL OAK LODGE, No. 220.

Meets Mondays at Kramer's Hall, Fifth St.  
W. President.....J. W. Penn, 321 Temple St.  
W. Secretary.....F. H. Neal, 415 W. Fourth St.

## PASADENA.

## ALEXANDRA LODGE, No. 385.

Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays in Knights of  
Pythias Hall, Colorado St.  
Worthy President, H. J. Vatcher, Ostrich Farm  
W. Secretary.....Ed. Ward, Box 851

## DAUGHTERS OF ST. GEORGE

## SAN FRANCISCO.

## BRITANNIA LODGE, No. 7.

Meets every Monday night at 909 1/2 Market St.  
Worthy President.....Mrs. E. Goss  
W. F. Sec.....Mrs. R. Meadows, 202 Seventh St.

## EMPRESS VICTORIA LODGE, No. 142

Meets Mondays, Red Men's Hall, 320 Post St.  
Wy. Pres. ....Mrs. N. Stickney, 616 Haight  
Wy. F. Secty.....Mrs. H. Williams, 2525 Post St.

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## ORDER OF SCOTTISH CLANS

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## OBJECTS OF THE CLAN

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2d. To institute and maintain a bequeathment fund for the benefit of widows and orphans of deceased Clansmen.

3d. To cultivate fond recollections of Scotland and to recall its history, its people, its customs, its amusements and the days o' Auld Lang Syne.

## MEMBERSHIP

Active membership is confined to Scotchmen, sons or immediate descendants of sons of Scotchmen or Scotch-women, not under 18 years of age nor over 50 years.

## BENEFITS

The Order pays death benefits of \$250, \$500, \$1,000 and \$2,000.

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## FEES AND DUES

Active members, initiation fee, - \$3.00  
Active members, monthly dues, 75c or 1.00  
Honorary members, initiation fee, 3.00  
Honorary members, yearly dues, - 2.00

The Clan meets twice a month, on the first and third Thursday evenings, at 32 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco.

Chief.....John W. King  
Secretary.....Alex. King, Jr.

## CLAN MACDONALD, No 79.

Meets 2d and 4th Fridays of each month at  
Fraternal Hall, Oakland.

Chief.....J. A. McCarl  
Secretary.....C. V. Wishart

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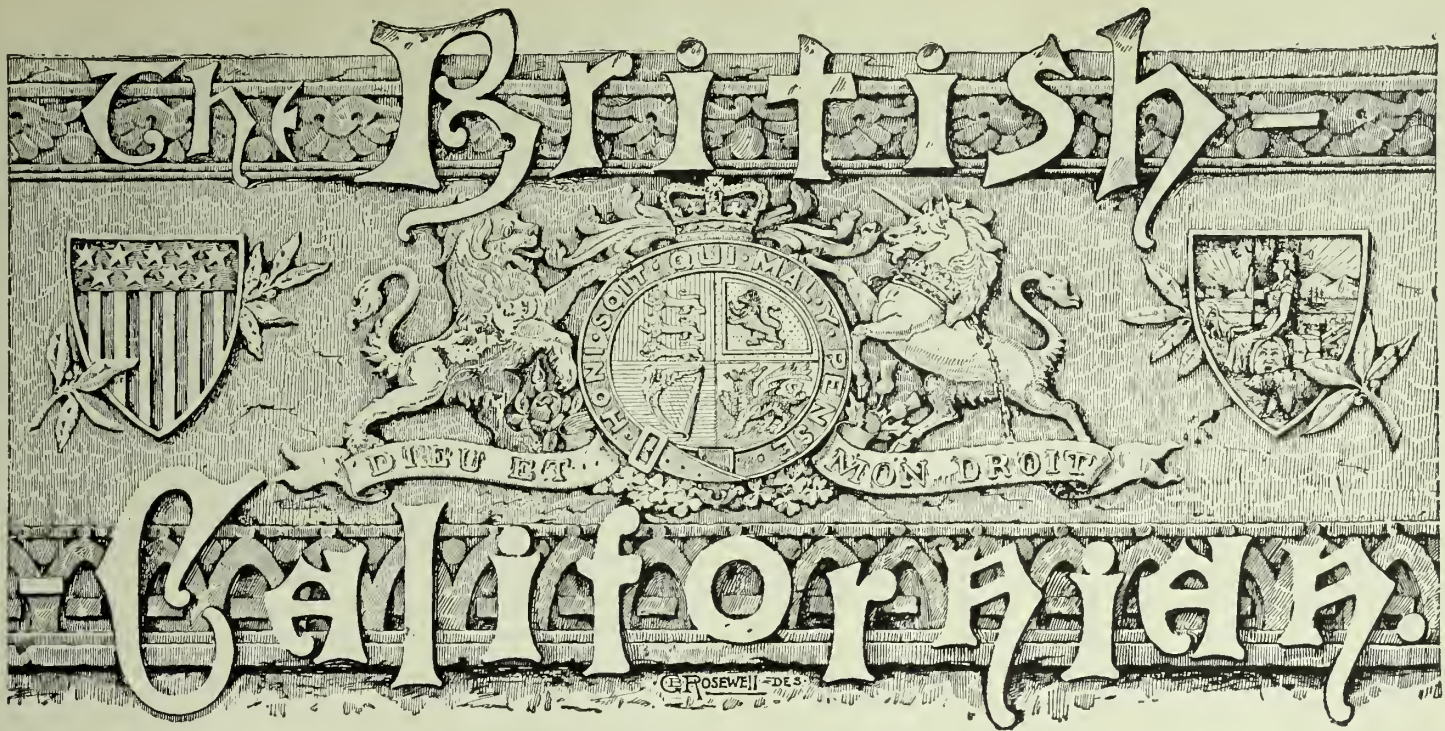
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SAN FRANCISCO



# The British-Californian



VOL. X, No. 6. SAN FRANCISCO. MARCH, 1902

A MONTHLY RECORD OF BRITISH AND BRITISH-AMERICAN PROGRESS.  
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CHARLES B. SEDGWICK - - - - - Editor

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

*The business office of the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN is now located at 927 Market Street, San Francisco.*

CANADA is successfully invading the American steel market. The Dominion Steel Company has received large orders for steel billets from several of the rolling mills in the New England States.

THE *Chronicle* predicts that Britain's end is near, because conscription seems imminent, forgetting that there has always been conscription in the United States, and that this nation is further from dissolution than it has ever been.

RESOLVED! In the aggregate one hundred thousand stentorian Irish throats in California have during the course of the Boer War valiantly resolved to fight England to the death. Four men and two boys have gone to the front.

A YOUNG ladies' society at Wellington has resolved that "the girls of New Zealand are quite willing to sacrifice their brothers and sweethearts for the cause of Empire." It is very nice and patriotic of the girls to stand ready to sacrifice their brothers and sweethearts if need be, but to be "quite willing"—surely that's a poor compliment to pay the young men.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT and Secretary Hay last week told the Boer delegates, Wolmarans and Wessels, very plainly that this country could not and would not interfere in the South African war; but it need not be expected that this rebuff will stem the tide of agitation calling for American intervention. There is too much money being made out of it by men who know of no easier way of making a living—and the supply of Dutch-Irish suckers is inexhaustible.

COMMANDANT" SNYMAN opened his address to the Father Yorke League by saying: "What would I not give to-night if I could take the sympathetic faces that I see here and place them at the command of my General, whom I left in the Transvaal."

We really do not know, "commandant," how much you would give, or what you have to give. But we do know that your General would pay a whole lot to have those faces removed were the misfortune of their presence ever to befall him.

MR. Richard O'Connor, speaking at a meeting of the local St. Patrick's Day committee, said: "The Scotch-Irish have no country. They are repudiated by all and despised by their countrymen." Have "no country" and are despised by their "countrymen"! Who said the day of Irish "bulls" is passed?

THE contributions to the United Irish League's funds consist of £7,000 from Ireland, £2,000 from England, and £500 from the rest of the world. Dividing this £500 among the 15,000,000 of Irishmen in America (Mr. Redmond claims this number), Colonel Saunderson, M. P., finds that it results in 350 Irish-Americans subscribing among them one farthing. A great and glorious thing is Irish-American sympathy!

A NEW YORK paper says: "This year's celebration of St. Patrick's Day will be most memorable in recent years. There will be a bigger parade than ever, and a new feature will be introduced, as Boer flags will wave beside Ireland's green banner, and Boer tunes will be interspersed in the music." The Boer music just now is a dead march, and if the Irishmen of New York consider it appropriate for their celebration, well and good; no one will object.

THE Anglo-Japanese alliance, while much may be said for and against it, at least will release Britain's eye from a long, weary vigil in the East. Japan will now do the watching. And feeling herself safe under so powerful a protecting wing, Japan will from this on devote her energy and resources to becoming a power worthy of the alliance. But with his customary luck, Uncle Sam profits most of all, reaping equal benefits and assuming none of the responsibilities and possible burdens.

A dispatch states that "the extended franchise provided by the local government for Ireland act has resulted disastrously for Bandon, a market town in County Cork. The town apparently is hopelessly insolvent. The board consists almost entirely of Nationalists, but is divided into two hostile factions. The sheriff seized the gas works recently. The coke and other products were sold at auction, and the town is now in darkness." Not the best of examples to put forward in support of Home Rule.

THE British remount "scandal" is after all barren of those "startling revelations" promised by sensational newspapers. As the report of the investigating committee states, "there is not a shadow of evidence that any officer received money or did anything affecting his honor." The whole trouble arose through the sub-letting of contracts. This was wrong, to be sure, but Anglophobe editors in this country are reminded that there is a considerable difference between neglect of duty and bare-faced thievery—thievery, for instance, such as certain officials at Manila who sold government supplies to civilians were guilty of.



COMMANDANT SNYMAN expresses the hope that the Irish, taking courage from the example of the Boers, will "rise" against England. Poor, simple child of the veldt! He has yet to learn that in many things the Irish are far from green.

SAYS Father Yorke: "The Anglo-Saxons are past masters in the art of standing in the market place and blowing a trumpet before them. They believe firmly in the maxim that if you don't blow your own horn yourself, no one else will blow it for you."

And so Father Yorke actually confesses himself an Anglo-Saxon!

THE Paris *Figaro*, of recent date, says: "Securities valued at 5,000,000f. (\$1,000,000), belonging to President Paul Kruger have recently been sold here. The money will be spent in furthering the Boer propaganda in Europe and America."

We wonder if an explanation may be found in this for the San Francisco *Chronicle's* sudden revival of interest in the Boer cause.

ON the day of King Edward's coronation Irish people at Killann, County Wexford, will unveil a monument to John Kelly, one of the rebels of '98 who was executed for treason.

It is well that the disaffected Irish should keep themselves reminded of the fate of murderers. The British Government might do a great deal of good by encouraging in a financial way the erection of such monuments all over Ireland.

THE Dutch operations in Sumatra against the Atchinese have lasted since 1873, and have been marked by unprecedented severity and cruelty. The Atchinese have gallantly held their own, but this year special efforts are to be made by the Dutch Government to bring the war to an end. The native villages are to be burned and the inhabitants herded into camps, there to subsist as best they may.

Here is a case calling for protest, if not intervention, but the "sympathies" of the "humanitarians" seem to have been entirely expended on the Boers, and the brave Atchinese, like the unfortunate Filipinos, are doomed to fall victims to the perverted sense of right and wrong so disastrously dominant in the civilized world.

SECRETARY Pinther of the Transvaal League of California is, as might be expected, a man with a "record." His thrift is known to thousands. Some time ago he figured prominently and not very enviously in a German socialistic colonization scheme at Anaheim, Southern California, in which many of the dupes dropped considerable money; some of the promoters, it is said, finding it. Considerable of the money that should have been paid over to the original owners of the land was unlawfully retained, it is alleged by parties who had financial interests in the project, by officers of the colony, and this resulted in a failure of the scheme.

It would be interesting were some of those who have contributed money to the "Boer Widows and Orphans Fund" to demand of Secretary Pinther a sight of any document he may have showing that these contributions have been received by the parties for whom they were intended.

A DISPATCH from Manila dated the 6th inst., is as follows: "A court martial has been ordered to try Major Littleton T. Waller and Lieutenant John H. A. Day of the Marine Corps on March 17th on the charge of executing natives of the island of Samar without trial. Some of the circumstances in the case are peculiarly atrocious. One native was tied to a tree and publicly shot in the thigh. The next day the man was shot in the arms. The third day he was shot in the body and the fourth day the native was killed."

The above is referred to Senator Teller and those hypocritical Anglophobes who can only believe the British officer guilty of such atrocities. While disclaiming any intention of being anti-American, or a partisan of the Filipinos, a sense of justice impels us to put the question: If the British, who never execute a prisoner without trial, are assassins, by what epithet are we to describe the American officers referred to in the above dispatch?

WE are pleased to note that the *Monitor* is profiting by our criticisms. Discussing the plans for the St. Patrick's Day celebration, our contemporary says: "It is to be hoped that a common abuse long associated with the commemoration of Erin's apostle, will be permanently corrected. We refer to the custom of permitting political self-seekers an opportunity to exploit their devotion to 'the cause' for the sake of the votes there may be in it. Everybody that has ever had anything to do with the management of Seventeenth of March functions, is aware of the embarrassment of riches in this line of oratorical talent, that presents itself. Office-seekers and political aspirants, blessed with a gift of gab, have ever regarded the occasion as peculiarly propitious for the advancement of their pet personal ambitions. Irish susceptibility to the influence of rhetorical 'taffy,' has furnished an easy mark for glib place-hunters. While it is perfectly true that the rank and file of the race have long since sounded the shallow professions and pretences of these gentlemen, it is only of late that they have evinced a disposition to act in accordance with that knowledge. It will not be long before better credentials than mere facility and willingness of speech will be required to render a public orator an acceptable figure on St. Patrick's day programmes in favorably conditioned communities."

With the leading organ of the Irish people on this coast taking so unequivocal and sensible a stand there is hope for improvement all along the line. It will be necessary, however, if this programme of elevation is to be carried out, for the *Monitor* and its Irish contemporaries to lend their aid to the movement by refusing to give place in their columns to the "rhetorical taffy"—and we may add, malicious abuse of other races—emitted by self-seeking politicians and crack-brained agitators. The dropping of Father Yorke would be a good start in the right direction.

PRINCE HENRY'S visit to the United States has given pleasure to the American people, and has doubtless been both enjoyable and profitable to the Prince. There is nothing which so broadens the mind as travel; intelligent observation stores the memory with material for later reflection, and cogitation on facts gives right impressions and correct knowledge.

King Edward's nephew carries away with him an understanding of the American people and of conditions in the United States such as he could not possibly have obtained in any other way. He has seen evidence of the wonderful progressiveness of the country and has doubtless had some insight into its political conditions. And when he comes to think it all over, he will be forced to an increased respect and admiration for the British people and British institutions. If there be a marvel about the United States which strikes foreigners, it is that the British idea is so thoroughly triumphant on these shores, and the wonder of it cannot have failed to occur to Prince Henry. Not only does he find the language, from end to end of this vast territory, English, but he finds the great laws, institutions and customs, which characterize the civilization of a people, essentially British. And the marvel lies not so much in the fact that this civilization is British, as in the fact that it has remained British against so much of determined opposition and hostility. Were this a British colony, one would expect, perhaps, to find its civilization British. But on these shores all of the great races of the world have had their chance, have fought for their idea, have striven to establish their nationality on the new soil, and have each failed. When the revolutionary war had cut asunder, politically, the American colonies and the mother country, and the legions from Germany, from France, from Ireland, from Italy and from Spain overran the land, it would have been thought that (the Americans, too, being arrayed in bitter hostility) the British regime would surely end; that some language other than the English would prevail, other laws framed or adopted, and every British institution banished. But firmly the British civilization here has held its own and steadily developed side by side with that of the mother land as though no political severance had taken place. This is the wonder of it; it is, to use an illustration, as though California had remained to this day Spanish.

Prince Henry must have been struck by this marvelous spectacle, and profoundly impressed by it, as are all visitors to these shores from abroad, including even the Briton himself—for the home-born Briton has no true realization of his greatness, no full comprehension of the glorious achievements of his race, until he sets foot upon American soil and is brought into actual contact



with the vigorous young giant of Britain's creation. Prince Henry doubtless by this experience will feel a little like forgiving any trifling air of superiority, if there be such, in the British people, realizing that to the humblest day laborer belonging to a race which has the prodigious and unprecedented record of having given to four out of the five continents forming this earth all that is best in their institutions, common laws and ethics, Princes, Emperors and Presidents of Republics might take off their hats in just tribute and respect without any loss of dignity. The material and immediate profit that Prince Henry may derive from his visit is that he can now with conviction advise his countrymen as to the folly of any people ever hoping to overthrow or supplant the British civilization in any land where it has obtained a foothold; that there is an indomitable tenacity inhering in the Anglo-Saxon ideals which renders them unconquerable and indestructible by any human agency.

**S**AYS the *Chronicle*: "That island (Ireland) lies close by England, where, if anywhere, British love of justice, if it exists, could make itself felt. As is shown in this country, the Irish race assimilates promptly and perfectly when not prevented by national hatred." We beg to differ. The Irish in America remain as Irish as they ever were in Ireland—not only in spirit but in name—and no one is better aware of the fact than the editor of the *Chronicle*, who has on more than one occasion been unpleasantly reminded that Hibernianism comes before Americanism.

One has only to read the newspaper reports of Irish gatherings in this and other cities to realize that there has been no assimilation. Just or unjust treatment cuts no figure; certainly America has treated the Irish justly, even generously, but it seems impossible to make good Americans of them.

**A**T the instance of Father Yorke, the St. Patrick's Day committee has declared a boycott on the *Call*. The *Call* is refused representation at any of the committee's meetings, and a delegation has been instructed to find out who are subscribers to the *Call* and ask them to withdraw their patronage from the paper. Father Yorke explains the nature of the *Call*'s offense thusly:

"We all know what the stage Irishman is, but what I want to speak to-day about is the Irishman which appears in the comic supplements of the papers. The Irishman is built in the lines of the ourang-outang, as if he was an importation from Africa. There appeared in the supplement of the *Call* this morning (March 2) a page giving what they consider a perfect picture of such an Irishman, with the tall hat, long upper lip, the mouth of a monkey, green vest, knocked knees and big feet. When we think that every bit of color in those pictures and the ink on the type is paid for by the Irishmen of San Francisco, it seems incredulous and yet many Irishmen have laughed at them. The caricatures and distortions are to give people an idea that an Irishman is lower than a gorilla and to create a contemptuous laughter. We have been standing this thing a long time and have been paying for it. Take into consideration all we did for the country and to think that this is what we get for it."

Referring to the cartoon in question we find that there is no indication, textually, that the caricature is intended to represent an Irishman. The pictures, it is true, present a man with a "tall hat, long upper lip, the mouth of a monkey, knocked knees and big feet," and might readily be taken for "an importation from Africa," but we think our Irish friends made a bad break in being so ready to recognize the picture, for people of other races may have these characteristics.

We disapprove of the alleged "funny" caricatures in American Sunday newspapers on general principles, for usually there is nothing humorous about them, being merely an easy expression of vulgar, irreverent or perverted conceptions, or of a puerility that is saddening to contemplate. They are evidence of a mental decay, and if only to spare the American people from becoming objects of pity in the eyes of the world they should be discouraged.

But not by Father Yorke's method. The *Call*'s pictures could not possibly be anything like so insulting to the Irish people as this priest's uttered words have on many occasions been insulting to Britons and to Americans. Father Yorke is not so blind as not to see this; his susceptibilities are not hurt by the *Call*'s caricature, he is simply taking advantage of an opportunity to array his followers against that paper in revenge for the *Call*'s opposition to him during the late strike.

We have no sympathy for the *Call*, for it has for years truckled

to Yorke and the low Irish element; has aided to the best of its ability every anti-British agitation in this city. That it is now, the moment it gives the slightest displeasure, bitten by the hand that it has fed must be satisfying to those of us who have for so long felt the injustice of the *Call*'s attitude. And this is said in no spirit of vindictiveness; the satisfaction, rather, lies in knowing that the *Call* has at last had its eyes opened to the true nature of Yorke and his breed.

It now remains to be seen whether the *Call* has sufficient independence and spirit to resent the assertion that "every bit of color and the ink on the type" in the *Call* "is paid for by the Irishmen of San Francisco," or whether it will silently submit to the priestly castigation and secretly promise to offend no more.

**W**E offer Peter Yorke another chance to make some money. In his recent address at Metropolitan Temple the Reverend Father said: "It was confessed in the *English Times*, it was confessed in the speeches of Chamberlain himself, and it is confessed (the Father seems to have confession on the brain—Ed.) to-day without any disguise whatsoever that the object of the protest to President Kruger, and the objects of the ultimatums that were sent out by Chamberlain were all for the purpose of caving the Boers down the bank and establishing one flag and one language; that is to say, the Union Jack and the English tongue."

A gentleman of responsibility offers, through us, to donate to any charitable institution that Father Peter Yorke may name, the sum of five thousand dollars, to be paid over the moment he, Father Yorke, substantiates his statement as regards the *London Times* and Mr. Chamberlain. There are many Catholic charities needing the money, and Father Yorke's duty is clear. But we fear he will avoid it, preferring, by his silence, to himself make a confession—the confession that he is lying.

#### UNITED STATES HAD A TEDIOUS WAR.

In 1835 there broke out in Florida the Seminole war, which lasted seven years, entailing upon the troops a series of campaigns of extraordinary hardship and no small loss. It originated in the resistance of the Indians to being removed from their own homes to new lands west of the Mississippi. \* \* \* The Seminole tribe, numbering between 3,000 and 4,000 souls, roamed over a tract of more than 40,000 square miles in Central and Southern Florida. They refused to move, as required by the treaty, and the army was ordered to force them to do so. It proved to be a very expensive undertaking, costing upwards of \$20,000,000, which was far more than the land was worth. Three-fourths of the army and 10,000 volunteers were required before the task was completed. It was the graveyard of military reputations, all of the generals in turn trying their hand at it and none of them succeeding; Gaines in 1836; Scott in the same year; Jesup in 1837 and 1838; Macomb in 1839; Taylor from 1836 to 1840; Armistead and Worth from 1840 to 1843; each in turn tried a new plan. The war finally came to an end from sheer exhaustion in 1842, when only 300 Seminoles remained uncaptured. Nearly 1,500 lives had been lost by bullets and disease, only a little less than in the war of 1812.—*General Francis V. Greene in "History of the United States Army."*

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## BRITISH NEWS IN BRIEF.

*Important Events not Chronicled in the Daily Press.*

The Yorkshire County Club will start next season with a balance in hand of £11,166.

The C. P. R. Imperial Limited this year will cross the continent in 97 hours.

The Dominion Bridge Co., Montreal, will erect the New Westminster steel structure at a cost of \$411,000.

The Banff National Park is to be extended into British Columbia. The park will also be stocked with animals.

An association has been formed in Ottawa to locate the graves of Canadians in South Africa and erect suitable memorials.

Guildford's new bridge over the River Wey was opened by the Mayor on February 5.

Yorkshire wants to have a university of its own, and a county meeting is to be called to discuss the matter.

Winnipeg customs returns for January show an increase of \$13,300 over the same month last year.

Portsmouth has decided to celebrate Coronation Year by erecting a bronze statue of Queen Victoria.

Sir Conrad Reeves, of Barbadoes, who was the first negro to receive a knighthood, has just died, aged seventy-five.

Not a single death or funeral has taken place in the parish of Mariansleigh, Devon, for more than twelve months.

Eight American vessels have been captured by the British while poaching on the sponge grounds off the Bahamas.

The Niagara Falls and St. Catharines Electric Railway is to be extended towards Toronto this spring.

Llandudno wants a charter of incorporation now that it has a population of 10,000 and a ratable value of £85,000.

Canadians with 35 per cent of the cattle entries at the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition, won 60 per cent of the prizes.

Manchester Corporation is to test the utility of a system of wireless telephony by a series of practical experiments.

Mr. Pierpont Morgan has intimated to the authorities of Guy's Hospital that he will contribute £5,000 to the renovation fund.

Sunderland has made a net profit of over £8,000 on the last six months' work of its municipal electric tramway.

The reports of the Dominion land agencies for 1901 show that 9,100 homestead entries were made last year in the west.

Arrangements are being made to celebrate at Cromarty the centenary of Hugh Miller, the distinguished Scottish geologist.

The Premier of New Zealand says he is prepared to give preferential treatment to British goods carried in British ships.

The *Independence Belge* will publish in its columns the whole of Dr. Conan Doyle's pamphlet on "The Cause and Conduct of the War."

An offer of £800 for the use on the day of the Coronation procession of a suite of offices in Ludgate Circus has been declined.

High wages are ruling in Johannesburg. A young lady was offered light employment, and she promptly replied: "I don't go out under £5 a week."

An exhibition devoted entirely to British manufactures and products will be opened in St. Petersburg on June 3, and continue until September 2.

Heckmondwike Co-operative Society's quarterly report shows profits £8,391, and a dividend of 3s. 4d. in the pound has been passed.

The University of Calcutta is said to be the largest educational corporation in the world. Every year it examines over 10,000 students.

It is stated that in a short time coal will be mined by machinery in the Queens County (N. B.) coal fields at the rate of 1,000 tons per day.

Sir Harry Johnston was presented at Edinburgh last month with the Livingstone gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society of Scotland.

Huge developments are projected by the Central London Railway. The twopenny tube is to be extended from six miles to a complete circle of fourteen, costing three and a half millions.

A thirty-one knot destroyer, the eighth of its kind built for the Japanese Government, was launched recently from Messrs. Yarrow's new works at Poplar.

In the completion of the Uganda Railway and the development of the country through which it passes, Sir H. M. Stanley said, recently, that he saw realized all that he had dreamed.

The London and North-Western Railway Company is now introducing a method by which a passenger can regulate the temperature of his compartment in trains that are heated by steam.

Some leaves which will sweeten and at the same time impart an aromatic flavor to strong coffee have been received at Kew Gardens from Paraguay.

As a result of the lecture tour by F. C. Hare through the Maritime Provinces, fattening stations for poultry will be established in every county in New Brunswick.

Bar V Ranch, Alberta, has been purchased by George Lane, of Calgary, and Messrs. Gordon, Ironsides, and Fares, who will spend over \$200,000 in improvements.

The pearl found in West Australia, the value of which is estimated at from £9,000 to £15,000, is now on its way to England, and may be worn at the King's Coronation.

The biggest sale of timber limits for many years in Canada has just been made. All the property of Cook Bros. has been sold to Cook & Lammis for \$1,250,000.

Forty thousand pounds have been subscribed in India to the Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund, which is to provide for the training of Indian women nurses throughout the country.

A proclamation has been issued in Pretoria making provision for the acquisition, by voluntary or compulsory purchase, by the Governor of the colony of lands required for public purposes.

The Government of India is likely to have a considerable surplus this year, so the proposal to contribute to the cost of the South African war is considered eminently practicable.

The War Office has placed with a Montreal firm an order for 1,000 tons of Manitoba flour for delivery in South Africa for the use of the army. The order is the largest of its kind ever given to a Canadian firm.

New Zealand is sending a ninth contingent of 1,000 men to South Africa. There will be no difficulty in raising them, seeing that 3,000 more than were required volunteered for the eighth contingent.

The annual report of the Commissioners for His Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues shows that in 1901 the gross income was £592,066 13s. 5d., and the expenditure £114,375 9s. 8d.

The great development of the Leeds Corporation Tramways is shown by the receipts for 1901. They total up to £211,661 11s. 3d., as compared with £169,254 7s. 3d. for the previous year, or £42,407 more, and constitute a record.

About 400 tons of rock and earth have fallen from the Scarborough Castle Hill on the Marine Drive, which is being constructed round the cliff. This landslip is near to previous subsidences, and very close to the Naval Battery.

John Goldy, one of the Six Hundred, died recently in Pennsylvania. After he left the British Army, Goldy served in the United States Navy as one of the crew of the man-of-war Old Ironsides.

John Briggs, one of the best-known English cricketers, is dead. He was famous as a left-handed slow bowler. In his career he scored nearly 12,000 runs, and took nearly 2,000 wickets in first-class cricket.

Mr. William Black left a mass of correspondence, of which full use has been made by his friend, Sir Wemyss Reid in the biography to be published jointly during the spring by Messrs. Cassell and Sampson Low.

The King, it is stated, will add to the titles already borne by the Duke of Fife the "semi-royal" title of Duke of Inverness. Inverness, as a title, has been borne by personages royal, semi-royal, and not royal at all.

Belfast is doing its best to beat Dublin as a live-stock market. Mr. Robson, of Belfast, has erected a splendid establishment for the purpose of conducting live stock sales, and it is now very largely patronized.

The Earl of Dysart has offered £10,000 toward the erection of a national opera house in London, provided the balance of the £500,000, which he believes is needed, is raised in six months. The Earl has long been interested in this scheme, and has associated himself with Prof. Stanford and Sir Alexander Mackenzie in an endeavor to get the county council to assist and subsidize a British home for opera.



A scheme for the establishment of a Rowton House at Birmingham meets with the hearty approval of Mr. Chamberlain, who writes that he will be very happy to take some pecuniary interest in the new philanthropic venture.

For successfully accomplishing the daring feat of affixing a spare propeller at sea, Captain McMillan, of the S. S. *Titania*, together with the third officer and boatswain, have been awarded Lloyd's medal for meritorious services.

The following is the return of the population of some Nova Scotia towns: Yarmouth, 6,430; Dartmouth, 4,806; Truro, 5,993; Springhill, 3,430; New Glasgow, 4,447; Amherst, 4,964; Lunenburg, 2,916; Pictou, 3,235; Windsor, 3,398.

A reward of £5,000 is offered by the Department of Agriculture in Queensland for the discovery of a means of eradicating the "prickly pear" pest, which is a cactus imported from America. The remedy must not cost more than a certain sum per acre.

The Press Association understands that the Government contemplates offering special encouragement and facilities at the close of the war for emigration upon a large scale to South Africa, but no authentic details of the scheme are yet forthcoming.

The yield per acre of oats in Ireland last year was higher than in any of the preceding ten years. All the cereal crops were thus over average in Ireland in the first year of the century—wheat by 2.91 bushels per acre, barley by 2.09 bushels, and oats by 2.84 bushels.

"There is not enough money in America to buy the White Star Line," declared Mr. Bruce Ismay on his arrival at New York, yesterday. He admitted, however, that overtures had been made for its acquisition, but stated that these had been firmly declined.

Hitherto blackwater fever, the terrible scourge of Central Africa, has been without remedy. It would now seem from the current issue of the *Lancet* that a remedy has been discovered in a native decoction made from the roots of the cassia tree.

Recruiting for the "Irish Horse" is proceeding very briskly at the Victoria Barracks, Belfast. Numbers of the candidates for enlistment are men who have already served in the Yeomanry in South Africa. With so many applicants to choose from, only the best men are taken, and many are rejected.

The new Anchor Line steamer *Olympia*, 5,000 tons, which will sail from Glasgow to Bombay and Karachi on her first voyage, March 10, has been engaged by the Maharajah of Jeypore to convey him, his suite and servants from Bombay to London to attend the Coronation ceremonies of Edward VII.

A feeling in the colonies in favor of some symbol of the overseas dominions of the King being added to the Royal Arms is again taking active shape. The suggestion is made that the fourth quarter of the Royal Arms should be allotted to the "Britains beyond the seas."

Advices from Tehuantepec state that heavy rains have damaged the earthworks of the Tehuantepec-Coatzacoalcas Railway. Messrs. Pearson's staff are not in the best of health, lacking salt. Another line is projected, from Tehuantepec into Guatemala, and work on it starts next month.

The little hamlet of Sheepridge, near High Wycombe, has a remarkable record in connection with the South African war. It contains only thirteen houses, and from all but one of them at least one soldier has gone to the front as a member of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

The prize offered by the Worshipful Company of Musicians for an original Coronation March has not yet been awarded, for the judges have no light task in going over the compositions. The competitors amount to one hundred and ninety-eight, fewer than were expected, but yet sufficiently numerous for selection to be possible.

In the bulb-growing districts of Lincolnshire huge quantities of lilies of the valley are being planted in view of the demand for these blooms as the Coronation flower. So great has been the demand for bulbs for planting that one dealer in England has already received an order for fourteen millions of them. Here is a chance for California to do a profitable business.

A recent dispatch from Pretoria states that at the present rate of progress there will in a few months' time be half as many burghers enrolled on the British side as there are Boers in the field. Many individuals on surrendering immediately offer to enter the British service with their full equipment as they stand. Many of these are accepted. Field-Cornet Bodes volunteered thus, with a number of the men belonging to his command.

The aggregate foreign trade of Canada for the six months ending December 31, showed an advance of \$13,605,066 over the same period in 1900. The imports increased by \$8,076,537, and the exports by \$5,528,529. The additional exports include nearly \$2,000,000 in fisheries, over \$1,000,000 in agriculture, and \$750,000 in manufactures.

The royal route for the Coronation procession through London is officially issued. It is to be the same as that followed by the late Queen on the occasion of her Diamond Jubilee in 1897. It is also announced that this procession will take place on June 27, the day after the actual Coronation in Westminster Abbey. These arrangements have been definitely approved by his Majesty the King.

The result of the municipal election at Castlebar has much disconcerted the local branches of the United Irish League. There were seven candidates for the four vacancies on the council. Six of these were officers of the various branches of the league; the seventh was Mr. A. C. Larminie, agent of the Earl of Lucan. Although Castlebar is a stronghold of the League, Mr. Larminie was returned at the top of the poll by a considerable majority.

At Walton-on-the-Naze, a watering place a few miles from Clacton, a scheme is being carried out for utilizing the tides for the purpose of generating a current for electrically lighting the town. An old mill is to be adapted for driving the dynamos. The engineers estimate that the tides will develop sufficient power for both public and private lighting, and for working a large factory.

The engagement is announced in London of Aileen Roberts to Dr. Kendal Franks. Lady Roberts is the elder daughter of Lord Roberts, commander-in-chief of the British army. To her will descend the earldom, a succession provided for by "special remainder" on the death of Lord Roberts' son in South Africa. Dr. Franks is an eminent surgeon of Dublin, with a world-wide reputation.

The rise and progress of Belfast has been phenomenal, and in proof of this, Lord Londonderry, at a recent meeting in the northern capital of Ireland gave some remarkable figures. He said that the customs now amounted £3,010,365, the excise to £776,667, the income tax to £224,837, whilst stamps and death duties brought in £142,899, making a local contribution by Belfast to the Imperial treasury of no less than £4,154,759.

A memorial to the officers and men of the Highland Brigade who fell at the battle of Magersfontein in December, 1899, in the shape of a Celtic cross, is shortly to be erected on the hill to which the battle owes its name. The cross, which is of gray granite, and stands over 20 feet in height, weighing about 12 tons, will shortly be shipped to South Africa from Aberdeen, where it has been prepared.

Parks, open spaces, trees, flowers, sheets of water, are multiplying within the metropolitan area. Slowly, but surely, an artistic sense is stirring within us. The work of John Ruskin and William Morris is bearing fruit. Charles Dickens, in his denunciations of the rookeries in which the poor were herded, was for long unheeded; but the new spirit that has breathed upon the administration of municipal affairs since the County Council came into existence has led to a progress so great that there will soon hardly be a vestige left of the London he knew.—*Art Workers' Quarterly*.

Employers of white skilled labor in Natal are urging the Government to cable to the Agent-General in London that there are good openings here for artisans. The Premier told a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce that the Government was considering the matter. The Governor has already communicated with Mr. Chamberlain regarding the restriction of emigration. The deputation stated that there was room for 400 artisans at Durban alone. Artisans here and all round are demanding greatly increased wages. Some are getting from 16s to 20s. per day. Good bookkeepers are scarce.

At Wellington, New Zealand, a magnificent patriotic meeting, attended by thousands of people and addressed by the leading colonists, has passed resolutions approving the British conduct of the war and Mr. Chamberlain's refutation of foreign slanders. The mention of Mr. Chamberlain's name evoked repeated cheering. At a reference to "noble and loyal Canada" the people rose and cheered again. The speakers expressed the opinion that the slanders were not truly representative of German feeling, but if Germany were to be the enemy of England, she must also be the enemy of the Colonies. The statement that New Zealand would send her last man to end the war by enforcing unconditional surrender was loudly cheered.



General Botha's two daughters, aged 7 and 13, are staying in England.

This year a party of 5,000 farmers is leaving the State of Minnesota for western Canada.

A splendid wheat harvest is expected on the Murray frontages in New South Wales.

Last year Newcastle, New South Wales, exported 3,104,735 tons of coal.

A medallion of John Ruskin was, on the anniversary of his birth, unveiled in Westminster Abbey by his cousin, Mrs. Severn.

Thirty thousand pounds have been given by the Drapers' Company towards the new University of London.

Ontario manufacturers are about to establish sample rooms in London. The Ontario Government will aid the enterprise to the extent of \$5,000 yearly.

With a view to stimulating traffic between New Zealand and Australia freight rates on bran and oats to Melbourne and Sydney have been reduced to 10s. and 12s. per ton respectively.

Produce to the value of about £251,500 was exported through the Victorian Agricultural Department's cool stores during the month of December.

St. John and Montreal capitalists are promoting a company to erect another large factory in Sydney for the manufacture of steel and wire. It will be capitalized at \$500,000.

Mr. Hugh Gunn, M. A., Golspie, sub-inspector of schools in Scotland, has been appointed by the Colonial Office to a post on the educational staff of the new South African Colonies.

It is estimated that the projected railway from Southern to Western Australia will cost £4,500,000, and take five years to build.

Several school boards in North Wales are advertising in vain for teachers. At one school alone four instructors are required, and not a single application has been made for the posts.

The Government, it is understood, contemplate offering special encouragement and facilities at the close of the war for emigration upon a large scale to South Africa.

Mr. G. B. Hunter of Newcastle says that in the future the Dominion of Canada will be able to beat the world in the manufacture of steel ships, but at present the labor problem offers serious difficulties.

An old lady of Oamarn has just completed a mat made out of 20,000 rabbit tails. It has been beautifully designed with different colored tails, and is large enough to cover a double-sized bed. The mat was sold for £40.

The gold yield of West Australia for December reached 177,165 oz. The total for the year was 1,811,756 oz., about 300,000 oz. more than for the previous year, and 237,000 oz. above the State's record year.

Within the last three years the London County Council has devoted more than £250,000 to the practical work of temperance. The number of public houses in London has been diminished by 103.

No fewer than a quarter of a million copies of Dr. Conan Doyle's "Cause and Conduct of the War in South Africa" have already been printed, and the pamphlet is now being translated into eight European languages, including Welsh.

The Government has received a strongly worded resolution from the Canterbury Trades Council, protesting against the Government importing steel bridges from America. The Premier replied that there was no foundation whatever for the statement that it is intended to make such a purchase.

As an instance of what the Auckland gum lands can produce in the way of vegetables there is on view at Henderson a cabbage grown by Mr. J. Houghton, of that district, which is 3 feet 9 inches in diameter, including outside leaves. The solid head is 16 inches in diameter, and the weight is 30 pounds.

At the last meeting of the Cardiff Tramways Committee tenders were considered for supplying generators for the new electric tramways. The tenders were divided into two classes, "English" and "Foreign." A member of the committee at once proposed to exclude the German tenders, although they were the lowest. This was agreed to, and the English and American tenders were considered.

The latest recipients of the Victoria Cross for gallantry in South Africa are Surgeon-Captain T. J. Crean of the 1st Imperial Light Horse and Lieutenant L. C. Maygar, 5th Victorian

Mounted Rifles. The former received the honor, states the *London Gazette* for his bravery during the action with De Wet at Tyngerskloof on December 18, when he continued to attend to the wounded under a heavy fire at only 150 yards range, after he had been wounded, and only desisted on being hit a second time.

Lieutenant Maygar is decorated for a splendid act of gallantry at Geelhout boom on November 23, when, as they retired, he took a dismounted comrade on his own horse, which ran away into boggy ground. Both had to get down, when Lieutenant Maygar again put the man on the horse's back, and telling him to gallop for cover proceeded himself on foot under a heavy fire.

Speaking at a social of the Liberal and Labor Federation, Mr. Seddon referring to the revenue, said that, compared with the Government's estimate for the year, there was roundly at the present time a surplus of £200,000. The expenditure had been kept well within limits, and at the end of the year, notwithstanding the great reduction in taxation, he anticipated at least a quarter of a million surplus. Altogether the financial outlook for the year for New Zealand was very good.

England's new ally in the Far East, Japan, is rapidly becoming a maritime power. Seventeen years ago her shipping was so insignificant that it was not even noticed in the public reports. In 1900 the entries of Japanese vessels numbered 3,000, representing a carrying capacity of 3,500,000 tons. Her merchant steamers, which numbered 96 in 1892, with an aggregate tonnage of 23,364, was reported in 1900 as 846 strong, with a tonnage of 528,311. Japan has been described as the Great Britain of the East.—*Toronto "Mail and Empire."*

The British Chess club has written to the Brooklyn Chess club accepting the dates of March 14 and 15 for the seventh annual match by cable for the Sir George Newnes trophy. The teams will be ten a side, as in past years, and the Americans will play at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. In the six contests the Americans are a little ahead. The first was won by this country, the second and third by Great Britain, the fourth and fifth were again won by the United States, and the match of last year ended in a draw. Three successive victories are necessary for permanent possession.—Ex.

A return has recently been issued of the operations conducted under the provisions of the Land Purchase Acts for Ireland, and gives some very interesting particulars of the working of the movement. Under all the acts, which provided for purchase prior to the passing of the Purchase Act of 1885, the number of loans issued was 7,665, and the amount granted was £2,430,178; under the four Purchase Acts passed during the period extending from 1885 to 1889, 23,330 loans were issued, representing £9,461,363. The Purchase Acts of 1891 and 1895 have been responsible for 25,130 loans, amounting to £7,674,547. The Redemption of Rent Act of 1891 has provided for 89 loans, to the extent of £87,919.

Welsh settlers in Patagonia will go to a British colony. For some years past, owing to disastrous floods, the Welsh colony there, which numbers 2,000, has been suffering great hardships, and from time to time relief has been provided from home and also by the Argentine Republic. Last autumn the Hon. Ernest S. Scott (secretary to the British Legation at Buenos Ayres), Mr. W. L. Griffith (the Canadian Government agent in Wales), and others visited the colony; and the delegation satisfied themselves that owing to reasons partly economic and partly political there existed a desire to leave the colony on the understanding that the Canadian Government would provide them with free grants of land in that Dominion. The present movement has received the hearty support of Mr. Alfred Thomas, M. P., Sir Alfred Jones, and other prominent Welshmen.

A British newspaper is authority for the statement that the Irish Wolfhound Club has recently offered to make the Irish Guards a novel and appropriate presentation in the shape of a young Irish wolfhound, as a regimental dog, and the proposed gift has been accepted on behalf of the regiment by Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Cooper, the officer commanding. The hound will be selected at a public competition at the next Kennel Club show by three expert judges of the breed. There will be great rivalry for the honor of supplying this regimental pet, and all the leading breeders of Irish wolfhounds in England and Ireland will enter into the competition. It will take the form of a selling class, the finest hound being purchased by the club for the presentation, and five handsome prizes will be given for the unsuccessful competitors. The old Irish wolfdog is one of the national symbols and it figures on the colors of the Irish Guards.





THE EDITOR, BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN:—Permit me to trespass upon your space in order to emphasize an incident which is more than passing strange when viewed by the generous policy outlined by his Honor, the Mayor, when he stated "he would represent in his official life all of his fellow citizens without reference to class, religion or politics"—a very manly official position to assume, but one which would seem to be so inseparably an adjunct to the position of chief executive that its declaration was superfluous. On the 20th of February the Mayor, E. Schmitz, I presume the same official who voiced the above sentiment, presided at a meeting at which one of the principal features of attraction, as stated in our local press announcing said meeting, was the fact "the hall will be decorated with flags of all civilized nations, thus excluding only England, China and Turkey." Further, one could see His Honor energetically applauding whenever some clerical vituperation malignantly falsified, was exerted against the "bloody English." Of course His Honor was present simply because the cause was a "good one"—his frequent reiterations in public of "being good" would admit of no other conclusion.

His Honor won his laurels (?) as a friend of the working man. Yet at the same time, while fully conscious that there are hundreds of skilled artisans in San Francisco who have "served their time" under the British flag—men from the Lagan, the Clyde, the Thames and the Mersey—men who have not been incompetent factors in the very just maritime prestige of San Francisco—yet these men, their wives, their families, are subjected to an insult by qualifying them as "uncivilized" and including them in the "ban" placed upon the Chinese. As to the former charge it is so pathetically kiddish that one unconsciously bemoans its insipid conformity to a standard which derives no authority either from fact or reason. The latter—the Chinese ("union-coupling"), I presume—has at this juncture a graver significance, as His Honor may possibly desire to extend to a wider application the strong expulsive measures which are already in action with regard to the Cantonese Celestials. If we could satisfy ourselves by the published reports that the meetings—of sympathizers—were not gatherings to furnish the luxuries of recrimination rather than the necessities of misfortune, one could even extend an indulgence which we have exercised in days past to the very persons whose welfare they seem so anxious to conciliate. With such preludes as are authorized and endorsed one can only regret, especially upon the part of leading officials, that the milk of human kindness which they tell us flows in their veins, should have become so soured in its process of circulation. One could conceive it possible that a civic position had conjoined with it a certain dignity, a certain official respect that would not allow it to become simply the aegis of pantomimes, so grotesque in its parts that it reduces statesmanship to the mere buffoonery of the ballot box. Being convinced of the strong missionary spirit which permeates the "good cause," we may reasonably expect that the "uncivilized" who have adopted the franchise will be tendered such spiritual necessities as may permit them to be absolved from the "ban" which even a residence of many years in San Francisco does not prevent them from being included.

FREDERICK W. D'EVELYN.  
*Edinburg University.*

Phelan Building, San Francisco.

OAKLAND, CAL., March 4, 1902.

EDITOR BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN:—There has been a great deal said about the bad treatment of Boer women and children by the British in South Africa. But what of the Boer treatment of the native women and children? If any persons are entitled to sympathy they are the poor black native woman and child who have had their homes robbed of all means of subsistence and who are now roaming the veldt, existing on dead horses or anything that they may find. No concentration camps for them, or free supplies of food!

I now speak from recent experience. Once on our march in the Transvaal, near a place called Two Fountains, we came across two dead native women who had been shot by the Boers because they would not give up their cattle to them. The women, it was told, placed their arms around the necks of their cows and pleaded to the Boers to spare their children's food, but

the Boers turned a deaf ear to their prayer and, shooting the women down, drove off the cattle.

Again, just before the outbreak of the present war, a Boer in the Transvaal tied three native girls to a wagon and whipped them until one died under the lash—all because they would not submit to his wishes. In the year 1897—or, possibly, it was 1898—several carloads of women and children were taken to Cape Town and sold for five shillings a head to farmers. The homes of these poor natives had been stripped, then burned, and their cattle stolen.

In conclusion may I say, let us in America be broad in our sympathy and commiserate with *all* suffering women and children, be they white or black.

H. L. SCOTT.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8, 1902.

THE EDITOR, BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN:—In the January and February issues of your most interesting paper, there appears an article and letters in which the tradition of the discovery of America by a Welsh prince—Madog ab Owain Gwynedd, is once more revived. Circumstantial confirmation of the alleged discovery is attempted by your correspondents, in every case the confirmation taking the shape of assertions, that certain persons have, at various times and places, held converse with Welsh-speaking Indians, presumably descendants of Madog and his followers.

There are few things that would give me greater pleasure than to be able to believe that this tradition is a fact capable of historical proof, and I would willingly admit Poor Lo's eligibility to membership in our Cymrodorion Society, were I convinced that to a Welshman was due the glory and honor of this great discovery. Unfortunately, however, this is impossible.

Your space will not permit me to enter at length into the origin and development of this old bardic fable. I can only briefly specify a few facts which seem to utterly destroy its credibility.

1. It is not at all certain that the Madoc or Madog, to whom references are found in the works of Gwalchmai and other writers of the 12th century, was a son of Owain, prince of Gwynedd; it is more probable that they are meant for Madog ap Meredith, Prince of Powis. In any case this Madog was killed and decently buried in Wales, before the date (1170) of his supposed sailing for parts unknown. Furthermore, his death occurred before that of Owain, so that there could not have been a war of succession with his brother David.

2. There is absolutely not a single reference in any contemporary bard or writer, to Madog's having undertaken a voyage of any kind or character, excepting the final one to that "undiscovered country," which all mortals are fated to undertake. The first reference to Madog's voyage is not to be found until over 300 years after the supposed voyage was made, and, most significant fact of all, not until after Columbus had made known the existence of this Western World in 1492.

3. In no Indian language or dialect known to philologists, and practically all of them are known, are there to be found Welsh words, or words of a Celtic derivation, the various nameless persons who claim to have conversed with Welsh-speaking Indians notwithstanding. One of these veracious travelers is reported to have seen a manuscript copy of the Welsh Scripture in the possession of these Indians; but, as the New Testament was not translated into Welsh until the 16th century, and the first Welsh translation of the Bible was only completed in 1620, it is difficult to know by what miracle Madog and his followers could have secured a copy in the year 1170. It is also a very significant fact that the Welsh-speaking Indians are always to be found somewhere further west, or south, or some other point of the compass, than those seeking them have been able to penetrate.

Those of your readers who wish to pursue this matter further, will find the most interesting and readable embodiment of the tradition in Southey's poem, "Madoc," which was written from data supplied by the old Welsh bard, Iolo Morgannwg, and for the facts of the case let them read "Madoc," by Thomas Stephens, published by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co., of London.

Mr. Owen M. Edwards, perhaps the greatest living authority on Welsh history, in his "Story of Wales," published by the Messrs. Putnam in January of this year, does not so much as mention Madog's name, and evidently considers the fable of his having discovered America too puerile to be even worthy of contradiction.

H. T. ROBERTS.

NOTICE—THE BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN is published on the 12th of each month.



## CONTEMPORARY COMMENT.

Mr. Chamberlain may be hated abroad and called by the euphonious title of Chamberlain the Accursed, but he has certainly the qualities of the British mastiff, and the British Empire will stand behind him.—*"Evening News," Toronto.*

Paul Kruger still sits by the side of his wealth carried from the Transvaal and shouts "We will never surrender." The old man thinks of coming to the United States, but he will find the market glutted with his brand of patriotism.—*"Tribune-Review," Butte, Mont.*

It was Great Britain who first broke down the barriers of Chinese exclusiveness, and it was the enterprise of British pioneers which played the largest part in the foundation of those flourishing Treaty Port communities along the coast and on the waterways of China whose prosperity has ensured to the benefit of all nations.—*"The Times," London.*

Americans have watched with interest, and, in some quarters, it may be, with good-natured amusement, what we may call the rush of Continental Chancelleries to make it appear that when Spain's troubles began they were no less friendly to us than England. We know that at that moment in our history Great Britain was our friend. That we shall never forget.—*"Times," New York.*

The great pro-Boer Irish meeting advertised to be held in Faneuil Hall on Tuesday evening of last week is classed among the "mysterious disappearances." It was not held. The American speakers who were invited to speak had sudden engagements elsewhere; it was found that Webster Davis used to be a prominent A. P. A., and so this caused the trouble. The thing was gotten up not to show sympathy for the Boers, but Irish Romanist hatred for the British.—*"The Citizen," Boston, Mass.*

The Hollander's first duty in South Africa is to support an Administration, honest and impartial, untainted by the touch of gold; and, as long as it be honest, it is no concern to our Hollander whether it be English or German, or Boer or "international." What the Hollander has to guard against is the influence of the Doppers and the Krugerites being again introduced into South Africa, and against Holland being made the center of intrigue by those who seek to regain the authority which has now been lost to them.—*"Hollandia," The Hague.*

Whilst some of our melancholy competitors are lamenting over the rapid sliding of Great Britain down the hill of destruction, we are reminded, from German sources, that the British Empire holds its own, with nearly 32 per cent of the world's trade, and that this percentage has remained steady since the year 1882. The German Empire, the United States, and France, altogether, do not hold as large a proportion of the trade of the world as does the Empire of Britain. So we may walk about cheerfully for yet a little time longer.—*"The Review," London.*

The English colonies are governed and administered in a loyal manner; the Germans and French—they may rave and fume as much as they like (*sie moegen hetzen und geifern, so viel sie wollen*)—are no match for the English in the art of colonizing, and the Boers also will hardly feel the English yoke. A doubt must arise in the mind of the calm and thoughtful observer, if it be just to throw the burden of the whole blame on England, when he reflects that it was England who led the van in the abolition of slavery, and how prominently she labored in the cause of missions; and when he remembers that the persecuted, who are not even tolerated in Switzerland, have a safe refuge within her walls; and, lastly, the great things she has done for the furtherance of European culture.—*Zuricher "Volksblatt."*

While England has allowed the pernicious Little Englander and pro-Boer the utmost liberty of speech and action, Brother Jonathan has profited by scorning a path of thorns in the Philippines. The American Government has passed a law that any person who utters seditious words shall be fined \$2,000 or "go up" for two years. Treason is to be punished with death. If every word of sedition spoken in England and the colonies was paid for at the rate of four hundred odd pounds, Stead & Co. would be bankrupt years ago, or would be doing time aggregating thousands of years. Of course, it would be evidence of further brutality on the part of England to stop the war by hanging a few thousand traitors, but America is trying it, and she has led us in many other ways.—*"Free Lance," Wellington, New Zealand.*

The England of to-day is no more a small island empire, but the whole British race in the five parts of the world.—*"Neue Freie Presse," Vienna.*

At this moment Mr. Chamberlain is not only the most popular man in England, he is the most powerful statesman in Europe. The fascination, half fearful, half friendly, which his name exercises over the average foreigner is almost incredible. A good deal of Mr. Chamberlain's popularity at this hour is doubtless due to the insensate jealousy and vulgar insolence of German politicians and pressmen. The Colonial Secretary stands for Great Britain versus Germany, and in that attitude his countrymen will back him to any lengths.—*"The Saturday Review," London.*

Continental Anglophobists have obtained two results. They have increased the burdens of the English taxpayer, but they have rendered England's military power more and more formidable. Such events as the Fashoda difficulty, Mr. Kruger's declaration of war, and Count von Buelow's speech prevent England from lulling herself into a state of false security, and lead her to take defensive measures which would be dangerous for the peace of the world if England did not realize clearly that the ideal of the future is industrial rather than military progress.—*M. Yves Guyot, in the "Siecle," Paris.*

Wilson Barrett, the man who knows his public, knows South Africa fairly well. He says that even before the Jameson Raid any Englishman alone in a public place was subjected to insult in Johannesburg. It was not an uncommon thing for half a dozen men to spit a circle of saliva round an Englishman in the hope that he would lose his temper and retaliate. If he did, as he did generally, he was run in by the "Zarps" and heavily fined or imprisoned. It may be added that the same "Zarps," who were generally German ex-soldiers, were allowed to freely use their revolvers or swords, and that many a case of "justifiable homicide" has been heard in the court-house when the Rand was Dutch ruled.—*"The Free Lance," Wellington, New Zealand.*

In view of the persistent manner in which groundless fabrications concerning the concentration camps are spread, an account from Liverpool of the intense care which is taken in the selection of provisions for the Boers will be read with some interest. An order has been placed with a contractor for beef for the concentration camps, and he states that the Government requirements are for the best quality of beef that can be procured in the market. This entails the killing of animals only in the prime condition, while the price given for the meat is in accordance with the highest market rate. He further adds that the beef in question is superior in quality even to that supplied to the British troops—which is certainly a wrong state of affairs.—*"Weekly News," Cork.*

No nation in the world owes as much to the British peoples as the German. We have been alone among the colonizing nations in placing their traders upon the same footing as our own. With the single exception of Canada—and Canada only in recent years—German goods have entered every British country upon the same terms as British goods. This has largely assisted German manufacturers in competing with British manufacturers upon lines which are distinctly our own. Historically, Britain has always befriended Germany, often when she sorely needed friends. The institution of a preferential tariff is in the air, and though it may come as slowly as great changes usually come in British communities it will come none the less surely until it embraces the whole empire in a gigantic Zollverein. Such a retort is undoubtedly better than any organized "boycott," the cry for which has subsided in favor of the more British method.—*"The Weekly News," Auckland, New Zealand.*

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## FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

PRETORIA, TRANSVAAL, Jan. 3, 1902.

IT pleased me very much to be given an appointment on "The Princess Christian Hospital Train," which was sent out to South Africa by the "Central British Red Cross Committee" under the management of Sir John Finley. Her Royal Highness Princess Christian supplemented the £6,100 raised by the Borough of Windsor toward the cost of the train by a donation of £650, the balance of a Red Cross fund which was invested in Her Royal Highness' name after the Soudan campaign of 1885. As the Princess has taken a most active part in the equip-



The "Princess Christian Hospital Train" at Howich Siding.  
[Photographed for the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN.]

ment of the train to the smallest details it was thought only fitting to give her own name to it. The late Queen contributed an excellent supply of blankets, all marked with the Red Cross, and as far as possible every article in use bears the same mark. The fundamental object of the train is not merely to provide means of conveying the wounded and sick from the front, but to have a perfect self-contained hospital on wheels so that if it should be shunted on to a siding, or otherwise be blocked, for even a week at a time, the patients would be just as comfortable and well nursed as in hospital. Doctors, Sisters, attendants, medicine, provisions are all on board, which was a great object at the beginning of the war when all medical comforts were scarce.

The train consists of seven bogie corridor carriages, each about thirty-six feet in length. The first is divided into three compartments, one for linen and other stores, one for the two Sisters, the other for invalid officers. The second carriage has also three compartments—surgery and pantry combined, the mess room and a room for two medical officers. The third, fourth, fifth and sixth are wards, fitted up with spring wire mattresses to accommodate eighteen patients in each. The beds are in three tiers, one quite close to the floor, one in the center, and one near the roof; a gangway of two feet six inches wide to operate in. The difficulty of disposing of the patients with the least possible injury has been overcome by an arrangement of pulleys fixed in the roof, by means of which an orderly can raise or lower each bed to the desired level, while another guides and pushes it into position. All beds can be used as stretchers as well. Each of the carriages mentioned is provided with a store, lavatory and lockers. The seventh carriage is occupied by the kitchen and pantry, including berths for two cooks and compartment for guard. There is thus accommodation provided for ninety-seven persons; a kit van has been added since. The cooking arrangements are very complete; there are several cisterns for cold water storage, two large filters and refrigerator, and a splendid range and cooking utensils, mostly copper, stamped with X. The train is painted white, both inside and out. On either side of every carriage the center panel has a conspicuous red cross painted on the white ground, with the words, "Princess Christian Hospital Train" in royal blue and gold. Another red cross half way in the space at either end of each carriage gives it a very bright appearance. The orderlies keep everything beautifully clean, and like sailors when they arrive in port (only this is usually at a siding), they scrub and wash so as to make a smart appearance. Major Morgan, who has charge of the train, takes great pride in having it spotlessly clean, and has the reputation of having the best kept train in the service. The Red Cross Society has now turned it over to the Government. Our senior Sister—Sister Jones—has been with the train from the commencement of its career, now two years. Sister Creighton having retired, I am now filling her place.

We make frequent trips to Durban with convalescents, who take ship there for home. Our last wounded from the field were of General Benson's column, when 104 men and eight officers were brought up from "Springs." The P. C. train from time to time has been honored by many illustrious visitors. Lord and Lady Roberts with daughters, Lord Kitchener, General Baden Powell. Our late lamented Prince Christian Victor visited it several times and was always most interested in its work, and when at Durban the Duke and Duchess of York passed through it, inspecting every detail, and expressed their pleasure at having the opportunity of visiting it.

The P. C. train commenced duty the 29th of March, 1900, and was the first train to pass over the trestle bridge at Colenso, also the first to enter Ladysmith. Many a Tommy will never forget the welcome sight of the white robed angel of mercy when she appeared to take them away from that scene of suffering and death. A special Providence has seemed to watch over her, for no serious accident has ever occurred. Yet the staff was one night in danger of the Boer bullets fired at the garrison at "Val," but without losing any time the gallant major conducted the Sisters to a place of safety within the fort. A party of Boers were endeavoring to cross the line and our troops had a scrap with them in trying to prevent it, but in the darkness of the night they succeeded in getting across and all was quiet again. Although we know the Boers would never blow up a hospital train, yet it runs the same risk as others, for a mine may be laid for a provision train when a hospital train comes along unexpectedly. But only once has this occurred to any. "No. 2" was caught one time that way, but fortunately none were injured. We frequently carry wounded and sick Boers, and they have every care and attention as our own. The Tommies are always especially interested in them, and try to make them talk, and I never have seen an unkind action toward them—always the reverse. Nor does the captured Boer evince any dislike to his captors. When once they give up the bitterness seems to vanish and they are friends.

Since the commencement of her career the P. C. train has carried 8,949 patients and traveled 51,625 miles, making rather a good record. We have just returned from a trip to "Wonderfontein," some distance beyond Middleburg. We entrained fifty-five patients there which came off of a column from the Carolina District, and took on nearly as many more at Middleburg, making 103 in all, some able to sit up, convalescents, but not ready to return to duty. Among them were seven Boers. This time the patients were left at No. 7 General, at which siding we are waiting on at present. It's a busy scene when we arrive. Ambulances, wagons for kits, no end of stretchers and bearers, medical officers from the hospital superintending the moving of patients, and sometimes the P. M. O. of Pretoria with his secretary. The



Interior of the Train—One of the Wards.

stretchers are usually placed on a light two-wheel bicycle affair and wheeled up to the hospital, making it very easy for the patient and orderly as well. To-night we take on patients from the different hospitals for Durban, and there will be another busy scene for an hour, when they will all settle down for the night, after being presented with a box of cigarettes, which they prefer to medicine—these having taken enough of that. The patients are sorted out at Durban; the really convalescent go home on the transport, the weakly ones and those returning with serious complaints sail on hospital ship. Enteric fever is very bad among the troops on the eastern line at this season in spite of all the sanitary officers can do to prevent it. Statistics will soon show if there is an improvement over last year. We sincerely hope so.

ANNA J. GARLICK.



## British and American Union

THE headquarters of the Union in the Emma Spreckels Building, 927 Market street, San Francisco, were formally opened by a public reception on Friday, the 14th inst. From 2 to 10 P. M. the rooms were thronged with visitors, and the consensus of opinion was that the Union's effort to establish for itself a permanent home, accessible to the membership for purposes of business and pleasure, was an unqualified success. A most pleasing programme of entertainment had been prepared by the committee in honor of the event and proved a delightful feature of the inauguration. What with vocal and instrumental music, the leisurely enjoyment of refreshments and sociable intercourse, the day passed most pleasantly and all too speedily. The rooms, handsome enough in their appointments, had been made as artistic and inviting as possible with generous embellishment of hunting and flags, choice flowers and indoor plants—a feature which earned for the committee on decoration unstinted commendation. The ladies of the Women's Auxiliary figured predominantly in the reception committee, and to their gracious and hospitable way of making everybody feel at home much of the success of the reception was due.

We are pleased to state that the headquarters are being freely patronized by the membership, and with a general feeling of gratification. The committee wishes to announce that until other arrangements can be made they are dependent upon the thoughtfulness of members for magazines, weekly papers, etc., for the reading room. Such literature will be very thankfully received at the headquarters office as soon after its publication as is convenient to the donors. Works of reference are especially needed.

One of the most entertaining of the many pleasurable open meetings held by the Union was that of the 5th inst. Despite the inclemency of the weather, Academy of Sciences Hall was filled by an audience drawn together in the happy expectation of once again visiting dear old London—in company with no less talented a lecturer than the Rev. Dr. Dillie and his creditable collection of stereopticon views. The trip was thoroughly enjoyed, and in a rousing vote of thanks the gathering expressed its appreciation of the pleasure which Dr. Dillie had afforded it. In accordance with the custom, the musical feature was not overlooked. Master and Miss Grey, Miss Carolyn L. Crew, Mrs. Josephine Crew-Aylvin and Miss Ray Scott tendering instrumental and vocal numbers in a manner highly flattering to their exceptional talent.

These monthly socials are a feature of the Union, and Chairman J. J. Newbegin of the entertainment committee announces that in the near future a series of "national nights" will be inaugurated, on which occasions the music, the talent and the speakers of the evening will belong to the country which it is desired to honor. Thus we shall have an English night, Scotch night, followed by Welsh, Irish, Canadian, Australian and colonial nights—and everything in the programme will be distinctive to the respective countries.

President William Greer Harrison occupied the chair at the last general meeting and made a most felicitous address, congratulating the membership on its fealty to the Union and the great work in hand, and offering words of encouragement and inspiration to spur them to greater endeavor. He took the optimistic view that there is nothing to warrant the idea put in circulation by jealous detractors that either the British people or the Empire are in decline, and was so magnanimous as to suggest that every Briton wear the shamrock on St. Patrick's Day—if only to honor the brave Irish soldiers who have fallen in the common defense of the British flag.

By the energetic efforts of the corresponding secretary, Dr. F. D. D'Evelyn; healthy young sections of the Union have been started at Stockton and Los Angeles, Mr. F. Flawith having been of direct service in forming the branch in the South. Mr. Flawith, after much labor, succeeded in interesting Los Angeles Britons to the number of thirty in the project; a meeting, most enthusiastic in character, was held on Feb. 27th, with British Consul C. White Mortimer as chairman, and the new section

given birth. It has some influential men back of it, and its success is assured. Mr. Flawith is now at San Diego, attempting to repeat this fine achievement, which accomplished, he will move on to new fields of endeavor.

Thus the Union grows.

By the kindly thoughtfulness of Mrs. R. H. Grey, the headquarters is favored with a handsomely framed engraving of the late lamented President, William McKinley, to adorn the walls of its rooms. Can not some member emulate this good example by donating an equally worthy picture of Queen Victoria, or of King Edward?

### THE STOCKTON SECTION.

On the evening of Thursday, February 20, the British and American Union, San Joaquin Section No. 3, held its first open meeting, in Jorys Hall. Notwithstanding that the evening was wet there was an audience of nearly 200 present. A programme of musical and literary items was rendered in a very creditable manner and was well received. The feature of the evening was an address by Dr. F. W. D'Evelyn of San Francisco on the objects of the Union, which were set forth in a very able and interesting manner, and, judging by the rapt attention and frequent applause given by the audience during the whole of Dr. D'Evelyn's talk, which lasted fifty-five minutes, the audience fully appreciated and approved of his remarks. Part of the doctor's address was devoted to personal reminiscences of his experience in South Africa among the Boers during the first Boer war, and showed very little to the credit of the Boer.

Mr. G. Alexander Wright of San Francisco occupied a seat on the platform and spoke of the advisability of organizing a Woman's Auxiliary to the Union. Although the meeting was rather late in closing, many ladies stayed afterwards and talked informally on this subject, and no doubt Mr. Wright's suggestion will be productive of good results in this direction.

The artistes who so kindly volunteered their services were: Mr. and Mrs. George Rushforth, George Clark, W. E. Tretheway, Mrs. H. L. Dodge, E. Bellis, John Jenkins and Mrs. O. H. Reynolds. The members of the Union are very well satisfied with this, their first "Open Meeting," and are quite enthusiastic over the future prospects of the organization.

EDWARD BELLIS.

### Facts Worth Knowing.

A man who saw Nelson land at Yarmouth has just died in that town. He was 105 years old.

At Eucla, in Australia, a subterranean lake has been found at a depth of 300 feet, with a comparatively inexhaustible supply of water.

More than fifty thousand settlers have within three or four years moved from the United States to Western Canada to engage in farming.

Herr Richter, the Radical leader in the German Reichstag, analyzing the most recent government report concerning the colonies, finds that there are only 3,762 Germans in all the colonies, including officials, officers, missionaries, women and children. Herr Richter proves from the budget of 1902 that every German colonist costs the empire 6,000 marks (\$1,428) a year.

In the year 1902 occurs the tercentenary of alphabetic shorthand in England. The earliest shorthand system with an alphabetic basis was that of John Willis, published in 1602, and "Pitman's Phonetic Journal" for January 4th devotes special attention to the first edition of Willis' book, of which the only known copies are in the British Museum and the Bodleian library. The progress of modern shorthand receives notice in the same issue of the periodical, which the late Sir Isaac Pitman edited for fifty-two years.

As has been more than once pointed out, the number of Jews serving in the war has been much greater than is generally understood. In a communication recently received from South Africa, the number of Jews who have fought on the side of the British is estimated at nearly 3,000, but the difficulty of obtaining trustworthy statistics arises from the fact that so many Jewish soldiers and volunteers adopt non-Jewish names.

The export duty on ostriches in South Africa is £100 each, and £5 for each egg; the object being to prevent Australia, Argentina or New Zealand becoming competitors in the feather market.

The work of painting the Forth Bridge never ceases, except, of course, on Sundays. There are thirty-five men continually employed on this work. They commence operations at the south end of the bridge, and proceed steadily to paint their way northward, their laborious journey occupying just three years; then they begin again.—*Chambers' Journal*.

### Notice of Removal.

Dr. A. W. Kirk, oculist, formerly of the Berteling Optical Co., 16 Kearny street, wishes to inform his friends and patients of the removal of his office to the Emma Spreckels building, 927 Market street, rooms 611-612, sixth floor. Hours 9 to 12 and 1 to 4. Telephone Jessie 1533.

### Hurry a Necessity.

Two Irishmen were going over a bridge and saw the following notice: "Any person saving a life will get 20s. and for a dead body 10s." Said Pat to Mick:

"We ought to make some money out of this. You fall in and I'll pull you out."

"All right," said Mick, and he dropped over the bridge.

Pat, after trying three or four times to get Mick out, was arrested by a voice from the water calling out:

"Bedad, if you don't look sharp we shall only get 10s."

### Historical Events in March.

8. Battle of Abonkir, 1801.
10. Marriage of Edward VII, 1863.
13. Occupation of Bloomfontein, 1900.
19. David Livingstone born, 1813.
24. Queen Elizabeth died, 1603.

An English officer in South Africa who recently asked permission to take his wife with him to Bloomfontein had his letter returned to him by the general in command with a blue pencil comment on the back: "Officers upon active service (under the rules) are not allowed animated comforts."

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**Germans in Africa Protest.**

The London Times prints the following dispatches:

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 14.

As the result of the meeting of the German Club held here on Monday night, the Chairman, Professor Hahn, of the South African College, waited on the Prime Minister on Tuesday at the head of a German deputation and handed to him a number of resolutions endorsed by the principal German residents in the city, condemning the calumnies published in the English, American, and Continental Press against the British Army in South Africa, and more particularly the allegations of revolting treatment of Boer women and girls. The resolutions further state that no single authentic case has been put forward substantiating in the slightest degree these charges which the resolutions declare to be absolutely unfounded.

A meeting of Danes has been held here to protest against the slanders on the British troops, M. Toner being in the chair. Three resolutions were unanimously carried protesting against the unjust accusations of alleged cruelties perpetrated by the troops, declaring on the strength of personal knowledge and experience that the accusations were groundless, requesting the Danish Press to publish a contradiction of the charges, testifying to the humanity with which the war had been conducted and to the British consideration for the families and property of the Boers.

\* \* \*

DURBAN, Feb. 16.

The German residents here held a meeting today in the new German settlement and signed an indignant protest against the charges made against the conduct of the British Army in South Africa, denying them, and declaring them, on the personal knowledge of the signatories, to be slanders. Most of the speeches at the meeting were delivered in German and were of a stirring and vehement character. The speakers described the statements in question as "horrible libels" and "Godless devilish lies," and cited evidence to disprove them. Evidence was also brought forward in tribute to the good treatment which the German population had received here, they having in this respect been on an equality with the English. Although loving their own fatherland, the speakers said, honour demanded that they should condemn this "lewd conspiracy." A notable feature of the meeting was the reading of a letter of emphatic protest against the foreign calumnies from Mr. Thomas Craven, late adjutant to General De Wet. Mr. Craven is now a prisoner on parole, and his mother and sisters have been in the concentration camp at Kroonstad.

\* \* \*

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 18.

M. Epler, late Austrian Consul, speaking on behalf of the greater number of non-British residents in Johannesburg, said they regretted that a meeting would not be held, because they desire to express their utter disgust and deep feeling of indignation at the malicious lies in the German press. He had lived upwards of two years in close contact with the British soldier and had found him always fair-minded and humane—in fact, a man.

\* \* \*

PORT ELIZABETH, Feb. 21.

At a meeting of Germans held here today a resolution was adopted protesting against certain statements slandering the British Army which have appeared in German publications, expressing regret at their circulation, and declaring the deepest conviction of those present that they are untrue.

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**In the Opinion of Subscribers.**

"Although an American, I must concede I enjoy reading your lively and interesting publication."—A. T. W., San Diego, Cal.

"Enclosed please find \$2 for two new subscriptions, names enclosed, to your pithy paper. Somehow you seem to hit things off just right; one involuntarily says, 'That's fine.'—S. H., Victoria, B. C.

"I think your paper a splendid one, and there is no question but that it will do a great deal of good. I send you the names of two persons who wish to subscribe."—W. W. C., Kobe, Japan.

"In my opinion, THE BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN is one of the best papers printed on this Coast, and it will always give me pleasure to do what I can in its interest."—J. H. W., Mokelumne Hill, Cal.

"I shall be pleased to do anything that you may suggest for the advancement of the paper, for it is what is needed in this country."—J. W. M., Leadville, Colo.

"Please find enclosed \$1 for renewal. I am so pleased with the paper that I would not like to be without it. I think that every Britisher in California should patronize so valuable a publication."—E. J. R., Thebe, Cal.

**A Compliment from Scotland.**

In the *Weekly Free Press* (Aberdeen) of January 18, in the department conducted by "Luke Round," we find the following:

"Many thanks to the friend who has sent me a copy of THE BRITISH CALIFORNIAN, a monthly journal, the clear, beautiful letterpress of which, I think, might well make any British newspaper publisher turn green with envy. I am specially pleased with the fine tone which pervades the paper. The American pro-Boer, who seems to be fed on awful garbage, is dealt with in very vigorous fashion. He, like his friends across here, has swallowed with avidity the false tales that have been told as to British atrocities in South Africa, and he is as persistent in ignoring all facts—as say, regarding the war with the Filipinos—which tell against his own country as the British pro-Boer is in ignoring those which tell in favor of his own country.

**Dominion Line Steamships.**

The Dominion Line have much pleasure in advising the public that arrangements have been made to resume the Montreal service on the opening of navigation. The first sailing from Montreal will be the "Vancouver" on the 3rd of May, followed by the "Dominion." These two steamers with three freight steamers will form the Montreal service at the commencement of the season, and as soon as the SS. "Canada" is released by the Imperial Government she will be put on this service, and also another steamer of the same type and accommodations.

**Books on South Africa.**

The latest edition of Mr. Samler Brown's "Guide to South Africa" is invaluable to anyone who intends to settle in the new colonies, containing as it does detailed information of the most reliable kind. The work is published by Sampson Low, London, at 2s 6d.

No better exposition of the British-Boer dispute has seen the light of print than Dr. A. Conan Doyle's "The War in South Africa: Its Cause and Conduct." Though the Boers figure in an unenviable light the conviction is forced upon one that Dr. Doyle is relating the strict truth, his impartiality being unquestionably sincere. An American edition is published by McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.

"Pa, what is your 'busy day?'" "Well, my boy, it is when I stay at home to rest, and your mother gets me to do some odd jobs around the house."

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## LETSON BALLIET'S REMARKABLE CAREER.



Letson Balliet.

IN view of the fact that Letson Balliet, the well-known financier and mining king has been approached by English companies with propositions to undertake extensive engineering work in South Africa as soon as the war is over, and as in all likelihood Mr. Balliet will accept some of these offers, the following details of his remarkably eventful career, taken from an article in a recent number of *Ainslie's Magazine*, will prove interesting:

"Fifteen years ago, if you had chanced to be upon the streets of one of the Eastern cities, you might have met a small boy selling his papers to the throng of passers. Turn the wheel of time, and to-day you might meet that same boy, now a man, in the lobbies of the banks or in the busy financial circles of the world. From a newsboy to the owner of two of the biggest gold mines in Oregon; from a bookkeeper to the holder of a half interest in sixteen mines in the largest and richest copper districts in America; from a country school teacher, at \$35 a month to the controller of coal mines, railroads, machine shops, the prospective builder of the biggest smelter in the world and the employer of over 1,000 men.

"Only a few years ago Letson Balliet of Baker City, Ore., was a country school teacher. He had previously been a bookkeeper in a wholesale grocery house in Des Moines, Ia. His salary was then only \$35 a month, but at each payment he managed to save \$10, which he invested in gold-mining stocks. For eight months he kept sending in his \$10 per month to the secretary of the company, paying in all \$80. At the end of the eight months he sold his stock for \$363.63.

"When he sold his stock for \$363.63 his friends ceased to laugh and said he was lucky. The young school teacher immediately invested \$350 in the stock of another company, subscribing for more at \$10 per month. He continued his payments, receiving \$1,750 in four months for the \$350 investment, and \$500 on the \$10 per month stock. Again his friends said he was lucky, for up to this time the young man had never seen a gold mine.

"With this \$2,250 Balliet went to the mines and learned the general points of the business. He re-invested his money, came back to Des Moines, and went to college to study engineering, geology and assaying. By the time he had finished his education, his stock was valuable, but he took a position as chief engineer for the D. M. V. Railroad. Later he resigned to become professor of engineering and chemistry in the Arkansas Methodist University. Here he taught for three sessions. By this time he had about \$30,000 in stock in an Oregon company and \$12,000 in a Colorado company. On finishing his third term as a college professor he took from one of his investments \$7,000 and went West to stay.

"It was in the White Swan Mines company, just east of Baker City, Ore., that Letson Balliet made the stroke that put him head and shoulders above other investors.

"In 1896 the Baker City district was divided against itself. All of the territory lying east to the Snake river was commonly known as the Virtue or the White Swan district. A little to the northwest was the Cornucopia and Sparta districts, while just beyond the Snake river lay the Seven Devils district.

"To the westward of Baker City was what is known as the Cable Cove district. Every few weeks some prospector would come in from the Cable Cove district, and report a rich strike. All of the prospectors from the Virtue and Swan district would then rush out toward Cable Cove. A few weeks later somebody would come in with rich ore from the other district, and the stampede would turn back to the Virtue and Swan regions.

"Thus, a fierce rivalry existed between the two districts. The entire population of Baker City was interested in mining either on one side or the other of the town. Consequently, Baker City stood divided against herself, and stands divided to this day.

"When Balliet arrived in Baker City it was generally thought that the mines were owned by the capitalists already there, and that the claims and prospects of future value would be secured by those already working in the district. But Balliet, original and audacious, thought otherwise. So when the stampede would

come for the White Swan districts, and the Cable Cove camp would be deserted, Balliet would go to the Cove and with his knowledge of geology and assaying would pick up the best properties in the district while the excitement was in the other direction. When the tide turned to the Cove he would go to the Swan districts and pick up the claims there.

"Balliet soon found that one of the leading mines of the whole Eastern Oregon district was in the hands of a tenderfoot company, with an incompetent manager. He was employed as an engineer in a number of big mines, among them the White Swan. He saw in the White Swan the making of the greatest mine in Eastern Oregon, if properly handled and backed by plenty of money. He determined to get possession of it when the present management failed. The mine was robbed of its rich ore by men in positions of trust, and, the output becoming insufficient to bear the expense, the dividends stopped.

"In the course of time mechanics' liens were filed against the property, suits were brought to recover the amount of indebtedness, and the property was attached. This was Balliet's chance. Many of the liens he bought up at a discount; some of them which could not be secured for a cent less than their face value he thought best not to buy. Judgments were rendered in favor of himself and other creditors, and on the 27th day of November, 1899, the property was offered at sheriff's sale to settle some of the claims. The property was bid in for the amount of the indebtedness and the sheriff knocked it down for the indebtedness to a representative of Mr. Balliet. The State court approved the same on the 9th day of March, 1900. The original owners, known as the White Swan Company, were to have one year in which to redeem the property from the sheriff's sale. Their right of redemption would expire on March 9, 1901, and if they were to redeem they would have to pay Mr. Balliet all the bills he held against the property in full face value. There was yet one chance of Mr. Balliet losing the property, but the young engineer did not propose to leave even that one loophole open. What he wanted was the mine.

"He placed one of his ablest lieutenants in Baker City to watch his interests there, and returned to the East. Realizing that he might create antagonism if he should endeavor to buy out the stockholders, he sent another man to buy the stock of the original company and obtain the options. The other man secured options on the entire capital stock of the old company. Thus he secured himself against any mischance in the East, and to-day he is virtually the owner of the White Swan mine.

"During the time Mr. Balliet was in the East he organized a company under the name of the White Swan Mines Company, Limited, which already owns a large number of mines east of Baker City, and the townsite around them. It also owns fifteen mines in the copper belt about twenty miles northeast of Baker City, and several mines between Baker City and the Snake river, and in the Seven Devils region of Idaho.

"Everything that Mr. Balliet does seems to be identified with the White Swan Mines Company, Limited. Whether it be the running of a newspaper, building of a machine shop, buying of a mine, building of a railroad or smelter, the power that moves the enterprise is the White Swan Mines Company, Limited, and the man who does the business for the company is Mr. Balliet.

"Such has been the fortune of the young school teacher who had the nerve to seize the opportunity when it offered. There are just as good chances now. Mr. Balliet has helped a number of young men to get positions. Some have asked his advice and put in a little money when he told them to, and now they are pretty well off. One young man, a farmer that he had known when he was teaching the country school, wrote to him and asked him to invest \$100 in some gold mine for him. He did so, and the same young man received \$250 worth of stock for his \$100, which he sold for \$210 within thirty days. He then sent \$25 to Mr. Balliet, and in a few weeks he was the happy possessor of \$1,000. This same young man is now the vice-president of the Des Moines Marias Mining and Development Company, and owns thousands of dollars' worth of stock, and has an income of over \$6,000 a year.

"He has kept a book of records of the people he has helped. This book contains over 4,000 names. Most of the investments are in small amounts, some \$1 per month, some \$5 per month, some \$10 per month, and some \$20 per month. There are some who paid \$50 and \$100 in cash and all the way from that up to \$5,000 and \$100,000 in cash, but the remarkable fact is that of this list of 4,000 names not one person has lost a cent.

"Mr. Balliet is not a promoter, but a mining engineer and a mining expert, and he knows what he is doing. He knows that



there are many good things that small investors could take advantage of if they would go into the business properly. Many good mines are allowed to stand idle through mismanagement, and as his business takes him every day among the mines, he is constantly running across snap bargains.

"Mr. Balliet is well known also both in the field of literature and in scientific circles as the 'Author-Engineer.' He began his career as an author entirely. His first article was published in a Kentucky paper when he was only 15 years of age. Since then he has written many valuable articles on natural science, having some two or three hundred titles in print, and of late years he contributed to mining and civil engineering journals. Among his writing is 'Mistakes in Mine Management,' which is widely known among mining engineers and superintendents.

"In addition to scientific writings he has found time to write several very interesting stories from his experiences while a railroad civil engineer and a mining engineer. Among them are 'The Secret of San Marcos,' and 'The Wreck at Purgatory Bridge.'

"To-day Mr. Balliet stands as an engineer of experience, judgment, resource and executive ability, almost without a peer. He is a director and part owner in sixteen different copper companies. He is interested in a lumber company and a brick company in California. He has built sawmills to cut the lumber he uses. He is building machine shops in order that he may be able to make and repair his own machinery. He is investigating some coal deposits within a few hundred miles of his smelter, and will open these coal mines and connect them by railway with his smelters. In fact, it is his idea to own every branch of business on which his smelters and mines depend.

"Mr. Balliet's plans for the immediate future include the building of the big smelter at Portland, Ore.; the opening of a hundred mines; the building of a railroad and the employment of 10,000 men."

#### PATIENT NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Colonial Government of Newfoundland has undertaken to renew for the present year the French shore *modus vivendi*, which expired the thirty-first of last December.

Mr. Chamberlain wired the Colonial Government a request for this action, urging his desire to dispose of the Boer war before reviving negotiations with France respecting the Newfoundland shore. The Colonial cabinet, in acquiescing in Mr. Chamberlain's request, recorded the fact that it was done as the colony's contribution towards the solution of imperial problems in South Africa. Newfoundland being unable to send men there, takes these means of testifying her co-operation in the imperial policy, and it is confident that the redress of her grievances will be next undertaken.

It is generally understood that this is the last time this measure will be renewed, and that it is only done now for the foregoing reason.—*British-American*.

#### A FRENCHMAN ON BRITAIN'S UNPOPULARITY.

To the February number of the *National Review*, Max Nordau contributes an article on Continental Anglophobia. "The English," he says, "is one of the very few nations who demand to know the truth about themselves and can bear to hear it, even if it is unpleasant.

"The reasons for this Continental hatred 'are partly historical, partly personal.' The Englishman is hated to some extent for his faults, but far more by reason of his merits. His unpopularity is the result of his vigorous actions, and his great success, and he could have avoided it only if at every turning point of his history he had, instead of defeating his enemies, allowed himself to be defeated by them.

"He has always been inconsiderate, but that fact was the fundamental condition of his triumph, and for that we must not blame him, but rather blame Providence, who gives human beings but two alternatives, namely, to be either the hammer or the anvil."

#### BOERS RESPONSIBLE FOR REFUGE CAMPS.

The following facts in relation to the Boer refugee camps, taken from the latest "Blue Book," presented to Parliament, throws some new light on the situation in Africa that is not detrimental to the British. Mr. Chamberlain explains the situation in the following manner:

"In the first place, I ask them to remember how concentration camps arose. They will find that they arose because General Botha declared his intention of burning and destroying the farms and of compelling the inhabitants of the farms to take action if they refused to join his forces. Lord Kitchener offered to General Botha to allow these people, women and children, to remain in their own homes, and even, so far as possible, to supply them with food, if General Botha would permit their neutrality. He did not ask them to take up arms on our behalf, but that they should give an assurance of absolute neutrality and they would remain unmolested. And General Botha's reply was clear and categorical. He said: 'I have a right to impress all these people, and they will suffer if they do not come to me.' And, therefore, when asked: 'What is the alternative?' he said: 'You had better remove them out of the country, or otherwise I shall punish them.' That is the first stage. Later on we have an intercepted letter of General Smuts, addressed to General Botha, and in the course of that letter General Smuts says: 'You know that with regard to the transportation of women you instructed me to load them into the British lines.' And then for humanity absolutely unprecedented in the history of war, we, upon whom these women and children have been forced, we who had executed the duty and responsibility in the name of humanity, are accused of 'loathsome cruelty.' I go on. That is not all. Later on again we hear that on a rumor that Lord Kitchener was seriously thinking of breaking up these camps and sending the women and children back into the veldt, General de Wet published an instruction—a circular to all his commandants—and he ordered them not to receive these women back into their camps. And, lastly, only the other day, Lord Kitchener made a further offer to Mr. Schalk-burger, telling him if he thinks he can take care of the women and children, he (Lord Kitchener) will be perfectly prepared to hand them over to him at any place he may appoint."

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## The British Fraternal Societies.

### Sons of St. George.

**B**URNABY LODGE will give an entertainment and dance on Saturday evening, the 22nd inst., at Laurel Hall, 32 O'Farrell street, San Francisco, for which a splendid programme has been prepared. Tickets, admitting gentleman and lady, are 25 cents each.

Large delegations from Jubilee Lodge, Sacramento, and from Oakland will be in attendance. Burnaby and Pickwick contemplate giving a banquet in honor of St. George's Day on Saturday evening, April 26, full particulars of which will appear in our next number.

### PICKWICK LODGE.

The members of Pickwick Lodge, Order Sons of St. George, gave their usual monthly open-night entertainment on Monday, March 3, at Redmen's Hall, 320 Post street, when a goodly number of members and friends assembled to enjoy a pleasant evening, and they were a long way from being disappointed. After the completion of the formal business of the lodge the following named brothers entertained the gathering with songs: J. H. Coates, R. Potter, J. B. Brown, Hugh Williamson, Richard Leach, George Fisher, Luby, Gerrans, and Brother Thompson of Alameda. Brother Leach also recited several humorous stories, and Brother M. H. Dunn (of Sacramento) addressed the gathering, complimenting Pickwick Lodge on its progressiveness.

Mr. Ernest Stock, the Fraternal Editor of the *Call*, told some very amusing stories of people whom he had met, and in a way that showed him to be a raconteur of a high order. We hope he will favor us with his presence on many future occasions.

Brother F. D. Branton had some good words for the Order Sons of St. George. To the eligible visitors he said, that the sooner they came in with us the better they would feel, and hoped that those who brought them here would not allow a man guilty of being an Englishman to escape. (Laughter).

Brother Charles' song, "The Soldiers of the Queen" concluded the program.

Especially mention must be made of the songs of Brother Gerrans, "Mr. Volunteer" and "The Lads in Navy Blue." They are new songs, and the manner in which Brother Gerrans rendered them (although under the disadvantage of playing his own accompaniment) shows him to be a great musical addition to any program.

Brother Williamson, who is so well known that special mention is almost superfluous, was in extra good voice, which was quickly recognized by the audience.

Worthy President Thomas Butcher, who was the host on this occasion, invited the members and their guests to a substantial repast in the supper room, which feature in the evening's entertainment came very near to being the most popular.

W. R. WYRK.

### ALBION LODGE, OAKLAND.

Albion Lodge enjoyed a South African night on Tuesday evening, the 11th inst., when words of truth regarding the Boers and the war were listened to with keen interest by the members and guests. The speakers were Mr. A. D. McKinnon, a merchant from Bulawayo, Transvaal, and Mr. Alfred Scott, late of the Imperial Light Horse. Both of these gentlemen, who are American born, have had extensive experience with the Boers, covering many years, and they do not hesitate to condemn the burghers for having brought on the war, nor are they backward about testifying to the truth of all that has been said about the Boers' unjust treatment of the outlanders and their cruel practices on the natives. A rousing vote of thanks was tendered the speakers for their instructive address and their high estimate of the British race. Other veterans of the Boer war also addressed the gathering, and these informal talks, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music, made up a programme such as has seldom been equalled at a social of this kind. Pipes and tobacco were supplied to the smokers present.

By special request Albion has engaged the services of the London and New York Minstrels, who will repeat their surpassing entertainment at an early date. This term, under the presidency of Bro. Joste, is proving a most successful one. New members are being added

at almost every meeting, and the good feeling between all the members has never been better. It promises to be one of the best terms in the history of the lodge.

J. A. BARLOW.

### MILTON LODGE, VICTORIA, B. C.

Milton Lodge is progressing nicely; three initiations have recently been made, and a number of proposals are in hand. Our young men are working with a vim, which is making we old stags "hump." The Grand President, Thomas Bradbury, addressed us at our last meeting. He is most enthusiastic over the treatment he received in California and considers his trip very successful. He thinks California should be proud of her English-born citizens.

SYDNEY J. HEALD.

### St. Andrew's Society.

**D**EATH has again been visiting the thinning ranks of the old members of St. Andrew's Society, and this past few weeks has seen three of them gathered to the grave, namely, James Scobie, Peter Miller, and Alexander McDonald.

James Scobie was perhaps the best known of these, as he had from time to time filled various offices in the Society, as trustee, vice-president, and chairman of the literary committee. An enthusiastic Scotsman, a generous, warm-hearted man, a hearty supporter of St. Andrew's Society in its work of benevolence. Mr. Scobie will be long remembered and revered by all who had the happiness to know him, and his death will leave a void in the membership of the Society, that will be long felt and regretted.

The weather of late has played sad havoc with the plans of the Scottish Bowling Club, and the match between Oakland and San Francisco, which was set for February 22, had to be indefinitely postponed. Since New Year's day the bowls have been almost as useless as the harps of the children of Israel by the waters of Babylon. Several enthusiastic bowlers from the interior who came to the city expecting to enjoy a game, had to go home disappointed, and the committee had to utilize Sir Walter Scott's apology, "they were just ashamed of the weather. But 'it's an ill wind that blows nae good.' The rains are having a most beneficent effect on the new green, and by June it is expected to be in shape, and the somewhat erratic course of the bowls on the present green, will be a thing of the past.

An open meeting of the Society was held Monday evening, March 10, presided over by President J. Rolph, Jr. An excellent programme of songs, recitations, etc., was rendered before a large and enthusiastic gathering of members and friends. These open meetings are to be made more of a feature than they have been as they present the opportunity of letting the friends of the Society see the amount of talent that can be called out from the membership.

The annual picnic of the Society is to be held this year at Fairfax Park, on Saturday, May 3rd. The various committees are busy at work already, and the committee on weather has had several lengthy meetings, the outcome of which is, that it is hoped the weather will be all that could be desired.

GEO. ST. J. BREMNER.

### Caledonian Club.

**A** MOST enjoyable open meeting was held on Friday evening, the 7th inst., with Chief A. M. Macpherson in the chair. The large gathering manifested a keen appreciation of the following well rendered programme: Pipes, Neil Lindsay and Adam Ross; piano and cornet, Mr. and Miss Fairgrieve; vocal solo, Miss McCoy; sword dance, Adam Ross; recitation, Miss T. Pritchard; song, "Lament of Flora McDonald," Miss Hattie Wilson.

The first meeting of the games committee of 1902 was held on the 14th inst., when officers and sub-committees were elected.

### Personal.

The many friends of Mr. Alfred Floyd in California and Montana will be pleased to learn that he is enjoying his sojourn at his home, Belvedere, near historic Marazion, Cornwall. Mr. Floyd intends to return to the United States this summer.

### Daughters of St. George

**T**HE bon-bon social given by Britannia Lodge, February 26th, was a rousing success in every way, the hall being crowded and the programme most excellent. The numbers were: piano solo, Mrs. Newman; vocal solo, Mr. Walker; piano duet, Miss Kurtz and Miss Cogill; song, Mr. Gerrans; duet, Messrs. Williamson and Walker; mandolin solo, Mr. Ed Krume; duet, Mrs. A. Boyd and Miss F. Beauford; farce entitled "Deaf as a Post," Misses A. Merritt, L. Cogill and F. Beauford; vocal solo, Miss McLelland. Dancing followed.

The committee which so ably managed the social was composed of the following: Mrs. E. Goss (chair), Miss F. Beauford, Mesdames E. Reid, J. G. Davis, E. Bendell, A. J. Cotton, E. Leach, R. Hewitt, L. D. Staples, O. Street, J. Parker, T. Schoenfeldt and Miss Martha Symington.

On Monday evening, the 3rd inst., refreshments were served at the lodge after regular business, and a short programme rendered. Applications for membership are coming in at a lively rate and Britannia is rapidly increasing its membership with very worthy women.

MRS. R. MEADOWS.

### EMPRESS VICTORIA LODGE NO. 142.

The entertainment and dance given in Harmony Hall, Red Men's Building, on Thursday evening, February 27, attracted a large and fashionable audience, everyone enjoying in the most complete manner the excellent programme. The chair was taken by Mrs. Phoebe Williams, who welcomed the guests on behalf of the lodge. The programme was as follows: Piano solo, T. Nowlan; song, Mr. Jarro; solo, Mr. Reed; vocal selections, Mr. Burns; recitation, Mr. Harrison; duet, Messrs. W. Walker and Hugh Williamson; comic readings, Mr. Barber; song, Miss McDevitt; bass solo, H. R. Carles; song, Mr. Potter; duet, the Misses Atkinson. Dancing then followed, the music being supplied very ably by Mr. Thos. Nowlan.

H. J. S.

In our list of new officers of Victoria Lodge, Daughters of St. George, Los Angeles, the name of the Worthy President, Tressa Rensen, was inadvertently omitted.

Miss M. Carpenter, of Golden Gate Lodge, No. 78, assisted by Mrs. Chubb, gave an old English tea at her residence, 593 Eighteenth street, Oakland, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 28, to all members of the order. Games and a well rendered program made a very enjoyable time.

### Welshmen Commemorate St. David

**I**N celebration of St. David's Eve a grand vocal and instrumental concert was given under the auspices of the Cymro-Iorion Society of California at Pioneer Hall, San Francisco, on Friday evening, February 28. President Thomas Price presided, and with him on the platform were representatives from the local British societies. The audience was large and the splendid programme was received with unstinted applause. Very appropriately, the music was Welsh, and being rendered by professional talent the audience was given an idea of the beauty, world-renowned, of the Welsh compositions. Mme. Inez Carusi's harp solos in particular were grand.

The musical numbers were as follows: Piano-forte solo, "Wales," Miss Margaret Davis; baritone solo, "Brenhin y Maes," Mr. J. C. Hughes; cornet solos, "Llwyn Oun," "Clychau Aberdyli," Miss Hazel Bone; soprano solo, "Mentra Gwen," Mrs. J. L. Williams; duet, "Lle Treigl'r Caveri," Misses A. J. and M. Williams; chorale, "Babel," the audience, led by Mr. J. C. Hughes; violin solo, Miss Annie Williams; baritone solo, "The Cambrian War Song," Mr. R. M. Hughes; tenor solo, "Beld y Bugail," Mr. D. Manlywyd Jones; quartet, "Men of Harlech," Mrs. J. L. Williams, Miss Judson, Mr. D. M. Jones, Mr. J. C. Hughes; soprano solo, "Olwen," Mrs. J. L. Williams; duet, Messrs. D. M. Jones and J. C. Hughes; solo and chorus, "Hen Wlad fy Nhadau," Mr. D. Manlywyd Jones and audience.

An address by Dr. J. Nelson Matthews, in which the speaker referred to the noble self-sacrifice and devotion of St. David in his struggle to improve the men of his time, a short talk of Mr. J. Mills Davies, president of the Cambro-American Society of Los Angeles, and the reading of an original poem on "The



Soldier Saint of Wales" by Mr. Taliesin Evans were the literary features.

On the whole, the great Welsh festival was never more fittingly observed in this city, nor in a way more pleasurable to the audience, credit for which is due the following energetic committee of arrangements: J. Li Williams, W. Ogwen Jones, Samuel Lewis, David Hughes, H. J. Lloyd, R. J. Hughes, Robert Davies, Richard Jones, H. T. Roberts.

#### A Successful Bazaar.

UNDER the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Welsh Presbyterian Church, Oakland, a bazaar and entertainment was held at Fraternal Hall on Washington's birthday, the function being a success financially and an artistic triumph for the Welsh colony. Many of the ladies in charge of the booths wore the ancient Welsh costume, which was quite novel to a number of people. The entertainment in the evening, which was presided over by Mr. Hugh J. Lloyd, was pleasing in every detail, the artistes being: Miss Pearl Abrams, Miss Mabel Williams, Mrs. E. J. Humphreys, Miss Florence Davies, Mr. Owen John Williams, Prof. R. R. Lloyd. The accompaniments were played by Miss Anna Williams in a most able manner. The address of the evening was given by Mr. R. Davies, who entertainingly discoursed on George Washington. Mr. David Hughes made a very efficient auctioneer, his eloquence disposing of the goods that had not been sold during the day. The committee of arrangements deserves the highest credit for the way in which the event was put through. H. J. F.

#### Honors Native Religion.

The Viceroy was busy at Mandalay recently, performing various official functions and visiting points of interest. On November 28th he held a large durbar, and delivered an address. Having sketched the history of Upper Burma since its annexation, Lord Curzon said:

"My concluding words to Burmans to-day are these: Keep that which is best in your religious faith, in your national character, and in the traditions, pursuits and accomplishments of your race. The most loyal subject of the King-Emperor in Burma, the Burman whom I would most like to honor, is not the cleverest mimic of Europeans, but the man who is truest to all that is most simple, most dutiful, and of best repute in the instincts and customs of an attractive people."

#### Notice to Subscribers.

With this number THE BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN closes its fifth year, and a large number of subscriptions in San Francisco and vicinity fall due. Subscribers will confer a favor by renewing promptly at our business office, 927 Market street, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

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Brother Albert Bowcock, of Pickwick Lodge, has gone into business for himself, and we bespeak for him a liberal patronage by members of the Order. See his advertisement in this issue.

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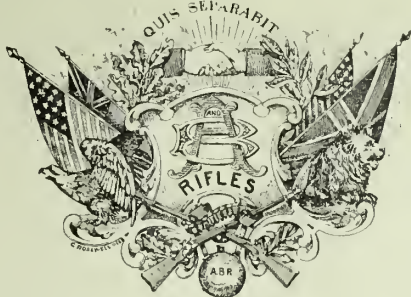
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Major G. A. Wright, late Fourth V. B. East Surrey Regiment, Kennington, S. E.

Capt. Colin E. Peacock, late 13th Regiment, Brooklyn, and Astor Battery, U. S. Army.

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#### MARCH ORDERS.

March 13—Drill at Armory Hall; assemble at 8:30 P. M.

March 20—Business meeting of the headquarters staff at 8 P. M., also drill of the entire command at 9 P. M.

March 27—Drill at Armory Hall; assemble at 8:30 P. M.

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Grand Secretary.....T. Poyser, 217 Eighth St., S. F.  
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Worthy President.....George E. Fisher  
Worthy Secretary.....R. J. Airey

## PICKWICK LODGE, No. 259.

Meets Mondays; Red Men's Hall, 320 Post St.  
W. President.....T. Butcher, 40 New Montgomery.  
Worthy Secretary.....T. Poyser, 217 8th St.

## OAKLAND. ALBION LODGE, No. 206.

Meets Tuesday evenings at Gier's Hall,  
Worthy President.....Ed. T. Joste  
Worthy Secretary, J. J. Roberts, 12th & Market

## ALAMEDA. DERBY LODGE, No. 285.

Meet Tuesdays at Linderman's Hall.  
Worthy President.....Alfred Scott  
Worthy Secretary.....John Larkin

## SAN JOSE. VICTORY LODGE, No. 287.

Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Pythias Hall.  
Worthy President.....Joseph Dennis  
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## SACRAMENTO.

## JUBILEE LODGE, No. 424

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Worthy President.....H. W. Rivett  
Worthy Secretary.....T. Davis 2815 O St.

## GRASS VALLEY.

## VICTORIA LODGE, No. 289.

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Worthy President.....John Dower  
Worthy Secretary.....Rd. D. Gluyas

## LOS ANGELES.

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W. Secretary.....F. H. Neal, 415 W. Fourth St.

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CALIFORNIA  
APRIL 1902

THE

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April, 1902

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# The British-Californian



VOL. XI, No. 1. SAN FRANCISCO. APRIL, 1902

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CHARLES B. SEDGWICK - - - - - Editor

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WITH this number the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN enters upon its sixth year. Five years of endeavor have gone into the past. We are satisfied, we believe that the majority of our subscribers are satisfied, and so our anniversary is one for mutual felicitation.

We have experienced some disappointments during our career; we had hopes when we started the journal in April, 1897, that we would easily in six months reach the position which it has taken us five years of arduous and unremitting toil to attain. But, then, life is made up of disappointments and new hopes, and we have never for a moment been discouraged or doubtful of the issue. Very likely, too, our readers have experienced some disappointments in the paper—and so we are quits.

More pleasing to us than any other good fortune which could have befallen us, is the simple fact that the paper exists, and exists prosperously. It satisfies us on a once questionable point, and gives us boundless confidence and enthusiasm for our future work. When we started the journal, and our ideas became known, we were told by friends in the business, by newspaper men of long experience, that no journal with our principles could hope to live in the West—that we would be compelled to compromise on occasions, and in certain issues surrender, particularly in politics, or succumb. We have never compromised, nor allowed ourselves to be silenced by threat or bribe, and with each issue we have gained strength. Thus are we confirmed in our original conviction that in the long run, principle, however unpopular, wins out better than cowardly expedient.

The BRITISH CALIFORNIAN to-day is as firmly established as any institution on earth. We say in all honesty that we know of nothing, short of a general calamity wiping California from the map, which could possibly kill the paper. It will continue to exist as long as there is need for it, and judging from the present outlook this suggests a pretty long life.

In the foregoing nothing is said in a spirit of self-praise. The management knows too well how much it is indebted for its success to the loyal support of the paper's friends, and particularly to those great-souled folks scattered all over the Pacific slope, and even in foreign lands, who have steadily labored in the journal's interest year after year, often to their personal disadvantage and in many cases without any sort of material com-

pensation. Without these faithful, silent helpers the enterprise could not have been the success it is.

But, as we said on a former occasion, the BRITISH CALIFORNIAN is not a personal property. It is the property of the British community, the management simply holding it in trust. The subscribers are the owners. Their thoughts, wishes and aspirations are voiced by the paper as closely as they can be learned or divined. No personality is allowed to obtrude, and no interest or faction gets undue representation in these columns. We would like all our readers to realize this, for such is the paper's broad policy—a policy which we think merits the confidence and support of every British-born resident in the West.

By giving us the best assistance within their power, our readers need not fear that the management will grow too rich. All above a fair compensation for the labor involved has been and consistently will be put into the paper. And there is wide room for improvement. The paper should be enlarged and should be published oftener. This can readily be accomplished by a little energetic work on the part of each subscriber—by calling the attention of non-subscribing Britons to the journal and by encouraging the advertisers in it. And we feel confident that this assistance will be forthcoming, and that by the time our next anniversary comes around, the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN will have made a notable stride forward.

THE show of a little anger, when justifiable, is a good thing. John Bull got fighting mad at last over the persistent slanders of Continental Europe anent his conduct in Africa, and the moment he got angry that moment Europe changed its tone. Germany has ever since been most apologetic, and now we are told in a press dispatch that: "All the tenants of the Paris newspaper kiosks have been personally warned by the police commissioners of their respective districts against exposing for sale any journal or publication which may be personally offensive to King Edward."

A RECENT dispatch from Pretoria to the London press states that: "The death returns from all the various refugee camps in the Transvaal for the week ended February 21, give a total of 55 deaths. Considering that there are over 60,000 persons of all ages and of both sexes domiciled in the concentration camps, this death-rate compares favorably with those of the healthiest English towns."

THE Boers in the field may be tired of the war, but the pro-Boer jaws in America are as fresh as ever. And the reason is not far to seek. The agitation still keeps a select coterie of "ex-commandants," papish pedagogues and boozy work-shirking Dutchmen in bread and butter, albeit the champagne days of Snlzer's colossal steal are at an end. Nothing dies so slowly as self-interest.



THE obstinacy of the Boers has the only effect of strengthening British determination to conquer.

FATHER M. F. SHINNORS, in an article in "The Irish Ecclesiastical Record," makes the cheering statement that "to be Americanized is to be dechristianized."

STEAD has started the "Young Britons' Society" in London, the aim being to inculcate in the youth of the Kingdom a "love of peace" and to teach them "the duties of citizenship." Stead will have a hard time getting around the fact that "peace" and "duty" are not always compatible.

A SAD case is that of M. Charles Boissevain, a writer in the Amsterdam *Handelsblad*. "I saw an orchid this week," he writes. "Whenever I see an orchid it depresses me. I cannot dissociate the flower from the miserable man who has blighted South Africa."

The association of ideas is a habit, and not always a good one. Few persons there be, for instance, who can think of a Dutchman without being reminded of a fool.

THE United States is pre-eminent in many things, and we are all proud of the fact, but by some strange oversight we have neglected to make the proper noise over our remarkable divorce court record. It beats all creation. "Three hundred and twenty-nine thousand divorces were granted by the courts in this country in the last twenty years. In that same period, throughout the entire continent of Europe, only 260,000 were granted. That is to say, although Europe has seven times more inhabitants than we, we outran all Europe by 69,000 divorces."

M R. MAX SCHMIDT, in a book called "Happy-Go-Lucky Land," frankly tells the English what he thinks of them. The following paragraph is amusing:

"Providence permits you to prosper, and to prosper exceedingly; but only congenital hypocrisy can allow one to suppose that it is because of your merits. Nevertheless, you all do suppose so. You all, I am sure, have a real belief that the Omnipotent congratulates Himself daily on having such fine fellows as yourself as His allies, and that never can He properly repay the debt He owes you."

This comes perilously near to quarreling with Providence.

THE question of how many Boers commenced the war is revived by an intimation from Pretoria that the number now in the field is estimated at 13,000. For a long time after the war commenced it was maintained that there were only 40,000 Boers. Up to the present there have been accounted for 57,000 killed, wounded or prisoners. Add to these 13,000 in the field and we have 70,000. The killed and wounded enumerated in the British statistics are only those who have fallen into their hands. Many thousands have died of battle wounds or disease that it has not been possible to count. As nearly as South African authorities will allow approximation to accuracy, it would therefore be fair to estimate that the Boers had no fewer than 80,000 men.

WE like Austria, despite her many faults. She has a way of promptly dealing with criminals which commends itself to justice-loving people everywhere, particularly to people living in those "free" countries where the larger share of the inestimable boon of liberty is enjoyed by fakirs and felons.

A recent dispatch from Vienna says: "Another pro-Boer propagandist has found his way into jail. An individual calling himself Dr. Ferres and giving himself out to be a Russian Aulic Councillor, had acquired a certain reputation in this country and Germany as champion of the Boer cause. He delivered lectures and collected money for the Boers, making victims wholesale. For the present he will make no more. He was arrested and imprisoned on Thursday on charges of swindling and immorality."

Dr. Ferres made the grand mistake of his life in not choosing the United States as his field for swindle. Here he would have been permitted to work his "Boer Widows and Orphans" shell game without molestation, and if ambitious might have acquired a seat in the Federal Congress. The sun of common intelligence shines dimly in this land and there is here in the ideal those conditions favorable to the worker in dark deeds.

UNITED STATES exports show a reduction of \$41,000,000 for the eight months ending with February, the decrease being principally in iron and steel manufactures. A bulletin issued by the treasury bureau of statistics says that this falling off is not considered at all discouraging by those interested in the growth of our export trade, the decrease being due to "the reduced demand in foreign markets."

A decline in business usually is due to a "reduced demand," but we are pleased to learn that it is causing those interested no uneasiness. We fear, however, that Uncle Sam is not finding his conquest of the world the easy walk-over he fondly imagined it would be and that the "reduced demand in foreign markets" only applies to our goods.

The fact of the matter is that American manufacturers, by their boast to drive every competitor off the face of the earth, have created a very natural prejudice against their goods abroad, and the inevitable result is beginning to show itself. When will we learn that silence is golden?

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* of March 4 printed the following dispatch:

"Denver, Colo., Mar. 3.—During a eulogy of the Pope delivered this morning at a gathering of all the Catholic congregations of Denver, in celebration of the silver papal jubilee, Rev. Wm. O'Ryan, pastor of St. Leo's Church, the largest in the city, greatly surprised his hearers by a comparison of the pontiff with George Washington. He said: 'In all the history of the church I know of no man who has so many qualities of greatness as Leo XIII. He will shine in history when people shall be disputing whether George Washington was a Comanche Indian or a nigger.'"

We think the good priest might have managed his eulogy of the Pope without insulting the name of the most revered personage in American history. In Ireland, abuse of those differing from him in creed or politics is the cherished prerogative of the Roman priest, but on coming to these shores this spirit is popularly supposed to have left him, he at once becoming a "good American." How erroneous this impression is, the case of Father O'Ryan serves to point out.

K IPLING has brought down upon his head a storm of wrath by his "flanneled fool" poem. He is denounced in all sorts of ways by all sorts of people, but a perusal of the criticisms on him develop the fact that Kipling, his poem, and his purpose in it, are much misunderstood. The author of Kim is not disloyal, is not a vulgar Stead-ish defamer of his countrymen. He is simply, in duty bound, presenting a disagreeable truth as regards a certain class of Englishmen.

We all know that the "flanneled fool" class does exist—in England, and everywhere abroad. We have, we regret to say, a goodly representation of the class right here on the Pacific Coast—men incapable of finding interest in anything beyond their sports or other selfish pleasures, and possibly the immediate business interests by which they exist. In the broader sense of citizenship, they are of no use to the country they live in, nor of credit to the country they left and so impudently assume to represent. Themselves barren of unselfish instincts, they strut in the borrowed plumes of greatness won for their country only by self-sacrifice and denial. They assume merit because they are Britons-born, being blind to the fact that nations are neither born great nor have greatness thrust upon them—but acquire it. Acquire it at just as great a cost, so far as the British nation is concerned, at least, as the war in South Africa is entailing—the cost of suffering and hunger and death and countless homes in desolation and grief. That is the price Britain has paid for a thousand years, and must continue to pay—or go under—unless perchance humanity experiences a change of morals and the scheme of things mundane is put upon a happier footing. And it is a poor dog, basking in the glory of the accretion, who cannot spare a little of his time, a little of his energy, a few cents of his dollars to perpetuate that in which he finds so much of edification. Right enough it would be if he would cease to claim his British heritage: cast himself off. But it is noticeable that the fellow who gives the least, does the least, assumes the most credit—and in cases of personal trouble, demands the most of his native land.

We Britons-born on the Pacific Coast know this class only too well. We have had occasion to note them during the course of



the Boer war—these “flanneled fools” who would not subscribe a cent toward refuting a slander on their race or to relieve the hunger of a patriot’s widow or child—but who could be generous enough to give hundreds of dollars to some sporting proposition, or to some religious scheme in which there happened to be greater immediate notoriety.

Kipling’s shaft was meant for such as these, whether at home or abroad; not for the manly and generous-hearted citizen who, as a recreation and not as a god, loves his wholesome pastimes and pleasures.

THE Pope exhorts all believers in “the true faith” to war against Masonry, which he apprehensively regards as a menacing evil. Just what is the quarrel between the Roman church and Freemasonry we do not know, not being intimate with the inside affairs of either. We do know what the Roman Church professes to be and to teach, and we do know what the Freemasons have done and are doing for mankind. If a tree is to be judged by its fruit, then Freemasonry is an agency for good, for it puts into practice those Christian precepts which the church teaches. Why, then, should it be condemned?

The Jesuit missionary, Rev. Marshall Boorman, of Chicago, in an interview recently, stated the reasons why the Roman Catholic Church has placed the ban upon Masonic and other secret societies. Most of the “reasons” are so devoid of reason as to be unworthy of serious notice, but the following may be considered:

“Because they offer a convenient morality founded on human motives, and not founded, as it should be, on the relations between man and God. Because men of easy morals are too often made high priests, worshipful masters and grand commanders in these societies to the detriment of virtuous companionship on the part of the members.”

Doubtless it is true that all Masons are not all that they should be; but, then, are all Roman Priests? Are not “men of easy morals too often made high priests” in the church, “to the detriment of virtuous companionship on the part of the members?” Are there not misled men and betrayed women to testify to this? And if the Masonic tree is to be hewn down because hurtful parasites occasionally infest it, what fate deserves the Roman tree, with its no-better record? Clearly, the argument is puerile.

To one on the outside, the Pope’s opposition looks uncommonly like a very worldly jealousy of a power which, because it exists independently of him, he regards in the light of a rival.

A DISPATCH from Bloemfontein gives interesting figures in the Budget statement of the Orange River Colony just issued: “The net revenue for the six months ended December 31 last amounts to £32,000, notwithstanding that nothing has yet been received on account of railway profits, which in normal times vary from £400,000 to £500,000 a year. The total receipts for the period named were £131,000, while the expenditure amounted to £99,000. Among the items of revenue are customs, £61,000; licenses, £14,500; postoffice, £12,000; dividends, £8,400; transfer duplicates, £1,000; agriculture, £14,600, and quit rents, £1,095. The chief items of expenditure are for education, £12,000; municipal police, £8,500; district administration, £7,800; prisons, £7,500; post office, £11,000; public works, £8,000, and agriculture, £3,000. In addition to the foregoing there has been spent on the refugee camps a sum of £400,000, including £30,000 for the native camps.

AN esteemed reader, who informs us that he is a native-born American, favors us with a communication in which he tenders both praise and censure in equal doses. He says the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN “is to be commended for its outspokenness and honesty” and in another paragraph considers us “just as culpable as the Irish” in “fighting out on these hospitable shores old-country grievances.” Our correspondent thinks that “the anti-British foreigners being in the wrong,” we “should not pattern from them, but ignore their abuse” and “trust to the sense of right and justice in the true American” to estimate the British people correctly. He concludes by saying: “Your bitter sarcasms on Americans and their apparent inconsistencies are directed only against those false Americans, the hyphenated Americans who, though they may be citizens and have a vote, are not Americans, and by reason of their disqualification never will be Americans; of this I am convinced. But I only know it because I am a regular reader of your paper. Were I compelled to judge

by any one copy picked up casually I should conclude you were decidedly unfriendly to this country. You must see by this that you are apt to be misjudged. Why not drop these alien issues and trust to the great American public to deal with Anglophobes as their offenses may warrant?”

The sincerity and friendliness in this communication is the excuse we offer for considering it. There is no reason or logic to it. Nothing would please us more than to “drop these alien issues” and allow Americans to “deal with Anglophobes as their offenses may warrant.” But we would respectfully ask, has the American public ever shown a disposition to repress Anglophobia in this country, or even to express its disapproval of it? Pro-Boer meetings innumerable have been held in every city in the United States during the past two years, but has there been a solitary meeting called in defense of the British by Americans? We do not know of one, and we have kept close watch. All the denial and refutation of the lies and vile calumnies of the Britain-hating population has been done by British-born citizens. Heaven knows, we waited long enough for Americans to say something, to give us fair play, and only turned when patience ceased to be a virtue—as even the lowly worm will turn. And the result is to our advantage. When we were silent (good Americans) we were treated with no more respect than Chinamen; now that we have manifested an ability to hit back, and with uncommon force, as is our wont, we command deference, and our lot is improved correspondingly.

We cannot enter into the ethics of the question. No doubt it is the proper thing to be Christ-like, mount the cross and be crucified uncomplainingly. But it is the Briton’s weakness to prefer to die in a less quiet and saintly way.

The truth of the matter is that Americans not having spunk enough to assert themselves in their own country, the land is gradually being divided up into “spheres of influence” by Europeans—like China. The Irish have taken New York and Illinois States; the Germans have got Wisconsin and Ohio; and California, the fairest of the lot, is reserved for the Britons. And, indeed, seeing that Americans cannot hold it, no people is better entitled to this matchless territory. We not only first discovered and Christianized it, but we have done the most in its development, and to-day our mother land by her purchases from us actually supports California.

What, then, is to become of the true American? it will be asked. Really we do not know. He is so numerically few in California, however, that we think no difficulty need be experienced in finding for him comfortable disposition. Perhaps the best thing he can do is to emigrate to London, where he is thought something of. Certainly he is nobody here, and a change for the worse on his part is impossible.

CECIL RHODES in death is reaping that reward of a nation’s appreciation of his services and a world’s admiration and respect for his greatness and genius which was so unjustly denied him in life. Misunderstood, suspected, and maligned beyond any man before him, this matchless loyalist and benefactor of his race finally passes into fame in his true character.

That he was a force in the development of South Africa—the corner-stone of that grand wing of the Imperial edifice now looming up on the dark continent—all who knew of his work readily granted. But of the character of the man little was understood—his lofty patriotism, high ideals, benevolence and generosity. How unselfish were his motives in his arduous struggle for acquirement was only revealed by the terms of his will. The whole English-speaking race, it was his aim, should profit by his having lived, and to the end that the entire world might be benefited. What nobler ambition!

Britain, peerless producer of great men, gave to the world one of its best and greatest characters in Cecil Rhodes. As a conqueror he rivaled Napoleon; but he was greater than Napoleon in that his methods and purposes were those of peace. On the fields won by Rhodes, two blades of grass now grow where one grew before; savagery has vanished and civilization is installed.

One man, living barely the average life, he single-handed did the work which in the ordinary way it would have taken the nation generations to do—if, indeed, that which Rhodes accomplished could ever have been done by others. It was the work of a genius, this adding of an empire to the Empire, and the fame and glory of Rhodes will be undying.

The BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN will issue a handsome “Coronation Number” in June.



## SOWING THE SEEDS OF CONCORD.

THE Bloemfontein correspondent of the London Times writes as follows:

The consensus of instructed opinion with regard to the concentration camps is a triumphant vindication of the humanity, ability and common sense with which the extremely difficult operation of housing, feeding, and clothing 150,000 women and children in the open country in time of war has been carried out. All the camps are organized on similar principles. A large number of tents are erected on the laid-out lines of a little town. There are main streets and side streets and squares, there are schools and hospitals, shops, churches, work-rooms, soup kitchens; and to every block or street of houses a certain proportion of wash-houses, public bath rooms, etc., are allotted. In all camps food rations, fuel, soap, necessary clothing, working materials, boots, etc., are provided at public expense; the schools are free and the churches are, of course, of the religion of the occupants of the camp. Some of the camps, owing to peculiarities of situation, climate, water supply, and still more specially to the character and degree of civilization of the majority of the occupants, are more successful than others. It is only necessary to imagine the civil population of London turned out into camps, the inhabitants of Belgravia in one and the inhabitants of White-chapel in another, and it will be clear to any understanding that, though the two camps should have started in absolutely equal material conditions, there would before many months had passed be a marked difference between them. So it is in the Orange River and Transvaal. Some camps are infinitely cleaner, more wholesome, and nicer than others, but from the general system one clear and strong impression remains. It is that the humane effort made for the first time in the history of war to shield the women and children of an enemy from unnecessary suffering will not be without its very great and good result.

The immediate effect of such an effort in relieving the enemy of his *impedimenta* and leaving him free to fight us without those intimate cares which must of necessity play a large part in determining the cessation of hostilities has been evident enough. It has disposed many even of those who were proud of the action from a national point of view and glad that it should be done to say, "It is magnificent, but it is not war." Here, on the spot, one realizes. No, it is not war, but it is something better; it is permanent peace. It has perhaps prolonged the struggle for a few months, but it has laid seeds the fruit of which, I think all those who have patiently observed the system at work will venture to predict, will be reaped through many generations. The congregation of the whole young population of the State at an impressionable age under British influence has given a unique opportunity, such an opportunity as could occur but once in the life of a people for bringing the two races together. The opportunity has been admirably used. No one can pass through the camps and see the happy faces of the thousands of children who cluster round the schools and soup kitchens, nor listen to the confidence with which they grumble out their little grumbles, without realizing the state of harmony which exists between them and the English authorities who are governing them.

Nothing can be more friendly than the spirit in which suggestions for the amelioration of camp life are made and received. The ladies of Bloemfontein devote a good deal of their time to visiting the camp, and little voluntary classes of lacemaking, etc., are formed among the refugees.

But the supreme instrument of unconscious reconciliation is the system of free education admirably organized and indefatigably carried out under the supervision of Mr. Sargent, the very able Director of Public Education for the two colonies. Mr. Sargent has devoted himself with whole-hearted enthusiasm to the work. He began with about 100 teachers for the camp schools. He has now 200. Before the end of the year he hopes to add another 100 to his staff. Some of these teachers are Dutch; the latest importations are chiefly Scotch. The next batch will be

English, Scotch, and colonial. \* \* \* There are actually in the camps, keenly profiting by the opportunities of English education, a larger number of children than ever figured before the war on the Dutch school rolls. I have not before me the total numbers for the two colonies combined, but for the Orange River Colony alone the number now attending the camp schools—and attending with an unusually high average of regularity—is about 11,500 children, whereas the greatest number on the Dutch school rolls before the war was 9,500. In other words, the entire young population of the colony is for the time being under English tuition. Mr. Sargent, it must be understood, is Director of Public Education for both colonies, and all that has been said applies in system to the two, though I have personally as yet only seen the methods in application in the Orange River Colony.

This, then, is the outline of the life of the women and children in camp, where, without realizing it now, every Dutch family in the new colonies is acquiring a knowledge, which will never be wholly eradicated, of the real qualities of the English race with which their future will be amalgamated. It is fair to hope that when they return to their farms the era of legend with regard to us will be found to be at an end, and a chapter of truth will have opened. There is no child of all the 11,000 or 12,000 of school age now in camp whom it will be possible to bring up in the belief that the English are monsters who kill their prisoners and ill-treat their women and children. A knowledge of us, and a good knowledge of us, will have spread through the country and be carried into the most remote and uncivilized districts which nothing less, perhaps, than this opportunity, so uniquely given and so finely used to house and feed and teach an entire nation, could have made possible.

## FROM AMERICAN POINT OF VIEW.

In justifying Britain's course in South Africa, Dr. Doyle thus puts the case for American readers:

An American would realize the point at issue if he could conceive that after the founding of the United States the Dutch inhabitants of New York had trekked to the westward and established fresh communities under a new flag. Then, when the American population overtook these Western States, they would be face to face with the problem which this country has had to solve. If they found these new states fiercely anti-American and extremely unprogressive they would experience that aggravation of their difficulties with which British statesmen have had to deal.

To carry out the analogy we will now suppose that that State was California; that the gold of that State attracted a large influx of American citizens; that these citizens were heavily taxed and badly used and that they deafened Washington with their outcry about their injuries. That would be a fair parallel to the relations between the Transvaal, the Uitlanders and the British government.

## THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

The gubernatorial campaign next fall promises to be interesting. Governor Gage is not likely to be a candidate for re-nomination, and the indications are that the Republicans will head their ticket with the name of a San Francisco man, there being a feeling that the central section of the State should be given the honor this term. A number of names more or less well known have been mentioned in connection with the nomination, but it is impossible, of course, to say who will be the choice of the convention. We notice in the list of possible candidates the name of Dr. W. F. McNutt, one of our people, and it is gratifying to find that at last public men admit that some good can come out of Israel. If Dr. McNutt gets the nomination, he will have plenty of supporters.

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## BRITISH NEWS IN BRIEF.

*Important Events not Chronicled in the Daily Press.*

After the first of June the city of Toronto will take over the Cattle Markets.

The citizens of Belfast have resolved to erect a statue of Lord Dufferin in front of the new City Hall.

The exports of dressed and frozen poultry from Victoria, N. S. W., for 1901, exceeded 100,000 head.

£1,100 has been subscribed for the purpose of building a native church at Maseru, in recognition of the loyalty of the Basutos.

Thomas Fairbairn, who has died in Edinburgh aged seventy-two, was the son of Sir Walter Scott's piper at Abbotsford.

Toronto will give no more contracts to Americans, because Canadian contractors are barred in American cities.

Immigration Commissioner Smith, at Winnipeg, expects 40,000 U. S. settlers to reach Western Canada this year.

The Prince of Wales has been gazetted to be colonel-in-chief of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Conway Town Council has decided to repair the Queen's Tower at Conway Castle as a memorial of the late Queen Victoria.

A dispatch from Sydney, N. S. W., announces the death of Edward Bulwer Lytton Dickens, youngest son of the late Charles Dickens.

The final revised census returns show that the population of India is 294,266,701, or 95,975 more than the first totals published last March.

The Coronation day is the anniversary of the day on which Oliver Cromwell was installed as Lord High Protector in Westminster Abbey.

Private Loveby, of the Seventh Adelaide Contingent, has put up a world's record in rifle shooting by making "a possible" at the 300 yards, 500 yards and 600 yards ranges.

The British authorities at Pretoria have concluded arrangements for the completion of the museum buildings, at a cost of £2,000.

Some 16,662 British soldiers in India, the flower of the British garrison, have accepted bounties for further service with the colors.

Lord Lansdowne said in a recent address that in spite of the maintenance of 200,000 men in South Africa, there was hardly an empty barrack in the United Kingdom.

The coal output in Natal for last year totalled 567,460 tons, which is the highest yet recorded in any single year for the Colony.

The projected diocese of Southwark, the Bill for which is now before Parliament, will have a population of about 2,000,000, and so be one of the numerically largest in England.

The suggested appointment of Lord Dundonald as General Officer Commanding the Canadian Militia has been received with manifestations of approval in all parts of Canada.

The Transvaal Customs Returns for 1901 show that the total value of goods imported into the Colony last year amounted to £3,664,149, yielding £500,444 in Customs.

Notwithstanding the Nationalists' denunciations, Army recruiting in Ireland has increased by 12 per cent in the year, while the militia recruiting has increased 8 per cent.

The United Empire Trade League has adopted a resolution in favour of the development of commercial intercourse upon a preferential basis between the various portions of the Empire.

Arrangements are being made at Portsmouth for holding a great naval and military exhibition, the profits of which will be devoted to the War Fund raised in the town.

It has been decided to postpone until next year the visit to South Africa of the British Association football team, under the leadership of Parker, a well-known South African footballer.

The new southern approach to the Tower Bridge from Old Kent Road to Tooley Street, constructed by the London County Council at a cost of nearly £400,000, is now open.

The annual report of the Inspector-General of Recruiting for the year 1901 shows that the total recruits for the year were 114,045.

The census of 1901 shows that the population of Newfoundland and Labrador numbers 220,249, against 202,040 in 1891.

The increase represents a better percentage than Canada's, seeing that Newfoundland has absolutely no immigrants, while emigration is heavy.

A brick company has started business in Durban, Natal. At a recent land sale a total of £28,915 was reached in less than two hours, the grand total was a little over £41,000.

The eminent Scotch firm of Annandale & Sons are establishing a Natal paper manufactory. Natal is peculiarly prolific in materials suitable for paper-making.

The Port Natal Customs Revenue Statement is to hand. Imports and exports for 1900, £7,210,549, 0s. 0d. Imports and exports for 1901, £14,581,201, 0s. 0d.

The boy King of Spain sent a charming, impulsive letter of sympathy a short time ago to King Edward and "offered his support in any difficulty." The King was deeply touched by the lad's impulsiveness and thanked him gratefully.

Excellent coal of a bituminous nature has been struck in New Campbell Collieries, Natal. The thickness of the seam is 6 feet, 2 inches. Boring results are very satisfactory, as they prove a large area of good coal.

In Sir Hector MacDonald's new post as Commandant of the Forces in Ceylon—which he is to take up a month hence—he will have a seat in the Legislative Council at Colombo, under Sir West Ridgeway.

At a meeting of the Bristol Docks Committee, the tender of Sir John Aird and Sons was accepted for the constructional works of the new ocean dock at Avonmouth. The total cost of the dock is estimated at close upon £2,000,000.

At the International exhibition of the boot and shoe trades, the exhibits of the London and Northampton firms showed that for design, finish, and workmanship, the British manufacturer was still ahead of the American.—*Natal Mercury*.

The King's congratulations to the Crown Prince of Siam on his recent birthday have elicited the most cordial response from the King of Siam, who has assured King Edward that his kindness to his son will ever be with him a fragrant memory.

The executive committee charged with the erection of a monument in Montreal to deceased Canadian troops, have obtained the necessary funds, and the monument will be erected within a year.

Sir Thomas Lipton has written to the *New York Post*, offering to let the journal have the use of Shamrock II. for the coming season to race against Columbia, if the latter is in commission. The only condition is that the *Post* shall pay all expenses.

The Glasgow *Evening Citizen* announces a project for the construction of a railway on the Mono line principle between Edinburgh and Glasgow similar to the one being made between Liverpool and Manchester.

The death took place on March 2d, of the Rev. Dr. Duncan, of Abdie, Fife, Scotland. Dr. Duncan was the "Father" of the Church of Scotland. He was ordained in 1839, having thus been a minister for sixty-three years.

Chili has ordered two 12,000-ton battleships, one from Messrs. Armstrong and the other from Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim. The vessels will cost over £1,000,000 each, and are to be delivered within eighteen months.

At the new building for the Postoffice Savings Bank Department at Kensington, provision is being made to accommodate 1,000 cycles. This gives a good idea of the extensive use made of the bicycle amongst the employees of the Civil Service.

A line drawn east from Volksrust and all south to the Zululand border outlines the land annexed to Natal. There is a prospect that the Rand short-line may be put through Zululand via Nondweni, along to the intersection of the Vryheid division.

During the past year 32 missionaries were employed in 20 hop-growing parishes, and three amongst fruit-pickers in seven parishes. In all 53,467 hop-pickers and 1,620 fruit-pickers were visited by the missionaries, and 58 persons were baptised.—*Mid-Kent Advertiser*.

Dredging Natal rivers for gold has begun. The Umzinto River shows clear indications of carrying the precious metal beneath its surface. Anything over one pennyweight to the ton will pay—if found in a river—with the aid of proper machinery. Black sand—containing iron, and gold with garnets—has been dredged in the Umhlanga, a tributary of the Umzinto. Several world-famed gold prospectors have arrived and intend to prospect Natal from end to end.—*Natal Industries*.



Carnarvon Castle has been chosen as the scene of the installation of the Prince of Wales as Chancellor of the Welsh University on May 9th.

Considerable activity is reported in the Coventry cycle trade just now. One manufacturer alone has 75 per cent more orders in hand than he had at this time last year.

Since the beginning of the war Canada has sent food and forage to the value of \$7,000,000 to South Africa on behalf of the War Office.

The Welsh Rugby Union team defeated Ireland in Dublin, and, having previously defeated England and Scotland, won the international football championship.

A few English-grown hothouse strawberries have made their appearance this month in the Leeds Market. The retail price is 15s. a lb. English grapes are fetching 3s. 6d. a lb., and Cape Colony grapes 1s. 6d. a lb.

It was announced at a meeting of the Southampton Town Council that the net profit for the year ending March 31st on the working of the electric tramway was estimated at £10,236, and it was proposed to hand over £5,000 to the borough rate.

The railway between Harrismith and Bethlehem is now being actively proceeded with. The line was laid before the war, when the cuttings, embankments, and culverts were constructed, and but little work will be required to bring the line to a state of utility.

The Prince of Wales is to be invited to visit Hull in September or October next, for the purpose of opening a new city square, to unveil a memorial statue of her late Majesty to be erected in the square, and also to lay a memorial-stone in connection with the extension of the Hull Royal Infirmary.

Arrangements have been made for holding a service in July to commemorate the completed restoration of Peterborough Cathedral. The work has been in progress eighteen years and has cost over £80,000.

Devonport Dockyard has received plans for the battleship *King Edward VII.*, to be built on the slip from which the *Queen* was launched by Queen Alexandra on March 7th. Her dimensions

will be: Length, 425 feet; breadth, 78 feet; mean load draught, 26 feet, 9 inches. Her engines are to be of 18,000 indicated horse-power, and a speed of 18½ knots is to be contracted for. The ship's chief armament will be four 12 inch 50-ton wire-wound breech-loading guns, in two barbettes.

The Mikado's presents to King Edward on the occasion of the Coronation include embroideries, lacquers, and notably a pair of silver vases 15 inches high and inlaid with gold, representing seven years' work of 30 of the best Japanese artists.

The Prince of Wales, on March 5th, turned the first sod of the new dock at Avonmouth, Gloucestershire, on which the sum of £2,000,000 is about to be spent, and by which it is hoped to recover a portion of the trade formerly enjoyed by the port of Bristol.

Mr. W. Johnston, shipowner, has given £25,000 for research in pathology and physiology in the new Liverpool University. The late Mr. J. A. Molleson, who left £130,463, bequeathed £17,500 to charities, and subject to other legacies the residue is left to the Edinburgh Infirmary.

In the Natal Legislative Assembly the Secretary for Native Affairs said that he was surprised at the stanchness and steadfastness of the natives, who never lost confidence in the ultimate result of the war. He strongly defended their loyalty, which had been questioned by the Opposition.

Monsignor Nugent, in a speech, pointed out that in Liverpool twenty years ago there were 600 criminal children. Through the agency of non-sectarian training this number had been reduced, so that to-day the Liverpool police could not point to twenty child criminals.

The directors of the South African Museum have just received a further collection of ancient coins from Hadje Sulienman Shah Mahomed. Some of these are in excellent state of preservation, notably one of Philip II, father of Alexander the Great, which dates back to B. C. 359. In addition to this collection Hadje Mahomed has made a gift of £100 to the museum authorities to be devoted to the purchase of ancient coins, as opportunities present themselves.

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In musketry training at Aldershot, experiments have been made with a new style of target. Heads representing an enemy taking aim and firing are made to appear and disappear at regular intervals by electricity along the sky-line of a range of hills. These constitute targets upon which the men practice.

The Government is considering an offer for the establishment of works on the Parramatta river for the manufacture of steel rails from New South Wales ore. The industry would, it is understood, employ 4,000 hands. It is estimated that the requirements of the Government would be 20,000 tons annually.

The Kent County Council Technical Education Committee are giving, in various centres of the county, a course of lectures to boys and young men on "Horses; their Ailments, Treatment and Care." Also on "Farriery." It will be remembered that it was from Kent a surprising number of men enlisted for South Africa.

The Manitoba Government's final crop bulletin for 1901 shows a total yield in cereals of 85,000,000 bushels from 3,000,000 acres. The yield of wheat amounts to 50,500,000 bushels, being an average of 25 bushels per acre. This is a record yield for the province. The wheat crop in the Northwestern Territories exceeds 15,000,000 bushels.

The Wolverhampton Art and Industrial Exhibition, which is to be opened by the Duke of Connaught on May 1st, promises to be a great success. The work already planned for the industrial section ensures prosperity there. Electricity and the exhibition of electric generating plant will be made a special feature, as also will printing machinery.

One hundred tons of shamrock were sold at Covent Garden on St. Patrick's eve. The Queen ordered £50 worth, or about three hundredweight, while her Majesty obtained an additional supply from Frogmore Gardens at Windsor, where, by order of the late Queen Victoria, the little trefoil was transplanted from Ireland, and is now growing in profusion.

From the pulpit to the press is a transition not at all uncommon, but it is seldom that the pulpit receives a recruit from the press. It has just been announced, however, that Mr. Irvine Innes, until recently assistant-editor of the *North British Daily Mail*, published in Glasgow, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Free Christian in Kilmarnock.

In a summary of results of strikes in Great Britain last year the *Colliery Guardian* notes that 27 per cent attained their object, 33 per cent were absolute failures, and 36 per cent wound up in compromise. In quite a number of cases settlements were made by direct negotiations, and thirty-three by conciliation and arbitration.

So serious have become the encroachments of the sea on the west side of Hythe, through the securing out of the shingle on the one hand and the natural extension year by year of Dungeness Point on the other, that the War Office officials and representatives of the Hythe Town Council are to have a conference as to measures to avert what is thought to be a threatened danger.—*Chatham Journal*.

Captain Towse, the gallant Gordon Highlander, who has been on half-pay in consequence of the loss of both his eyes on service in South Africa, has been placed on the retired list with a wounds' pension of £300 a year. He will continue to hold the appointment of Sergeant-at-Arms in the King's Household, the duties of which he took upon the death of Col. Forbes Macbean. Captain Towse, it is satisfactory to know, is in the best of health, notwithstanding his affliction. He bears his disappointment with soldiery fortitude, being greatly helped by the constant care and thoughtfulness of a devoted wife.

An interesting memorial to the late Mr. John Ruskin has been decided upon by the Ruskin Society of Birmingham. A site has been placed at their disposal by the trustees of the Bournville Village Trust, and on this they propose to erect a lending library and museum, at which loan exhibitions of pictures, classes to promote the study of nature, and lectures of various kinds can be held. The cost is estimated at £10,000, and the building will serve the populous districts of Selly Oak, Stirchley, The Cotteridge, etc. It is believed that the example of the memorial will be copied in other districts.

The British Empire League of Canada held its annual meeting at Ottawa. The gathering was a very enthusiastic one. Mr. Tarte moved a resolution endorsing the proposal for an inter-colonial conference in London next June. The Minister made a patriotic speech, claiming for the French Canadians that under the British flag they enjoyed the greatest measure of liberty.

Mr. Foster, ex-Minister of Finance, presented a resolution in favour of a reduction of the postage on newspapers within the Empire as calculated to encourage Imperial sentiment. Both motions were adopted unanimously.

Marconi has approached the Cape Government with the object of establishing on Dassen Island wireless communication with Capetown, which it is maintained would render the possibility of shipwreck less likely. The Cape Government has entered into an agreement with Lloyd's whereby such wireless stations shall be established on Dassen Island, and Bird Island, Port Elizabeth. The cost of erection and maintenance will devolve on Lloyd's, while the government will give free sites for signal stations.

The Westminster City Council experimented in the Courtyard of St. Martin's Church with a new light to be used in the streets when fogs prevail. A number of tanks or lamps were placed in the Courtyard charged with hydro-carbon oil and a certain pressure of air. Each lamp gives a white and very intense light of 3,000 candle power. The experiment was regarded as successful. The proposal is that whenever a fog descends the lamps are to be placed on light carts and deposited at intervals in all the main thoroughfares.

At a meeting held at Ladybrand on March 5th to protest against the slanders on the British troops, Mr. Löwenstein, the mayor, who is a German, declared that anti-British feeling on the Continent of Europe had overstepped all bounds, and had in the end become hysteria. A proper form of sympathy with the Boers would have been to have advised them two years ago to yield. He attributed the slanders to Dr. Leyds' purchased influence with the newspapers. He had met many refugees in the concentration camps, and all of them were full of praise for the treatment they had received.

Attention continues to be given by the military authorities to the arrangements necessary for the approaching Coronation of his Majesty, and it is now calculated that, including the Indian and Colonial representative corps, there will be quite 52,000 troops in London for the ceremonies in June. The Colonial contingents are to be quartered in the Alexandra Palace and Park, the use of which has already been obtained for the occasion; and, besides, Hyde Park, Battersea-park, Clapham-common, and Hounslow-heath will be used as camping grounds for other troops, who will include militia, yeomanry and volunteers, beyond the large number of regular corps to be assembled.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good. The South African war has brought about a temporary revival of activity and prosperity in the decayed Colony of St. Helena. According to the latest issue of the local *Guardian*, business was "never on a better footing." The inhabitants are "reaping a rich harvest," and the colony is accumulating "a golden store." All this is due to the presence of thousands of Boer prisoners of war, and the *Guardian* naively adds that there is room for thousands more on the lonely Atlantic rock. It pays a tribute to the uniformly good conduct of the exiles, and quotes the testimony of the Governor of St. Helena to the same fact.

"Every visitor to Ladysmith cannot but mark the improvement which has taken place in the town during the past few months," says the *Natal Mercury*. "The roads are being improved, handsome new stores have been built in the main street, and the re-building of the front of the Crown Hotel is completed. The latter now has a very attractive appearance, with a deep stoop running round that portion of the building facing the street. Both the Royal and the Crown never seem to have a lack of visitors, and when Cook's 'Personally conducted parties' begin to arrive, may have to be still further enlarged. A melancholy interest attaches to the cemetery, which is kept in far better order than the majority of South African cemeteries. Handsome stone monuments are erected over most of the graves of the leading victims of the war."

Now that the time is drawing near the opening of what may be described more fitly as the Irish than the Cork International Exhibition, interest in it grows more keen, and all are looking forward with no little amount of pleasurable anticipation to a visit to "ye fayre citie bye the Lee." The actual date of the opening has not been named so far, but the committee are pinned to a statement oft reiterated by the Lord Mayor that it shall not be later than the 1st of May, and may, possibly, be earlier. The undertaking, needless to say, has enormously outgrown the original intentions of the promoters. The demand for space has been such that the Committee have felt obliged to greatly expand their



original idea of what the Exhibition should be. It cannot be too often impressed upon the popular mind that the forthcoming Exhibition will be the greatest undertaking of the kind ever seen in Ireland.

London's first municipal library for the blind was opened last month at Stepney.

King Edward has laid the foundation stone of the new Royal Naval College at Dartmouth.

The New Zealand Cabinet has decided to send a tenth contingent of 1000 men to South Africa.

At Ottawa a surplus of £1,129,600 on the Dominion budget is announced by the Minister of Finance.

Shorthand and typewriting are now regular subjects of instruction in all the public schools of Natal.

A testimonial is being raised in England on behalf of Sgt. John O'Neil, one of the survivors of the wreck of the troopship Birkenhead.

At a meeting held at Kimberley to make arrangements for the celebration of the coronation it was decided to erect a statue to Queen Victoria.

Lord Wolseley, on sailing for the Cape, stated that he was merely going out for his own pleasure, and would probably return by the same ship.

General Walter Kitchener, brother of Lord Kitchener, is going to India to take over the command of a first-class district, which will probably be Quetta.

St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Ont., is having put in the belfry a new chime of bells, with carillon, and a repertoire of 28 tunes. The largest bell is 2500 and the smallest 600 pounds.

The Bank of England at its semi-annual meeting March 20 declared the usual half-yearly dividend of 5 per cent. The profits for the six months to February 28 were £738,898.

Subscriptions amounting to £8000 have been promised towards the hall which it is proposed to open in 1904 in celebration of the centenary of the Royal Horticultural Society.

Antony Church bells rang a merry peal in honor of the birth of the son and heir of General Sir Reginald Pole Carew, who has returned thanks on behalf of Lady Beatrice and himself to the Parish Council for their congratulations.

The committee appointed to obtain a site for the Gladstone memorial in Edinburgh have decided in favor of that part of St. Andrew Square at the extreme east end of George street at present occupied by the late Sir John Steel's statue of Alexander and Bucephalus.

Besides the Devonshire and Hampshire, the names to be given to the armoured cruisers provided for in this year's estimates are Antrim, Argyll, Carnarvon and Roxburgh, while the destroyers to be laid down are to be named the Eden, Erne, Ettrick, Exe, Foyle, Itchen, Ribble, Teviot and Usk.

The Duke of Argyll announced at a meeting of the Kensington branch of the Women's Liberal Unionist Association that there had been placed at his disposal by the Transvaal Estate Company for emigration purposes 10,000 acres of land in South Africa. Steps were being taken to utilize the ground for the use of children from Dr. Barnardo's homes.

At Yarmouth the Mayoress, Mrs. Walter Diver, performed the ceremony of driving the last pile in the new Britannia pier, a structure that has been two years in building. The pier, which is over 800 feet long, is made partly of iron screw piles, the sea end resting on logs of Australian karri wood seventy feet long. The work has cost £70,000 to complete, and a domed pavilion, to accommodate 2000 persons, is now being finished.

The American community in London is generally putting itself into the work of making the coming American Exhibition at the Crystal Palace a success. Many doubts have been expressed about the advisability of holding such an exhibition just now. The excessive emphasis by Americans of the national character of their goods and the boastfulness indulged in by some of them, are producing some resentment in business circles. But the Americans feel that since the exhibition has been pushed forward so far, the best thing will be to carry it to an issue.

In spite of the war the prosperity of trade in Great Britain continues. This prosperity is proved by the large increase in revenue from the income tax. It is estimated that the budget deficit will reach £27,000,000, and that the success of previous experiments will induce Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, further to widen the basis of taxation.

The *Daily Telegraph* thinks the war has had the effect of awakening the energy of the whole empire and that it may prove the salvation of Great Britain's business position in the world.

"It is practically settled," says the *United Service Gazette*, "that Lord Kitchener's next command will be that of Commander-in-Chief in India, where he will succeed Sir Power Palmer in March next. Lord Kitchener, with his South African experience, has been able to grasp thoroughly the capabilities of many officers who have served under him during this arduous war, and it will therefore not be surprising if a few of the officers are gradually transferred to commands in the East upon his recommendation."

The effect of foreign competition in reviving British enterprise is strikingly shown in the corset trade. A year ago Americans threatened to swamp this business; to-day the goods are made by British firms. Mr. Charles Bayer, who has succeeded in forcing his goods on the American market, explains why this is. "French, German and Belgian makers are more dangerous competitors than Americans," he says. "But our trade can hold its own against them all. To-day British manufacturers lead the world in corset manufacture, and new factories are springing up here."

The statistical tables for 1901 issued by Lloyd's Register show that the total addition of steam tonnage during the year has been 1,173,390 tons gross, and of sailing tonnage 45,203 tons gross—or, in all, 1,218,593 tons gross. About 94.6 per cent. of the tonnage added to the register consists of new vessels, practically all built in the United Kingdom. The largest items among the other additions to the register are those of vessels transferred from foreign countries and from British colonies to the United Kingdom. These together amount to 48,924 tons, or about 4 per cent. of the total.

The Dover-Calais cross Channel steamers, Lord Warden and Calais, have been fitted with an apparatus—an invention which has for its object the solving of the question of how to locate approaching vessels in fog and thus avoid collision at sea. The steamers have been fitted on the foremast with receivers connected by an electric cable with an indicator for registering the direction of the sounds from shipping in the vicinity. The indicator is in the cabin at the foot of the mast. During a fog an operator sits in the cabin and has the means of communication with the captain's bridge.—*Lloyd's Weekly*.

Apropos of the frequent announcements going the rounds of the newspaper press, anent the capture of machinery orders by American firms, in markets which the British manufacturer had previously dominated—certain identical reports being frequently repeated ad nauseam in the same journals in different forms—it is refreshing to get a glimpse of the other side of the question, and to find that one, at least, of the representatives of our chief staple industry requires not the admonition to "wake up." An old established firm of English flour mill engineers has just secured the contract for the supply and erection of a large flour mill on the most modern system in North China. More than one firm of American makers were competing for the work, and, although they claimed to produce by their process better qualities and higher percentages of flour, the English firm in question was able to satisfy the buyers as to the superiority of their machinery, and its ability to produce qualities and percentages equal, or superior, to the Americans. This English house takes the contract at a price below any of the American houses, and has undertaken to ship the whole plant in 10 weeks from date of acceptance of order. The firm in question is Messrs. E. R. & F. Turner, limited, of Ipswich, who, some months since, shipped a similar complete flour mill to China, the order for which was also secured in competition with the United States.—*The Colonist, Victoria, B. C.*

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King Edward will give a dinner to 500,000 of London's poor on his coronation day.

The estimated army expenditure for 1902-3 is £69,000,000, or £26,000,000 less than last year.

Loyalty to Great Britain and love for Canada were the key-notes of the speeches at the successful and enthusiastic annual dinner of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society at Toronto, on St. Patrick's Day.

The application which has been made for a faculty to remove certain remains from the churchyard of St. John's, Clerkenwell, a portion of which is required for the purpose of street improvements, is interesting from the fact that it was in the vaults of this church that the "Cock-lane Ghost" promised to make itself apparent to Dr. Johnson and other credulous persons. The church is chiefly remarkable for its crypt, in which, in days gone by, the coffins used to stand in rows four or five deep. No interments have taken place for upwards of half a century, but in the year 1862 the coffins were piled up in the aisles, that of the "Cock-lane Ghost" being among the number.

A new kind of singlerail railway has been invented, and it is to be given its first real trial at the Crystal Palace on a mile and a half railway. Where this mid-rail system, as it is called, differs from the mono-rail is in the situation of the rail. In the mono-rail the line is elevated, and the carriage overhangs it on each side. With the mid-rail, however, the line is on the ground, and large wheels projecting from the middle of the carriage run on it, while on each side of the carriage there are safety rollers upon guide rails.

Dr. Conan Doyle contributes to the *Neues Wiener Tagblatt*, Vienna, an appeal for a reconsideration of the charges against the British troops in South Africa. He points out that these accusations have not in a single instance been substantiated by any of the foreign military attaches at the British headquarters. He is, on the contrary, able to quote the evidence of the representatives of America and France, as well as that of several foreigners and even of Boers themselves, in confirmation of his own experience of the good behavior of the British Soldiers.

Developments which will entail an outlay of ten millions sterling before completion, have just been commenced or are pending in South Lancashire. The South Lancashire Electric Tramways Company have just begun laying their vast network of lines, which are to tap over a score of towns in southern Lancashire, and which are ultimately to connect Manchester and Liverpool by an electric tramway system. Several new spinning mills are being built and projected in southeast Lancashire, whilst in the same area and in the south and southwestern districts nearly a score of colliery firms are now sinking new mines or developing existing ones. On the whole, the industrial outlook in Lancashire at the end of the first year of the new century is distinctly cheerful, as employment for many thousands of additional workpeople is being provided.

In the House of Commons the Right Hon. J. W. Mellor, Liberal member for the Sowerby Division of Yorkshire, presented a petition from the Colony of Victoria bearing 98,765 signatures protesting against any attempt to tamper with the statutory declaration of the King on his accession to the throne under the Bill of Rights. Mr. Mellor presented other petitions to a like effect from the colonies of New Zealand, Canada, and the West Indies, and from British subjects in India, China, Jerusalem, and the Continent of Europe, and within England itself, to the number of 284,647; from Scotland, 56,000; from Ireland, 16,000; and Wales, 6,870. Mr. Mellor's chief activity in Parliament is in favor of the abolition of the Bishop's veto and the defense of Protestantism within the Church of England.

Immense schemes of commercial and industrial development are in process of preparation in the Cape Colony. The Admiralty scheme at Simon's Bay for the construction of one of the greatest naval stations outside the British Isles is well in hand. A similar work has just been begun in Table Bay. The experience of the past two years has shown how hopelessly inadequate are the docks for the proper and expeditious conduct of the trade which is coming this way, and so it has been decided to extend the foreshore for another six hundred feet into the bay. The Harbor Board and the Railway Department, both departments of State, are concerned in the scheme, and the extent of it will be gathered when it is mentioned that the sea front to be attained will be between 7,000 and 8,000 feet. From this front jetties will be run out, and then will follow the enclosure by moles and huge arms of some thousands of acres of what is now Table

Bay. It is impossible to say what the scheme will cost, but it will run into several millions sterling.

"Fair Play" wrote to *The Times* on January 28: "On page 3 of your issue to-day you give a summarized report of the proceedings of the conference of locomotive officers of Indian railways on the subject of standardization of locomotives, which concludes with a quotation from the report issued by Mr. C. E. Cardew, the locomotive superintendent of the Burma railways, on the 20 American engines obtained by the company in 1899. The *Board of Trade Journal* for December 5, 1901, on pages 447-449, gives a fuller extract from Mr. Cardew's report, in which, after supplying a tabulated statement showing that these American engines were over 25 per cent more wasteful in fuel consumption than a British-built engine of a similar class he compares the cost of the two kinds of engines. It appears that the American engines in this case were supplied at a lower price and with a shorter delivery than the British makers offered, but Mr. Cardew goes on to say:—'I, however, do not consider that any general argument should be built on this small advantage of cheapness and quick delivery, as in the next order of engines the American ones were both dearer and for later delivery than British engines.'"

The first year of the 20th century has been marked by some notable developments in the work of British friendly societies. The funds of the following sixteen societies total £25,777,279, 2s. 7d., and are distributed as follows: Manchester Unity of Oddfellows (the largest and wealthiest friendly society in the world), £11,000,000; Ancient Order of Foresters, exceed £7,000,000; Hearts of Oak Benefit Society, £2,452,399; Grand United Order of Oddfellows, £1,018,418, 8s. 11d.; Loyal Order of Ancient Shepherds, £679,736, 13s. 8d.; Independent Order of Rechabites, £1,250,000; National Order of Oddfellows, £300,260; National Deposit Friendly Society, £270,000; United Ancient Order of Druids, £495,025; Nottingham Ancient Imperial United Order of Oddfellows, £206,524; Ancient Noble Order of United Oddfellows, £86,916; National Associated Friendly Society, £420,000; National United Order of Free Gardeners, £198,000; British Order of Ancient Free Gardeners, £150,000; British Order of United Oddfellows, £150,000; Ancient Order of Shepherds, £100,000. The membership of the various orders have also increased by leaps and bounds. The Manchester Unity of Oddfellows has at the present moment one million members.

#### HISTORIC BATTLE ABBEY.

Battle Abbey, which was recently purchased by Sir August Frederick Webster, Bart., for £200,000, is one of England's most magnificent piles of ruins. It is situated at Battle, Sussex, a spot which, from its association with the battle of Hastings, is inseparably bound up with the story of the British nation. Upon this spot Harold made his last stand against the conquering Norman. It was four years after the battle, in 1066, that William the Conqueror gave orders to build upon this spot an abbey to commemorate his victory. After a troublous history the Abbey was bought in 1857 by Lord Harry Vane, who became Duke of Cleveland and married the widowed mother of Lord Rosebery. The duchess, who died a year ago, left it to Captain Ferester. The present owner is a descendant of a family which purchased the Abbey in 1719 and held it for 130 years.

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## CONTEMPORARY COMMENT.

Since the English and American cousins stand together, Germany probably considers it time to be the cousin of both.—*Times, London.*

It is something monstrous that the report of a national catastrophe should be hailed in one's own country by a political party. But with what moderation, tolerance, and self-control was even that provocation received by the English members of Parliament. In any other Parliament the behaviour of the Irish would have led to scenes of violent indignation, mutual recrimination, and even blows.—*Allgemeine Zeitung, Vienna.*

The American Bicycle Company, the big Yankee bicycle "trust," has decided to close up the Syracuse factory. Usually 100 to 500 hands were employed at the Syracuse works, but of late only 125 men were at work. The more we see of foreign-built bicycles the more are we able to lay the flattering unction to our heart that to-day the English bicycle is years ahead of machines turned out elsewhere.—*Cyclist, London.*

If proud impassiveness under reverses, stoical firmness under the most cruel deceptions, and an unshakable determination to conquer at all costs—if all these together do not constitute a fine spectacle of constancy, and if, when carried to such a point, the will and energy of a nation are not worthy of admiration, then, indeed, I ask myself, "What must a people do to prove that it is great?"—*M. George Duruy, in the Figaro, Paris.*

The more complete account of Count Von Bulow's reply to those German pro-Boers who urged intervention in South Africa has, says an old country exchange, especial interest. He said: "If I followed their suggestion, we should intervene not only in South Africa, but also in Armenia, in the Philippines, and even in Finland. Such a policy we shall not adopt." It is a peculiar fact that the Associated Press cable report of the speech only mentioned South Africa.—*British American.*

There is quite as strong justification for foreign intervention in the Philippines as there is for foreign intervention in South Africa. And American methods of dealing with the Filipinos are by no means beyond criticism. The two nations, it seems to us, ought to be encouraging and assisting one another to bring their troubles to a conclusion, and this, we are sure, is the spirit animating the leaders of public opinion on both sides of the Atlantic.—*Canterbury Times, N. Z.*

## A REVOLUTION IN STEEL MANUFACTURE.

Frodingham Iron and Steel Company, Lincolnshire, who have successfully worked the open hearth basic-steel making process for local pig iron for eleven years, under the direction of Mr. Max Mannaberg, have commenced working a one-hundred tons Talbot continuation process furnace. It is the first of its kind in Europe, and save for a small experimental furnace in America, is the only one in the world.

The inventor of the furnace is Mr. Benjamin Talbot, a native of Shropshire, who received his preliminary training in England before going to the United States. The principle is a continuation process: the bath of molten metal in the furnace being worked up to a certain point and then a portion of the steel is poured out, the charge in the furnace being made up to its normal strength by molten iron taken up in ladles from the adjoining blast furnaces, and poured into the furnace. The furnace will be tapped, or, rather, a portion of the steel will be taken from it, at very short periods, probably about every four hours, and this will constitute a very rapid process of manufacture.

The furnace is a Wellman tilting furnace, fitted with a Wellman electric charger. The furnace is splendidly built, and the whole worked mechanically. There is an electric crane, and even the doors are lifted by hydraulic power.

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EDITOR BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN:—*Dear Sir:* You wrote in one of your columns some time ago that the Anglo-Saxon is full of life. Well, then, the Anglo-Saxon condemns himself, because St. Paul tells us in his epistles to the Collosians, Chap. III, 1-3, "For ye are dead and your life is hid with Christ in God." See also Chap. II, 20th verse. Yours truly,  
126 1/2 Ninth street. CHAS. E. NEMETZ.  
(Anglo-Saxons will please take notice—and die.—Ed.)

The Montreal Chamber of Commerce has decided to erect a building of its own at a cost of \$200,000.



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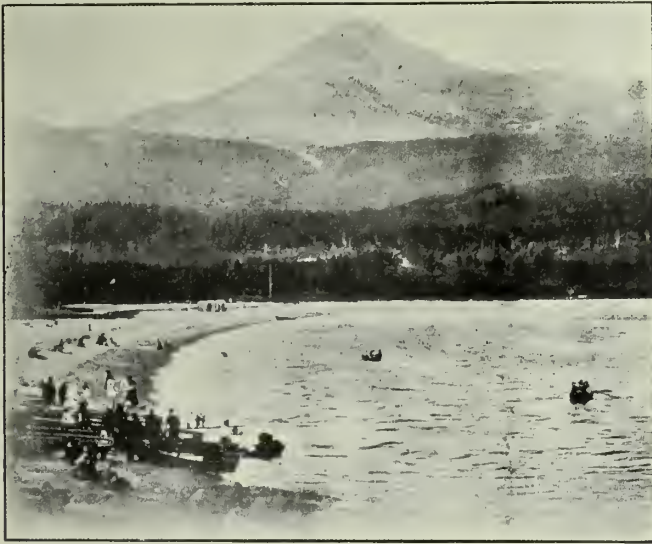
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**A BEAUTIFUL BIT OF SCOTLAND.**

**A**RRAN remains at once the wildest and most interesting island of the Clyde. Within its sixty miles of shore is to be found a very complete epitome of the Highlands. Nothing grander than its mountain scenery is to be found in Britain; the music of the Gaelic speech is to be heard constantly in its glens; and among its people are to be found all the traditions of the Highland race. As the steamer, threading through the Kyles of Bute, beats down upon it from the north, the grandest of its glens opens out. Glen-Sannox rivals Glencoe in desolate magnificence, if not in tragic story of the past. Corrie village further on, among its yellow whins, with the blue seas washing up among its rich red rocks, keeps a perennial charm for the artistic eye. And Brodick, with its castled bay, its branching



Brodick Bay, Arran.

glens, the summit of its famous Goatfell soaring against the blue, and its memories of the heroic days of Douglas and Bruce, has a potent spell all its own. Lamash, with Holy Island, the retreat of St. Maol Jos, barring its bay, affords one of the finest harbours of refuge in the world.

**BRITAIN'S MOST WONDERFUL COLONY.**

**W**ITH the exception of the mammoth empire of India, Hongkong is the most important of all England's outposts in the East and the most wonderful. From a cluster of fishing villages, sixty years ago, it has grown into an imperial colony with a commerce of fifty million pounds sterling per year—the fourth commercial port of the globe. The fleets of the nations ride at anchor in Hongkong, a free port, sacred to the uses of trade. Here every product of the Orient is brought, by every known means of transportation, to be exchanged for the goods of the Occident. The United States and all the countries of Europe are represented in the bay by sailing ships and ocean steamers, and on shore is gathered the cosmopolis of the Orient. And yet Hongkong is essentially British. You feel this when you walk through the streets of Victoria or ride over the roads of the outer colony. For this place and all it represents is the product of English enterprise, energy and daring. The stamp of Albion is everywhere visible, and you would know this is an English colony, even were it not for the flag of Britain, which floats over all the public buildings.

In 1841 the population of Hongkong numbered 7,000 souls. Today it is close to 300,000. In the first six years of British control the number of inhabitants was multiplied by three. In the next eight years the same phenomenon was witnessed, and in 1876 the population had grown to 139,144. In the decade from 1881 to 1891 the number of inhabitants increased from a little more than 160,000 to 221,441.

An analysis of population returns shows a gain of more than 10,000 souls per year for each year since 1897. Can any of our own boom cities of the West show an equal record?

Hongkong was a rocky, unfertile settlement for fishermen, who by this calling thinly disguised their real vocation of piracy. Today Hongkong has within its borders a magnificent city, rising in terraces, imposing public buildings, fine homes, churches and schools, modern water works, gas and electric light plants—in fact, all the conveniences of a thoroughly abreast-of-the-times metropolis.

To summarize the story of Hongkong, in the language of an eminent writer and man of affairs:

"Hongkong, small as a dot on the ocean, adjacent to the borders of the Chinese Empire, affords some indication of the possibility of expansion. In the matter of tonnage of vessels, inward and outward bound, it ranks next to Liverpool among the ports of the world."

The harbor of Hongkong, or, as it is styled, Victoria, is one of the finest and most secure havens for shipping in the world. Indeed, there are few bays that can equal this, the most important, commercially, in the Orient.

The streets of Victoria abound in buildings of architectural beauty and modern construction. Stately homes equipped with every modern convenience are to be seen in the European residence quarter, while the public structures are all that even an American could expect in a city of the first class.

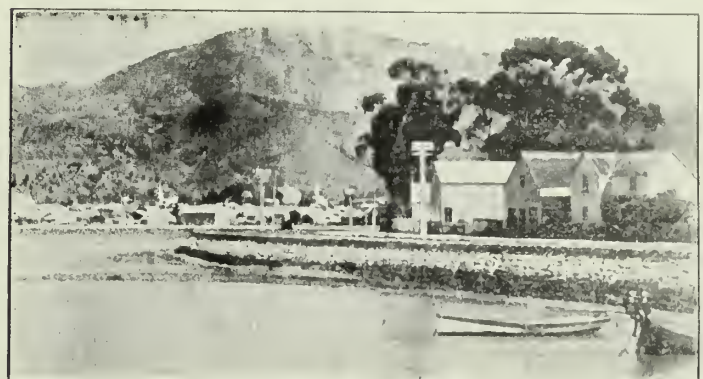
A view of the city from the highest point of vantage, the "Peak," is well worth the time required to reach the summit by the tramway that elevates you 1800 feet into the air almost before you are aware of it. Far below stretches the city of Victoria, the magnificent harbor, and, further off, the peninsula. It is a view of surpassing beauty.

The world long since realized the significance of Hongkong in the larger politics. The possession of this colony has enabled England, more than once, to stay the encroachments of Russia and check the ambitious projects of the Czar.

It was the political importance of this once barren rock which led to its becoming the Hongkong of today.—W. Walsh, in the *San Francisco Bulletin*.

**DIAMOND JUBILEE OF A NEW ZEALAND TOWN.**

**S**IX decades have passed away since the good ship *Fifeshire* brought the first batch of emigrants to Nelson, and the province, in this year of grace, 1902, is celebrating her Diamond Jubilee. The colony was named Nelson in memory of England's greatest Admiral. Picturesquely placed as it is, with suburbs that cannot be excelled for natural beauty in any part of the world, the city suffers from the absence of railway communication with other centres of population. There is no lack of enterprise on the part of the mercantile community. Nelson has been not inappropriately described as the "garden of New Zealand," and bears the same relation to the rest of the colony as the county of Kent does to England. Those who have visited this lovely spot speak in raptures concerning its ideal climate, and regard Nelson as a kind of *lotos land*, where "it is always afternoon." When the time comes for railway communication to be established, the community will no doubt become more wealthy, but it is doubtful whether it will be happier for the change.—*Canterbury Times*.



Nelson, N. Z., from Auckland Point.

**TO TUNNEL TELEGRAPH HILL.**

The proposition to tunnel Telegraph Hill between Jackson and Lombard streets, along the line of Montgomery street, has our hearty endorsement. North Beach is now a great industrial center and better facilities for access should be provided. The whole business community would profit by the improvement and property in the neighborhood would increase to its true value. The Telegraph Hill neighborhood is the most neglected part of our city, and for no just reason. We are pleased to note that the North Central Improvement Association is agitating for the desired improvement, and that the matter is being laid before the Public Utilities Committee of the Board of Supervisors.



## A BOER BURGHER ON TOMMY'S CONDUCT.

The following appeared in a recent number of the London Times:

Sir,—Having observed that the Continental Press is continually accusing the English trooper in South Africa of cruelty and all kinds of immoralities, and having seen lately in your columns some able refutations of these aspersions, written by British officers, I thought it might interest your readers to hear also the unbiased testimony on this matter from the other side as well. I write these lines out of the midst of the theater of war, where we hear yet very frequently the booming of cannon, and after an experience of thirteen months of daily contact with the much-accused Tommies. My only aim in doing so is to be just against all men, believing that the spirit of fairness stands above politics and party strife.

Our farm being situated in some cosy valley of the Magaliesberg range, at the foot of some important strategic positions, and these having been held from the very first of the struggle by the Imperial forces, we had the opportunity of seeing large numbers of men of a great many different regiments.

At one time we counted detachments from all parts of the world encamped on our farm around our dwelling. The New Zealanders alongside of the Canadians, the European Regulars with the African Volunteers, the Indian-born men with the Australians, all were there—truly a wonderful sight! \* \* \* What was more natural than that I should have considered the present temptation too great for even the best of disciplined troops, so that I fully expected to see our fruit crop disappear as by magic during the first days. But what happened? Very soon some of the commanding officers came to our house to pay their respects, and most affably requested us to inform them immediately if any men were found trespassing in our gardens. Fancy our surprise at such courteous treatment from a conquering foe. Of course it became then a real pleasure to us to give with full hands fruit to the thirsty Tommies, and also a great many came to the house for buying the same, along with any other farm produce obtainable. Many a time when wanting bread, and we handed them a large loaf, they would offer us half a crown for payment; and when we returned them 1s. 6d., saying that 1s. covered our cost, and that we did not want to make a profit on them, they would protest and bargain with us for paying more. All the while, for months, the men crossed and recrossed our courtyard, where scores of fowl, ducks and turkeys were walking about in undisturbed security; many of these, following their natural instinct, would wander far from the house up among the soldiers' camp, or along the rows of horses, scratching and finding a rich harvest. What would have been easier to the hungry men than to catch quickly some of these fat birds and replenish their scanty larder? Yet it is a positive fact that never, never a single bird was found missing up to the present day.

Let me state here, once for all, that the whole war through all the British officers, of whom a great number of all ranks visited us, treated us with the utmost kindness and courtesy, although they knew me to be a burgher, having had several sons doing their duty at the front, fighting for the country's independence.

We have seen many convoys, some more than ten miles long, carrying off large numbers of prisoners and Boer families to Pretoria. The Tommies would be seen everywhere, guarding the wagons, tramping along patiently in clouds of dust, or ankle deep in the mud. Far from being harsh and unfriendly with the women and children, as frequently accused, we heard the very opposite from reliable friends and from our own children. During the "outspans" the Tommies would prove themselves the most kind-hearted and obliging fellows imaginable. They would set the water a-boiling, help the children in a hundred ways, cheer the faint-hearted mother, and assist to make the weak as comfortable as possible. And at our farm they would tender their help ungrudgingly, either in pulling out a weak beast fallen into the water furrow, or in assisting to carry a big pig when killed, or in bringing back cattle which had strayed beyond the lines, and such like kind services. And all this they did, not expecting a reward, which they usually refused, but simply out of thankfulness and kind-heartedness.

Now, sir, these are plain facts, which I state truthfully, leaving to your readers to draw therefrom their own conclusions.

FORMER TRANSVAAL BURGHER.

Rustenburg, Transvaal.

Mr. J. C. A. Henderson, of Durban, has offered to the Belgium hospitals £2,000 if the slanders on the troops be proved.

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# The Bank of British North America.

## BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER, 1901.

	DR.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Capital .....					1,000,000	0	0
20,000 shares of £50 each fully paid.							
To Reserve Fund .....					365,000	0	0
To Deposits and Current Accounts .....					3,151,128	10	0
To Notes in Circulation .....					501,139	18	2
To Bills Payable and Other Liabilities, including Provision for Contingencies .....					2,659,971	4	2
To Rebate Account .....					15,007	14	6
To Liabilities on Endorsements .....		450,289	11	2			
To Profit and Loss Account—							
Balance brought forward from 29th June, 1901		40,662	4	5			
Dividend paid October, 1901 .....		30,000	0	0			
		10,662	4	5			
Net profit for the half-year ending this date after deducting all current charges, and providing for bad and doubtful debts .....		38,451	8	1			
		49,113	12	6			
Deduct:							
Transferred to Reserve Fund. £15,000	0	0					
Transferred to Officers', Widows' and Orphans' Fund .....	186	12	0				
Transferred to Officers' Life Insurance Fund .....	364	12	11				
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund .....	1,103	7	6				
		16,654	12	5			
Balance available for April Dividend .....					32,459	0	1
					£7,724,706	6	11
	CR.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Cash and Specie at Bankers and in Hand .....		717,953	14	0			
By Cash at Call and Short Notice .....		1,591,815	15	6			
					2,309,769	9	6
By Investments—							
Consols £200,000 at 90 .....	£180,000	0	0				
National War Loan, £50,000 at 90 .....	45,000	0	0				
Exchequer Bonds £25,000 .....	24,546	17	6				
		249,546	17	6			
Other Securities .....		244,249	4	1			
					493,796	1	7
By Bills Receivable, Loans on Security, and Other Accounts .....					4,801,000	8	0
By Bank Premises, etc., in London, and at the Branches .....					120,140	7	10
					£7,724,706	6	11

Note.—The latest monthly returns received from Dawson City and Atlin, are those of the 30th November, 1901, and the figures of those returns are introduced into this account. The balance of the transactions for December with those branches has been carried to a suspense account, pending the receipt of the December accounts.

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books in London, and the Certified Returns from the Branches, and find it to present a true statement of the Bank's affairs.

EDWIN WATERHOUSE,  
GEORGE SNEATH,  
Auditors.

Of the Firm of Price, Waterhouse & Co.,  
Chartered Accountants.

London, 20th February, 1902.

The 66th yearly general meeting of this bank was held on Tuesday at the office of the corporation, No. 5 Gracechurch street, E.C., Mr. E. A. Hoare presiding.

The secretary (Mr. A. G. Wallis) having read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said: Before reading the notes which I have prepared respecting the business of the bank during the year 1901, I desire to welcome you to our new premises. When we last met a year ago in Clement's Lane, I had the pleasure of showing these new offices to some of you who were then present; but they were at that time in a very incomplete condition, and it was difficult then to form an idea of how they would finally turn out. I hope, however, that you will take this opportunity of inspecting them, and I trust that the result will be that you will be as well satisfied as we are ourselves; for since we have been located here we have found the offices to be in every way most convenient. We have secured a long lease, which does not expire until the year 1963, so that the present generation of shareholders and directors need not fear any further disturbance

in their time. We have entered into an agreement for the sale of the lease of our old premises in Clement's Lane, and the matter is at present in the hands of the bank's solicitors, and will no doubt shortly be completed. The price realized for the lease, which is lower than we expected, will then appear in reduction of the premises account in the next half-yearly balance sheet. I will now proceed to make some comments upon the report and accounts for the half-year ended December 31st, 1901, and for the purposes of comparison I will take the figures of the corresponding half-year in 1900. The reserve fund at the end of 1900 stood at £350,000. We have now added to it £15,000, making a present total of £365,000. Respecting this item in the accounts, I shall have something more to say later on. Deposits and current accounts show an increase of £27,000; notes in circulation an increase of £8,000. Bills payable show the considerable increase of £674,000. The net profit for the half-year shows a decrease of £19,000, which has been a great disappointment to us, for this decrease has been occasioned by a serious loss in a most un-

expected quarter, to which I shall refer later on, when I again mention the reserve fund. Then follow three appropriations for the benefit of the staff, which I am confident will, as usual, meet with your generous approval. On the other side of the account the cash and specie show a decrease of £87,000, while on the other hand cash at call and short notice shows an increase of £586,000. Here I may point out that the cash in hand is in the proportion of 39 per cent. to our liabilities payable on demand; while the cash in hand, at call and at short notice together largely exceed the total of our demand liabilities. This is a thoroughly sound and strong position. Under the heading of investments our Consols and National War Loan remain unchanged; but we have added to our list of British Government securities £25,000 Exchequer bonds, thus bringing the total to a quarter of a million sterling. As you are aware, our Consols have for several years past been written down to 90—a figure which at one time was regarded as almost quixotic. There was, however, a short period during last year when it appeared not unlikely that we might be called upon to write them down to a still lower figure, but happily that time of deep depression has passed away, and there has since been a moderate recovery. In the other securities there is an increase of £185,000 compared with 1900. This increase consists of provincial and municipal bonds within the Dominion of Canada, and the valuations on December 31st show that they are worth more than the figure at which they stand in the books. Bills receivable show an increase of £4,000, and premises account is £3,000 more, the increase being made up of the balance of our expenditures upon these new premises. The total liabilities show an increase of £715,000. You will notice from the front page of the report that we have closed our office at Sydney, Cape Breton. After giving the place a fair trial, we did not find the results sufficiently satisfactory to encourage us in remaining there. During the year 1901 the Dominion of Canada reached the highest mark in her progress hitherto attained, compared with ten years ago her exports have doubled, having increased from 98,000,000 dols to 196,000,000 dols; while her imports have grown from 119,999,000 dols to 190,000,000 dols. The public deposits in the banks now exceed 400,000,000 dols. These figures are evidence of great prosperity, and we are inclined to hope that the year upon which we have now entered may establish another record; for, as I have remarked on a previous occasion, the mainspring of Canada's prosperity is in the harvest, and the harvest of last season was extremely bountiful. The Government statement shows that the harvest in Manitoba amounted to no less than 85,000,000 bushels of grain, of which 50,000,000 bushels were wheat; and another Government estimate puts the total value of the products from the farms in Manitoba last year at 40,000,000 dols, exclusive of the revenue derived from the sale of stock, hay or root crops, which has not been included in the Government calculations. Not only was the grain crop so large, but it was garnered in good condition, and is realizing a good price; and, although we must not conclude that the large sum of 40,000,000 dols has already gone into the pockets of the farmers (for there is no doubt that immense quantities of grain are still in the hands of producers, owing to the impossibility of obtaining transport to the coast), nevertheless this splendid harvest cannot fail to have an extremely beneficial effect, not only upon the farmers themselves, but upon all classes of the community. During the past year there has been a largely increased demand by real settlers for agricultural lands. In 1901 the Canadian Pacific Railway sold 830,000 acres, compared with 416,000 acres in 1900. The Canadian Northwest Land Company disposed of 121,000 acres, compared with 71,000 acres in the preceding year, and we are informed that the demand has by no means been satisfied by these large sales, but that there is still a continuous stream of settlers to the agricultural lands. The traffic receipts of the Canadian Pacific Railway are also remarkable. In 1901 the aggregate gross earnings from July 1st to the end of December exceeded those of the preceding year by 3,613,000 dols, and the aggregate net profits by 1,651,000 dols. Passing on to British Columbia, we learn, from a statement issued by the Minister of Mines, that, notwithstanding serious labour troubles



in the Rossland and Kootenay districts and notwithstanding a fall of 30 per cent. in the price of copper, the mineral production of the province showed an increase of 25 per cent. over the previous year. The output of the chief metals being as follows: Gold, 5,600,000 dols.; silver, 2,600,000 dols.; copper, 5,000,000 dols.; lead, 2,000,000 dols.; and coal, 4,500,000 dols. As you are aware, we have branches in Rossland and at Kaslo and now that the labor troubles are at an end and that more economical production and treatment may reasonably be expected, we hope that notwithstanding the vicissitudes which are inevitable in mining districts, those branches may have a prosperous future. On the Pacific coast of British Columbia the salmon pack has been the largest on record, and there has been a real broadening out in the lumber trade of the province; but the conditions of trade generally, and especially in Victoria, have not been so favorable as elsewhere in Canada. It is difficult to assign a reason for this exceptional state of things—some are of opinion that it is owing to political unrest, while others think that the gold discoveries at Dawson led to an inflation at these points from the after effects of which they are now suffering. Whatever may be the cause, there have been failures in Victoria, and I deeply regret to say that only one of them our bank has sustained a serious loss, one of our oldest customers having been compelled to make an assignment. The person to whom I refer has been long resident in Victoria, and has always been regarded most highly amongst the commercial community. He has throughout dealt with the bank with apparent frankness, and has submitted to the bank statements respecting his affairs which are now proved to have been absolutely fictitious. When the assignment was made, it was found that for ten years past the books of account had not been properly kept, and it has been necessary for the assignee to bring in a considerable staff of bookkeepers in the hope of being able ultimately to unravel the tangled state of his affairs. When speaking about the accounts, I said that I should refer again to the diminished profits for the half year and to the smaller appropriation to the reserve fund. This loss is the reason for both those disappointing results. Had it not been for this loss our profits would have equalled those of the corresponding period, and the amount transferred to the reserve fund would have been £25,000, instead of £15,000. Under the circumstances which I have described to you—circumstances which demand and are receiving the closest investigation—it is impossible to say what our ultimate loss may prove to be; but it will at least be a satisfaction to you, if there can be any satisfaction in such a wretched tale, to know that whatever the loss may be it is fully provided for, and you need be under no apprehension so far as this account is concerned that there is any further disappointment in store for you. I wish that I could speak more hopefully respecting business in Victoria generally, but at the present time there is no doubt a feeling of pessimism in that place and on the Pacific Coast. I have spoken to you about one of the reasons we have only suffered by that one, but there have been others, and we know how contagious this state of things becomes. I can only assure you that we are well and strongly represented at that point by a manager who is exerting himself to the utmost to safeguard the interests of the bank, and in whom we have complete confidence. Proceeding northwards to Dawson City, it will interest you to know that we have done a considerable business in the export of gold, and that our general banking business is satisfactory. The Government estimate of the amount of gold shipped from Dawson during the year is 23,000,000 dols.; but our Dawson City manager, who is now at home on vacation, tells me that he thinks these figures exceed the actual total, and that there has been an inaccuracy in the figures issued by the department. That, however, is not important to us now; we are not so much concerned with the amount of gold that has been brought out as we are with the amount which is left in, and upon which alone the future prosperity of Dawson City depends. As to the future life of the gold fields, I notice that the opinions of experts who have visited the place and made their observations on the spot differ widely and you will not, therefore, expect any opinion at all from me. I will

only say this, that we do not expect to see any increase in the output, and that if the exports of gold continue upon the present scale we shall be content. Last summer our general manager, Mr. Stikeman, visited this country, and, although he was only here on furlough and not upon the business of the bank, we had the great advantage of many interviews with him, which were most valuable to us. I do not think I have any further observations to offer upon the report and accounts, and I therefore beg to move that they be adopted, adding that I shall be happy to reply to the best of my ability to any inquiries which you may wish to put to me.

Mr. Henry R. Farrar seconded the motion, which was then put and carried unanimously.

The retiring directors—Messrs. F. Lubbock, H. R. Farrar and E. A. Hoare—were unanimously re-elected, and Mr. Edwin Waterhouse and Mr. George Sneath were reappointed auditors.

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The attention of such of our readers as are contemplating the study of music or of the dramatic art is directed to the advertisement of Mr. Carl Sawwell, which appears in this number. Mr. Sawwell has the very best method, and gives special attention to beginners.

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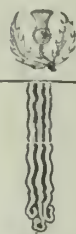
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**British and American Union.**

THE next open meeting of the Union, to which the public is invited, will be held in Academy of Sciences Hall, on Wednesday evening, May 7th. It will be "Irish Night," and in addition to a splendid programme of appropriate vocal numbers, Rev. Dr. Clappett will deliver an address on "The Emerald Isle." Wales will be honored at the June meeting, following which "Scotch Night" and "English Night," respectively, will be the attraction.

The Union's rooms at 927 Market street are being liberally patronized by the members, who find them a great convenience when down town with a spare hour or so on their hands. The reading room is a much appreciated feature, and members are again urged to favor the committee with such recent magazines and periodicals as they may feel disposed to donate.

The Woman's Auxiliary now meets every Friday afternoon at headquarters, where they will be pleased to welcome lady visitors. At the last meeting four new members were made. Mrs. Macnamara, owing to ill-health, has resigned the presidency and Mrs. R. Hewitt succeeds to the office. Mrs. Macnamara has served the Auxiliary faithfully and efficiently since its inception, and she retires with the regret of the entire membership, but also with their warm thanks for the work she has done.

The new section at Los Angeles is progressing nicely, and promises to develop into quite as strong an organization as the parent body. There is talk in Santa Cruz of forming a section there.

The Stockton section is holding regular meetings and steadily increasing in membership. Another concert will be given the first week in May, to which the leading citizens of Stockton will be invited. A Woman's Auxiliary has been formed and is proving of great assistance to the section in its work. The *Independent* gives the following particulars of the last meeting: "Dr. Purdon, who has traveled considerably in India, gave a very interesting account of the excellence of the paternal government of that country by the British, laying particular stress on the excellent manner in which the natives are cared for and fed during years of famine. Mr. McKay of the Y. M. C. A., spoke very feelingly of the friendship which exists between Americans and Canadians where the two come together round the shores of the Great Lakes. Mr. A. H. Reynolds and Professor Fenn added much to the evening's entertainment by recitations of a humorous character."

Meetings are held on the third Tuesday in each month.

**British Benevolent Society.**

THE Society will commemorate the late Queen's birthday with a banquet on Saturday evening, May 24th. The following committee have the arrangements in charge: Consul-General Bennett, F. D. Brandon, C. B. Sedgwick, S. P. Holden, I. P. Nieto and Secretary Woodward.

The annual meeting and election of officers will take place May 6th.

**Afro-Americans Back Britain.**

The Afro-American League, which recently convened in Oakland, adopted resolutions endorsing the British and denouncing the Boers. The following excerpts are taken from the resolutions:

"We find that the Hollanders were the first to introduce slavery in America in 1619, which system became the real issue of the bloody rebellion of 1861-1865, and the Boers are descendants of these same people. \* \* \* It appears that from the very first of the landing of the Hollanders in South Africa they began to enslave the natives, and the histories of South Africa, under the rule of the Hollanders do not record one instance where any laws were enacted whereby the natives could exercise their God-given rights. They were only regarded as beasts of burden. No laws were enacted that recognized them as men. They were taxed notwithstanding every right was denied them. If they refused to pay this unlawful tax, their cattle were taken or their homes destroyed, or they were tied to a wagon and whipped. They were not allowed to own land in their own name, or even a business."

"Resolved, That we hail with joy the acqui-

sition of the soil fraudulently claimed by the Boer Republics, by the British, and the destruction of a false, treacherous and most cruel Government, whose motto is "Might Makes Right," and express our sincere hope for the complete and speedy triumph of the British arms.

Courtenay Walker Bennett is now in charge of the British Consulate-General in this city. Mr. Bennett has been in the British Consular service for twenty-five years. He was appointed Vice-Consul at Panama in 1876, and later was stationed at Guatemala. In 1885 he was appointed Consul for the provinces of Rio Grande do Sul, and from there he was transferred to India, where, as Consul at Reunion, the honor of the Order of the Indian Empire was conferred upon him for services rendered to the survivors of the shipwrecked Warren Hastings in 1897. In 1900 he was appointed Consul at Bilbao, Spain, where he remained until his recent transfer to this port.

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## The British Fraternal Societies.

### Sons of St. George.

**L**ADIES' NIGHT of Burnaby Lodge took place at Laurel Hall on Saturday evening, March 22. As if awakened by the coming of spring, old Burnaby threw open its portals on that evening and invited the fair sex to make merry. And they did. A large company of Sons and Daughters of St. George gathered to help make the evening a memorable one. The hall was prettily decorated with American and British flags.

The Chairman of the evening, Bro. P. C. Woodhouse, announced the following program, which was enthusiastically received: Overture, Nowlan's Orchestra; mandolin selection, C. W. Riffes; recitation, Mr. Arthur Clifford; baritone solo, Mr. Wm. L. Smith; monologue, Lovel Spencer; tenor solo, Mr. Thos. Nowlan; vocal selection, Miss Jackson; baritone solo, H. W. Gerrans; selections, Mike Scanlan and Manhattan Quartette of the Golden City Minstrels; recitation, W. H. Williams; song, Jos. Potter; comic selections, R. Leach; bass solo, Hugh Williamson; comic song, A. Bentley.

Immediately after the close of the program the floor was cleared for dancing, which was indulged in until midnight. The following brothers acted as the committee: Dr. Z. T. Malaby, H. W. Gerrans, R. Leach, J. M. Poin-ton and P. C. Woodhouse. The committee hopes to have many more such events during the coming months, as it tends to create sociability and acquaintance among the families of the members.

The attendance at the lodge meetings during the past month has been very encouraging. New members are still coming in line, and many applications are on the secretary's desk. It is hoped that every member of 194 will strive to bring in a candidate before the end of the term, so that Burnaby Lodge may still remain the banner lodge of the Pacific Coast jurisdiction. P. C. Woodhouse.

### PICKWICK LODGE.

Pickwick Lodge held its monthly open meeting on Monday evening, April 7th, at Red Men's Hall, when a very enthusiastic assemblage filled the room.

The following excellent programme was provided spontaneously from the members and friends present: Bro. Cones, song, "Soldier and a Man;" Bro. Potter, song, "The Picture no Artist can Paint;" Bro. Dunn (Sacramento), address; Mr. Emil Heitorn, zither solo; Bro. Pope, address; Bro. Luby, song, "Ole Times Sake;" Bro. Timmins (violin) and Mr. Phalstrom (piano), selections; Bro. Gerrans, song, "A Little Boy in Blue;" Bro. H. Digby Johnston, speech; Mr. Street, song, "Love's Old Sweet Song." Supper, provided by our generous president was then partaken of, and the programme continued with—Mr. Wm. Watson (St. Andrew's Society), speech; Bro. Williamson, song "The Soldiers of the Queen;" Bro. Walker, song, "The Bloom is on the Rye;" Bro. Burrows recited some verses appropriate to the remarks of Mr. Watson. Capt. Peacock of the American and British Rifles advocated the cause of the A. & B. R., and hoped a great many members of Pickwick Lodge would join.—W. R. W.

### ALBION LODGE.

Albion is prospering. New members are coming in, and money is being laid away at every meeting. Owing to the fact that initiations occur at every meeting, it has been decided that new members will only be initiated on the third meeting night of each month. The resolutions passed by the Afro-American League at their State Convention, held in Oakland, were read before the lodge and were received with vociferous applause.

Bros. De Lacey, Nichols and Barlow are a committee to arrange the annual church services, in honor of St. George, which will most probably be held on April 27, at the First Methodist Church. The performance of the London and New York minstrels has been postponed until May 7th to enable the imported talent from London to appear. Pythian Hall, 12th street between Franklin and Webster, has been especially engaged so that there will be room for everybody. Our own hall being entirely inadequate to accommodate the

crowds that attended the last performance, when several hundred people were reluctantly turned away. A screaming farce by the funny his inimitable cockney reminiscences and will also include the doings of Bill, Sal, and the Donkey. Local hits, bon mots and refined jokes on the members of the Order will be the rule. All are cordially invited; tickets 25c each. Proceeds to go to the charitable fund. Don't forget the date—May 7th.

J. A. BARLOW.

### NEW LODGE AT ROSSLAND, B. C.

The *Rossland Miner* gives the following particulars of the formation of King Edward Lodge: At a meeting of men eligible by birth or descent, under the direction of Grand President Bradbury, a lodge of the Sons of St. George for Rossland was duly instituted. The title chosen is by King Edward Lodge, and about 40 members were initiated to start with. From the interest taken in the event it may safely be expected that the number of members will grow rapidly.

Officers were elected as follows: Past president, A. S. Goodeve; president, Thos. Embleton; vice-president, W. B. Townsend; messenger, Mr. Pendry; secretary, G. A. Clothier; assistant secretary, Johnson Lee; treasurer, John Kirkup; chaplain, Rev. C. W. Hedley, M. A.; assistant messenger, F. H. Wright; inside sentinel, Mr. Wyld; outside sentinel, F. C. Graham; organist, R. E. Plewman; trustees, John Kirkup, A. S. Goodeve and R. H. Pascoe. Friday night was selected for the date of the weekly meetings.

In connection with the above, Grand President Thomas Bradbury informs us that the officers of the new lodge are all prominent citizens of Rossland, brothers Goodowe and Townsend being ex-mayors, and brother Kirkup Gold Commissioner. A pet idea of the chaplain, Rev. C. W. Hedley, has been put into effect, namely the establishment of a reading room, with tables for various social games. Brother Bradbury thinks this an excellent example for other lodges in the mining and rural districts.

### 15TH ANNUAL PICNIC.

The 15th annual re-union and outing of the Sons of St. George of San Francisco, Oakland, Alameda and San Jose will be held at Glenwood, Santa Cruz Mountains, Friday, May 30th. As usual, it will be the largest and most orderly picnic of the season, and everyone participating in it will spend an enjoyable day. There will be games for young and old, and dancing in the pavilion all day long. Further particulars will be found in the advertisement on another page.

### DERBY LODGE.

Derby Lodge, Alameda, on Tuesday evening, the 9th inst., gave a social, which was unusually well attended, San Francisco and Oakland being represented by visiting brothers. The programme was perfect in all its details and delighted everybody.

### BROTHER TREGONING IS ORGANIZING.

Brother H. T. Tregoning is touring the State on an organizing expedition, and is at present in Nevada county, meeting with success.

### Daughters of St. George.

**B**BRITANNIA LODGE No. 7, will celebrate its 13th anniversary on May 6th with a reception and dance at Pythian Hall, 909 Market street. Literary and musical features will figure in the programme and refreshments will be served. The intention is to make the Lodge's birthday celebration the most successful function ever held under its auspices and all who attend will pass a most enjoyable evening. The committee is composed of the past presidents, with Mrs. Muhlner as chairwoman.

### EMPRESS VICTORIA LODGE.

On Monday evening, March 24th, Empress Victoria Lodge held an open meeting, to which the members of the other lodges were kindly invited. An excellent musical and literary programme was presented, Mr. Thomas Nowlan presiding at the piano. Mr. Nowlan's highly cultivated tenor voice was also heard in

one or two vocal numbers which were fully appreciated. Mr. Al. Bentley kept the audience laughing with a series of comic songs rendered in his usual droll style. After doing justice to a tasty supper, the Lady President called upon Bro. Ford of Pickwick Lodge for a few words. Bro. Ford expressed his pleasure at being present at such a pleasant gathering and pity for those who had not found it convenient to come. On being called upon, Bro. Whyte of Pickwick made a few appreciative and humorous remarks. Bro. Johnson of Burnaby Lodge spoke on the progress of the Order Daughters of St. George, and Bro. Witts of Burnaby made some good suggestions relative to a Coronation Festival. On returning to the lodge room a very amusing novelty was introduced, namely a "Fishing Party," the most expert angler receiving a prize. Bro. Ford proved himself the most able follower of the gentle Isaac, and was a neatly carved pipe to the good in consequence.

The Lodge will celebrate its first anniversary with a grand entertainment and ball on Thursday evening, May 15, in Union Square Hall, Post street, the proceeds to be given to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund. A strong committee, with Mrs. W. Witts as chairwoman, is hard at work on the arrangements.

W. R. W.

### St. Andrew's Society.

**O**NCE more, death has visited this society, and has taken from us Capt. Jas. F. Stewart, a charter member, and the first president elected to the office. On Sept. 28, 1863, Capt. Stewart was elected to serve as president until the first annual election in November, when he was again elected president of the Society, and also at the second annual election in 1864. For many years he was the chairman of the Board of Relief, filling that delicate and difficult office honorably and creditably. Failing health prevented him from attending the meetings of the Society during the last few years, although about six months ago he delivered an address to the members on the early days of the Society.

He possessed great literary ability, and under the nom de plume of "Geordie Bewhinnin'" he wrote many capital songs and poems for the various picnics, banquets, and celebrations of the Society.

For many years he was a casual contributor to the press of this city, and the St. Andrew's Society was often indebted to his facile and ready pen, in having its work and objects brought before the general public.

The funeral took place from Grace M. E. Church, 21st and Capp streets, and was largely attended by the members of St. Andrew's Society and the Scottish community.

It is not generally known that there are lady members of St. Andrew's Society. Mrs. Agnes Brodie and Mrs. James D. Craig have been members for some time, and at a recent meeting the roll of membership was still further enriched by having added to it the names of Mrs. Alice Fredericks (daughter of the late Thomas Anderson, ex-president of the Society), and Mrs. Margaret Morton (widow of our late member Thomas Morton.)

A most delightful reception was tendered to Ex-President Jas. S. Webster on Monday evening, March 17th, on the occasion of his return from Europe.

The presiding officer for the evening was 2nd Vice-President James C. Fyfe, whose genial good nature and tact did much in making the evening so enjoyable and successful. It was the universally expressed opinion of the members present that these "stag" parties are like the Highlandman's potatoes, "very good but very seldom."

G. ST. J. BREMNER.

### Scottish Thistle Club.

The San Francisco Scottish Thistle Club will give its 21st Annual Tattie an' Herrin' supper and ball on Saturday evening, the 19th inst. at 32 O'Farrell street, admission to which will be by invitation. Royal Chief, John H. Melhuis, who is taking a deep personal interest in the affair, will preside and promises the guests a very enjoyable time.

A committee is hard at work on the arrangements for the grand gathering and games on July 4, at Shell Mound Park, and an event of unusual interest may be expected. comedians of Albion Lodge will be a feature of the performance. Bro. Ewitt will give some of



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## Cecil Rhodes.

[WRITTEN FOR THE BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN.]

He is dead. The empire builder,  
He who fought with Fate and stilled her,  
Held his destiny at bay,  
Mighty figure and heroic,  
Both enthusiast and stoic,  
England's son has passed away.

They have called him hard, despotic,  
Firm he was and patriotic,  
Keen to see and swift to act,  
Danger never made him falter,  
Staying not to doubt or palter,  
Counting courage more than tact.

Caring not for fear or favor,  
Life to him had all the savor  
Of the old mediæval days,  
When the touch of things was vital,  
When men sought for no requital,  
'Twas the deed then, not the praise.

Let us not adjudge his merit,  
They who follow shall inherit  
All for which he lived and died,  
Though the present may defame him,  
Yet the future shall acclaim him  
Vindicated, justified.

Gertrude Darlow.

Los Angeles, April, 1902.

## Historical Events in April.

- 7.—William Wordsworth born, 1770.
- 11.—Commencement of American Civil War, 1861.
- 12.—Lord Rodney's naval victory, 1702.
- 14.—H. R. H. Princess Beatrice born, 1857.
- 18.—Relief of Chitral, 1895.
- 19.—Beaconsfield died, 1881. Primrose Day.
- 22.—Acquittal of Warren Hastings, 1795.
- 23.—St. George's Day. Shakespeare born, 1564, died, 1616.
- 24.—Commencement of Russo-Turkish war, 1877.
- 28.—Mutiny of the Bounty, 1789.

## A Needed Improvement.

Editor, BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN: What shall we do with Telegraph Hill? They, who love and revere things ancient simply and solely because of their hoary age, say:

"Beautify and preserve Telegraph Hill as a perpetual memento of and a monument to an eventful Past." But they whose thoughts and hopes are all of the Living Present and the Coming Future—who are ever looking forward and seldom or never backward—men who make history and "leave footprints on the sands of time"—they say: "Dump the hill in the bay, and thus remove not only a most serious obstruction to our ever expanding commerce and growing manufacturers, but an eyesore as well, and a hideous blotch resting upon a goodly portion of San Francisco's domain."

However, while we await the moulding of public sentiment in favor of one or the other project, there is a lesser task which, as a step in the right direction, should be given immediate attention. A tunnel should be cut at once through the hill along the line of Montgomery street, starting in at Jackson street and emerging at Lombard street. This tunnel should be as wide, or wider, than the street proper and amply high to accommodate electric cars. When done it should be brilliantly lighted at all times and made as attractive as possible. Such a tunnel, after being opened to the public would be thronged with people daily, many on business intent and some on pleasure bent to enjoy the underground trip and to see the great steel works of Pennington Sons at the foot of the hill. While viewing these works the visitors will stand in silent awe as the ponderous steam hammers strike hundred-ton blows and anon come down so gently that the delicate crystal of a watch may, without injury receive their steely caress. Cut the tunnel, now.—PROGRESS.

WANTED—English or Scotch woman to fill position of housekeeper, or general maid, in family of two, resident in Placer County. Light work and comfortable home. Wages moderate. Address A. care of BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN, 927 Market street, San Francisco.

## In Honor of St. George.

THE festival of St. George, England's patron saint, will be appropriately celebrated by a grand banquet and reunion on Saturday evening, April 26, under the auspices of the local lodges of the Sons of St. George, namely, Burnaby and Pickwick. It is expected that Jubilee Lodge, Sacramento, will attend in a body as the guests of the city lodges; the invitation having been most cordially extended, and accepted in like spirit. A splendid programme, fitting to the occasion, will be tendered by talented singers and eloquent speakers, and the affair promises to be in every way a brilliant success. Those intending to participate are requested by the committee to wear England's floral emblem—the rose. Tickets (\$1 each) for the banquet may be obtained from any member of Burnaby or Pickwick Lodges. The following committee have the affair in charge: W. R. Jack, chairman; H. A. Ford, secretary; W. G. Johnson, Hugh Williamson, A. W. Martin, Samuel Creba.

## A New Project.

The advertisement of the Philippine Colonization & Franchise Company elsewhere in this issue, succinctly and modestly gives the purposes for which it has been organized. An advance copy of the prospectus received by the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN, reveals that the company has carefully investigated the condition of the country in which its operations are to be carried on. In it are also set forth at great length many details of branches of industry that it seems may be profitably undertaken. That the affairs of the company will be judiciously administered is guaranteed by the names and business standing of those who have been elected as directors. A glance at the data published in the prospectus shows that exports from San Francisco to the islands have materially increased in the past fiscal year. It seems too that there is every likelihood of continuous growth, and such a company should profitably participate in the growing business.

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THE TUB DEPARTMENT is superior in appointment to any on the Pacific Coast, and contains 80 pure white porcelain tubs, one-half of which are in the Ladies' Department under the charge of a matron.

THE SWIMMING TANK is supplied by the American Steel and Wire Co. with a constantly flowing stream of Warm Sea Water, pumped on the flood tide through a suction pipe which lies in a depth of 40 feet of water—the tidal velocity being seven miles per hour. Our Swimming Tank is emptied every night and refilled every morning with clean, pure water.

Great cleanliness is rigidly enforced throughout the whole establishment. Towels are put in boiling water after each bath, and then thoroughly washed and furnace dried.

The Crystal Baths are located on Bay Street, between Powell and Mason, North Beach (13 minutes ride on Kearny or Powell Street cars from Market Street) and can be reached from all parts of the city on ONE FARE by transfers to North Beach.

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**LETSON BALLIET—MINING KING.***(From the "New York Sun.")*

The preparatory plans for the building of the largest smelter in the world in the State of Oregon, the opening of a hundred mines and connecting them with the smelter by a railroad, the building of machine shops and the employment of over ten thousand men, all under the direction of one man, causes the world to marvel, stand back and inquire "Who is he?" and in the same breath call him king, because he holds the future destiny of the whole State in his hands.

A few years ago the newspapers published under big headlines, that an Eastern boy had "struck it rich in Western gold mines." That boy was Mr. Letson Balliet, of Baker City, Oregon, son of Judge Stephen F. Balliet of Iowa. A few years ago young Balliet was a country school-teacher, and he had been a bookkeeper in a wholesale grocery house in Des Moines, Ia. The chances for getting rich in these lines of work were very slight, so he looked around for an opportunity to better himself. The opportunity came, just as it does for all men—once in a lifetime—and he seized it. His salary then was only \$35 per month, but from this he managed to save \$10 per month, which he invested in gold mining stock. At the end of eight months he sold his stock for \$363.63. While he was making these payments, his friends laughed at him and called him a fool for throwing away his money; but the more they laughed the more determined he became to stick to it. The sum was quite a fortune to the young school-teacher and he immediately reinvested \$350 in the stock of another company and subscribed for more, paying \$10 per month for it. His friends again began to laugh, and told him he would lose it all, and that he could not be lucky all the time; but he paid no attention to them, knowing that they knew no more about mining than he did. He kept up his payments receiving \$1,750 in four months for the \$350 investment and \$500 on the \$10 per month investment; and again HIS FRIENDS SAID HE WAS LUCKY, for up to this time the young man had never seen a gold mine. With this \$2,250 the young man had made quite a start, so he made a trip to the mines and learned the general points of the business. He reinvested his money, came back to Des Moines, and went to college to study engineering, geology and assaying, that he might be better fitted to continue his work in mining. The next time people heard of him was through the newspapers, which stated that he had made \$64,900 in twelve days and had been offered \$200,000 for his stock in an Idaho mine. Then we heard of him in Oregon and California and then down in Mexico interested in a number of mines. To-day he is a director in twelve different companies, besides being interested in sawmills, a lumber company and a brick company in California, and he was one of the first to suggest and proclaim the feasibility, from an engineering standpoint, of the Lake Tahoe Railroad from Truckee.

Such was the fortune of the young school-teacher who had the nerve to seize the opportunity when it was offered. There are just as good chances now as ever. Mr. Balliet has helped a number of young men to get positions. Some have asked his advice and put in a little money when he told them to, and now they are pretty well off. One young man, a farmer that he had known when he was teaching the country school, wrote to him and asked him to invest \$100 in some gold mine for him. He did so, and the same young man received \$250 worth of stock for his \$100, which he sold for \$340 within thirty days; he then sent \$250 to Mr. Balliet and in a few weeks he was the happy possessor of \$1,000. This same young man is now the Vice-President of the Marias Mining & Developing Company, and owns many thousands of dollars worth of stock, and has an income of over \$6,000 a year. Another farmer boy, a total stranger to Balliet, wrote him that he wanted to invest \$10 a month in SOMETHING GOOD. Mr. Balliet fixed it for him, and though no less than four years ago, that young man is now worth nearly \$20,000 and is a director in the company in which he originally invested. One old school-teacher in Indiana who sent Mr. Balliet \$100 for investment is now worth over \$15,000 though only two years ago she made her start. He has helped a number of young people to make a start in the last three or four years and he has kept a book of records, with the names and amounts and what they have made out of it, for he is systematic as well as careful. This book contains over four thousand names and we were surprised to learn that not a single one had lost a cent. Most of the names in it were investors in small amounts; some \$1 per month, some \$5 per month, some \$10 per month and some \$20 per month. There are some who invested

more and some of them paid \$50 and \$100 in cash and all the way from that up to \$5,000 and \$10,000 in cash, but the remarkable fact is that out of this list of 4,000 names, not one has lost a cent.

Mr. Balliet is not a promoter, but a mining engineer and mining expert, and he knows what he is doing. He knows that there are many good things that small investors could take advantage of and make money out of, if they would go into the business properly.

Many good mines are allowed to stand idle through mismanagement, and his business brings him every day among the mines and he is constantly running across snap bargains.

One of the greatest successes ever known in the history of mining was the organization of the White Swan Mines Company, Limited, on the 6th day of March in the year 1900. The stock then sold for 25c per share and to-day it is off the market entirely.

"Yes," said Mr. Balliet, to the *Sun* representative, "I'll give any readers of your paper a pointer or two if they care to write to me. My address is Letson Balliet, Baker City, Oregon."

Overland telegraphic communication across Africa is almost attained. The Cape to Cairo wires have reached Ujiji, on Lake Tanganyika. They have only to extend to the north end of the lake and then to Albert Nyanza, which is connected with the Soudanese and Egyptian lines.

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PREAMBLE—Recognizing that the peoples of the British Empire and the United States are closely allied by blood, inherit the same literature and laws, hold the same principles of self-government, and share the same ideas of freedom, humanity and progress, it shall be the object of this Union to strengthen and make permanent the political, social and commercial bonds which unite the two nations.

Any persons of British or American birth is entitled to membership. Dues \$1 per quarter. No initiation fee. Open meetings held on the first Wednesday evening in each month at Academy of Sciences Hall.

President, Wm. Greer Harrison, 305 California street; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. F. W. D'Evelyn, 109 Phelan building; Recording and Financial Secretary, C. B. Sedgwick, 503 Montgomery street; Treasurer, Wm. Pardy, 410 Pine street.

## Women's Auxiliary, B. &amp; A. U.

Meets first Friday in each month, 2 p. m., at Headquarters, 927 Market Street, San Francisco. Visitors welcome. President, Mrs. Macnamara, 346 First street, San Francisco; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Hufferdine, 587 Eighteenth street, Oakland.

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## Directory of British Societies.

## SONS OF ST. GEORGE.

The Order Sons of St. George is a fraternal and social organization having branch lodges in all the principal cities of the United States and Canada. The benefits are a weekly payment in case of sickness; a death benefit on the decease of a member or his wife, and the services of a first-class physician, with medicine, whenever necessary. In most lodges the dues are \$1 per month; social members 25 cents. Full particulars will be forwarded by the Secretary of any lodge on request.

Grand President..... T. Bradbury, Vancouver, B. C.  
Grand Secretary..... T. Poyser, 217 Eighth St., S. F.  
Grand Treasurer..... F. Winterburn, 417 Clay St., S. F.

## SAN FRANCISCO.

## BURNABY LODGE, No. 194.

Meets every Saturday evening at 32 O'Farrell St.  
Worthy President..... George E. Fisher  
Worthy Secretary..... R. J. Airey

## PICKWICK LODGE, No. 259.

Meets Mondays; Red Men's Hall, 320 Post St.  
W. President..... T. Butcher, 40 New Montgomery.  
Worthy Secretary..... T. Poyser, 217 8th St.

## OAKLAND. ALBION LODGE, No. 206.

Meets Tuesday evenings at Gier's Hall,  
Worthy President..... Ed. T. Joste  
Worthy Secretary, J. J. Roberts, 12th & Market

## ALAMEDA. DERBY LODGE, No. 285.

Meet Tuesdays at Linderman's Hall.  
Worthy President..... Alfred Scott  
Worthy Secretary..... John Larkin

## SAN JOSE. VICTORY LODGE, No. 287.

Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Pythias Hall.  
Worthy President..... Joseph Dennis  
Worthy Sec'y..... E. W. Maynard, 112 S. First St.

## SACRAMENTO.

## JUBILEE LODGE, No. 424

Meets Thursday Evenings at Foresters' Building  
Worthy President..... H. W. Rivett  
Worthy Secretary..... T. Davis 2815 O St.

## GRASS VALLEY.

## VICTORIA LODGE, No. 289.

Meets every Tuesday evening at Fraternal Hall.  
Worthy President..... John Dower  
Worthy Secretary..... Rd. D. Gluyas

## LOS ANGELES.

## ROYAL OAK LODGE, No. 220.

Meets Mondays at Kramer's Hall, Fifth St.  
W. President..... J. W. Penn, 321 Temple St.  
W. Secretary..... F. H. Neal, 415 W. Fourth St.

## PASADENA.

## ALEXANDRA LODGE, No. 385.

Meets 2d and 4th Fridays in G. A. R. Hall.  
Worthy President, H. J. Vatcher, Ostrich Farm  
W. Secretary..... Ed. Ward, Box 851

## DAUGHTERS OF ST. GEORGE

## SAN FRANCISCO.

## BRITANNIA LODGE, No. 7.

Meets every Monday night at 909 1/2 Market St.  
Worthy President..... Mrs. E. Goss  
W. F. Sec..... Mrs. R. Meadows, 202 Seventh St.

## EMPRESS VICTORIA LODGE, No. 142

Meets Mondays, Red Men's Hall, 320 Post St.  
Wy. Pres. .... Mrs. N. Stickney, 1326 Mission  
Wy. F. Secty..... Mrs. H. Williams, 2525 Post St.

## LOS ANGELES.

## VICTORIA LODGE, No. 138.

Meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., at  
Caledonia Hall, 119 1/2 S. Spring Street.  
W. Pres..... Mrs. T. G. Remsen, 415 N. Hill St.  
W. Secretary..... Mrs. C. K. Marsh, 511 E. 4th St.

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Secretary..... G. C. Woodward

## CYMRODORION SOCIETY.

Meets 2d Tuesday in each month, at 723 Market  
President..... Prof. Thos. Price  
Recording Secretary..... H. T. Roberts

## ORDER OF SCOTTISH CLANS

## CLAN FRASER, No. 78

## OBJECTS OF THE CLAN

1st. The objects of the Clan shall be to establish a fund for the relief of sick Clansmen and to extend to them succor and sympathy "in time o' need."

2d. To institute and maintain a bequeathment fund for the benefit of widows and orphans of deceased Clansmen.

3d. To cultivate fond recollections of Scotland and to recall its history, its people, its customs, its amusements and the days o' Auld Lang Syne.

## MEMBERSHIP

Active membership is confined to Scotchmen, sons or immediate descendants of sons of Scotchmen or Scotch-women, not under 18 years of age nor over 50 years.

## BENEFITS

The Order pays death benefits of \$250, \$500, \$1,000 and \$2,000.

Active members, in case of sickness or accident, receive the sum of \$5.00 or \$7.50 per week, also physician's attendance, free of charge. Funeral benefit, \$25.00

## FEES AND DUES

Active members, initiation fee, - \$3.00  
Active members, monthly dues, 75c or 1.00  
Honorary members, initiation fee, 3.00  
Honorary members, yearly dues, - 2.00

The Clan meets twice a month, on the first and third Thursday evenings, at 32 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco.

Chief..... John W. King  
Secretary..... Alex. King, Jr.

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BRITISH

CALIFORNIAN

May, 1902

REPRESENTATIVE PAPER OF 80,000 BRITISH-BORN RESIDENTS OF CALIFORNIA  
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See Page 10

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Built about 1136, by David I.

Photo by G. W. WILSON



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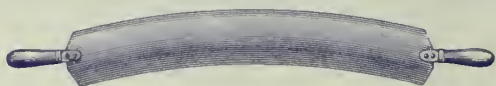
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CHARLES B. SEDGWICK - - - - - Editor

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**D**OUBTLESS that milk of human kindness which a "benevolent" nation has so charitably been serving out to the natives of Samar for months past would have been greatly more relished had it been considerably less watered.

**T**HE appeal of Lord Milner for aid for restoring the looted homes of the loyalist refugees should meet with a generous response. It is all very well to rebuild the farms of the Boers, but charity should begin at home.

**T**HE latest to join that noble army of martyrs who in the process of agitating for the liberty of the Boer have incidentally lost their own is Baron Karl Krafka. He has been chosen to grace with his presence a Bohemian jail for a term of twenty years for embezzling Boer Widows' and Orphans' funds.

**T**HE car men's strike damaged local business interests generally, but perhaps the greatest pecuniary sufferers were the doctors and apothecaries. Enforced pedestrian exercise banished ailments in a wonderful manner, and now that the curative virtues of walking are known, pills are likely to be at a discount for some time to come; until the good lesson is forgotten in fact.

**I**N the virtue of charity, at least, it must be conceded that the British surpass us. The bringing to light of the Philippine horrors has given rise to no harsh criticisms of us in the British press. The atrocities are referred to, invariably, as the deeds of *some* American soldiers, thus sparing the honor of the Army. How differently the American press acted on the discovery of brutality on the part of the two Irregulars recently executed for their crimes in South Africa!

**A** PRESS dispatch gives the information that "The Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati is offering a gold medal for an acceptable new tune to fit the words of the national hymn 'America,' as a substitute for the music now used, which is a graft from English soil." It wouldn't be detrimental to good manners, when we are quite through with the "graft," to thank England for its use, and at the same time explain how we came to take the music without permission and satisfy our moral scruples in the process.

**E**VENTS have so shaped themselves that Uncle Sam, who at the beginning went to war with Spain "in the cause of humanity," is now himself filling the role of "cruel oppressor of a weak people." The situation would be quite comical were not a heart-rending tragedy involved.

**T**HE Germans are beginning to find Anglophobia a rather costly luxury. Vilification of the British has presumably been satisfying to their souls, but it has not helped business. One Belfast firm, returning a catalogue to a Berlin leather manufactory, wrote:

"The Germans are possessed of colossal impudence in endeavoring to push their wares in the British market while tolerating unlimited slander against the British Government and Army. British merchants are determined to buy nothing from Germany they can get elsewhere."

**I**NVESTIGATION proves the rumors of British atrocities in South Africa to be false, but the same process of getting at the facts in the Philippines results not so creditably to the United States. And yet there are representatives at Washington who fail to see their inconsistency and hypocrisy in denouncing the policy of the British while endorsing by their silence the authenticated barbarities of the American troops in the Philippines. On the same day that the resolutions of sympathy with the fighting Boers and condemnation of the concentration camps were considered by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, America's shame was ventilated in the national Legislature. Congressman Sibley, who is a supporter of the Administration's policy of expansion, but who is a humane man and zealous of the nation's honor, stated the case tersely. He said: "I have read of the water cure. Can any man whose blood pours in his pulses, any man who has read his Bible or who has been reared at the knee of a Christian woman, justify the perpetration of such cruelties upon another man who wears the guise and image of his Creator? And yet we heard this man attempting to justify acts by which men are pumped so full of water as nearly to drown them, and then brought back to life by thumping them over the stomach with the butts of muskets. He (Gen. Smith) admits that he issued the order to leave the province a howling waste and a wilderness, and to kill above ten years of age the innocent with the guilty. It seems to me that humanity must have marched backward for eighteen centuries and that Herod again appears. I have read of Timour the Tartar, I have read of Achilles, I have read of the Saracen scourge, but I thank God that since the tragic scene on Calvary it has taken eighteen centuries to produce a Smith."

One would suppose that this awful indictment would have the effect of silencing the mouths of critics of Britain at Washington, our own morals manifestly standing in greater need of correction. But not so. The Anglophobe is too good a Pharisee to see anything wrong in crimes committed at home.



FIVE thousand tons of pig-iron, the first consignment of a large order placed in England, arrived at New York last week. Is this an "invasion?"

OLIVER CROMWELL thought he knew a thing or two about carrying war to its "logical conclusion," but seemingly he was a tyro at the game compared with General Jacob H. Smith, U. S. A.

THE interventionists have now their opportunity. The war in Africa was none of our business; the Philippine affair is. The "friends of humanity" may now petition Washington with propriety and some prospect of success.

THE New York *Times* finds fault with Mr. Rhodes for not providing scholarships for British youths at American Universities. Possibly the omission was intended by Mr. Rhodes to convey a hint to American millionaires to do that.

WIVES in Luneburg, Prussia, are not particular about their husbands keeping early hours. An ordinance provides that husbands must be at home at 11 o'clock at night or pay a fine of about \$2.50, half of which goes to the complainant, who is usually the wife.

THE Roman Catholic newspapers of the United States find in the expose of American atrocities in the Philippines a fruitful theme for their peculiar style of comment. They shout "how about the 'American Inquisition'?"—forgetting that all along it has been their boast that America has learned much from Rome.

WE cannot help wondering what has happened to those good humanitarians who a short time ago were pleading the cause of the "distressed" and "cruelly-treated" Boers. The Filipinos are now in sore need of sympathy and protection, but their cry is unheard. Peter Yorke and other local champions of oppressed humanity seem to have been suddenly stricken with lock-jaw.

UNCLE SAM didn't invent wireless telegraphy, nor smokeless powder, but in giving the world speechless speeches he has done something infinitely more worthy of humanity's gratitude. It is now the practice at Washington for Congressmen to hand over to the reporters orations which have not gone through the formality of oral delivery. This saves time and spares the House much unnecessary suffering.

BISHOP O'DWYER, of Limerick, has no doubts as to the cause of the poverty and general wretchedness in that typical Irish town. In a recent sermon, he said: "Is it not a shocking and appalling state of things in a Christian community, that you have nearly a thousand cases and nearly three thousand arrests in this town for drunkenness and disorderly conduct? . . . Is it possible that between us all, priests and people, we can do nothing to lift our people up out of this? Until we do, until the torrent of liquor which is flowing in Limerick is stopped, it will remain what it is, a beggarly, wretched, filthy and impoverished city. . . . The town is bad enough, falling down about our ears in ruins; you will live to see it poorer and poorer still."

SIX hundred and fifty professors and students of Harvard University greeted the Boer "delegates" and enthusiastically applauded every sentiment uttered in condemnation of Great Britain. One expected better of Harvard, for if right spirit is not to be found at the fountain-heads of knowledge and culture where may it be looked for? Many noble words have been given utterance at Harvard in refutation of the calumnies heaped upon Britain in this war, but it is evident that the institution as a whole is as anti-British as the lowest Irish beer hall. This is all the more discreditable to Harvard (and to the nation) because of the fact that an Englishman was its founder; English money, English books, and the best energies of a grand English character entered into the foundation of America's foremost school. It was John Harvard's life work.

And the best that the beneficiaries in this day can do is to join with the benighted rabble in traducing the land that gave him birth! Clearly, gratitude is not among the virtues finding favor at Harvard.

THE Irish Nationalists are as determined as ever to frustrate every attempt that is being or may be made to improve the industrial conditions in that unhappy land, fearing, seemingly, that prosperity will sound the death knell of "the cause." They have made it almost impossible for capitalists to invest money in the country, have warned tourists against visiting Ireland, and have fought the Cork Exhibition project at every stage. So bitter has been the opposition that the foreign exhibitors are already regretting the step they have taken. Strikes have only been averted by conceding to the workmen every demand made, no matter how absurd, and now, according to a statement in the *Times*, the local mechanics refuse to permit foreign exhibitors to fix up their stalls, saw wood, drive nails, or do any other such trifling work, on the ground that they are not skilled workmen. In some instances notice of legal proceedings has been served upon the executive committee by these exhibitors, who have been subjected to insult and even physical violence.

And yet Redmond and Dillon, instigators of this counteraction, have the audacity to charge England with failure to foster Irish industries!

FOR once the San Francisco *Chronicle* admits an American fault. To quote:

"It is to the bearing and conduct of our Army, and especially of the rank and file and subaltern officers, that the intense hostility of a large portion of the Filipinos is due. The ill-feeling which led to the outbreak of February 4, 1899, grew out of the openly contemptuous bearing of our soldiers toward the native and at that time friendly army. Every one who has had opportunity to converse with soldiers returned from the Philippines knows that, as Governor Gardner says, 'almost without exception, soldiers and also many officers refer to natives in their presence as "niggers," and natives are beginning to understand what the word "nigger" means.' Such conduct has been the rule from the day the troops landed, and it is a disgrace to the American people. There is no 'politics' in this report. It will be impossible to fix the blame on any of the higher and responsible officers, who would have prevented it if they could. It is the outcome of a petty, provincial contempt for races other than our own, which is not found among any people on earth except the people of this 'free and glorious republic.'"

"We are paying for it dearly enough. It has cost us the Philippine war with its sacrifice of blood and treasure. It is more than any other one thing preventing the extension of our trade with South American nations of mixed blood. It will embitter our relations with any West Indian islands which we may acquire or control. \* \* \* We are not singling out the soldiers for blame. They have faithfully represented the spirit of the American people in contact with other races."

AN English firm is making, and will lay, the cable which by November next will establish telegraphic communication between San Francisco and Honolulu. An Englishman, George G. Ward, is superintending the work at this end. Reporters for San Francisco newspapers demanded of Mr. Ward the reason why the cable was being made in England, why a British vessel had been engaged to lay it, and how he, an Englishman, came to be bossing the job. Mr. Ward's reply was in the nature of a revelation. It disclosed the fact that there is no cable manufactory in America capable of turning out a wire of anything like the length required, that this country has no cable steamers, that Americans have had no experience in deep-sea work, and that England enjoys a monopoly of this class of work. Mr. Ward admitted having, during the recent struggles in Congress over the granting of rights, been "twitted with being an Englishman." And here is the place for the point we wish to make. Why should Mr. Ward, or any other foreigner coming over here to do us a service, be reproached with his nationality? Why should we, a people claiming for our country the greatest freedom, resort to what are practically coercive measures in extending our citizenship? In view of the broad-minded treatment which foreigners, and particularly Americans, receive in England, when seeking privileges, our hostility to the alien is unfair, to say the least. Morgan and Yerkes, though in England with admitted unfriendly purposes, are not told that they must renounce their American citizenship if they hope to be permitted to do business. The British, we are thankful to say, have too much dignity, too keen a sense of what hospitality demands, and too generous a spirit to even be capable of such despicable littleness. Americans need to broaden a little.



THAT the conquered Boers do not intend to create a second Ireland in South Africa is already manifest. In all parts of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony the Dutch are entering with great spirit into the arrangements for the Coronation celebrations.

A DISPATCH from Washington says: "Discussing the alleged order of General Smith, Teller said he understood that General Smith had tried to justify his order by what is known as the 'Tom Ewing order' during the Civil War. By this order the population of two counties in Missouri were deported and their property destroyed."

Which, while it may in a way give Smith a precedent, adds nothing to our reputation for humanity.

HAD the British commanders in South Africa adopted the American method of dealing with an enemy, as they were repeatedly advised to do by kindly newspaper mentors on this side of the Atlantic, the subjugation of the Boers would doubtless have been accomplished with greater dispatch. Few of us at that time knew what the American method was, but now that the "water-cure" and other ingenious tortures are made known, every humane heart will thank God that the advice fell upon deaf ears.

WE agree with *Public Opinion* of New York, that it can scarcely be said, in view of the following facts, that ruin is staring Britain in the face. "The income for the past year amounted to \$760,000,000, about \$60,000,000 in excess of the preceding year. While chiefly due to increased rates of taxation, it is a good sign that the receipts from excise taxation decreased, while the income tax increased to a figure which means that the incomes of Englishmen must have been augmented in the past year by \$300,000,000."

THE *Boston Journal* is in error in its statement that "our own is the only military service in the world in which an officer who had done as Major Waller did would ever be brought to trial." In the military service of many countries, torture and murder of non-combatants and prisoners and the indiscriminate burning of dwellings are punishable offenses. Recently in South Africa two Irregulars, charged with ordering the death of some Boers who had been guilty of base treachery, were not only "brought to trial," but were subsequently executed for their crime.

Perhaps the *Boston Journal* meant to say that "our own is the only (civilized) military service in which an officer who had done as Major Waller did" would ever be acquitted.

IT does not necessarily follow that because the British Parliament is looking into the matter of the Atlantic steamship combine, which, as certain government contracts are likely to be affected, it could not very well avoid doing, that the country is in the throes of a "nervous fear," as correspondents of American papers describe the situation. John Bull may be a little doubtful as to the immediate effect the deal will have on his commerce, but we are sure he has not lost confidence in his ability to cope successfully with any danger that may threaten him. John Bull has been in business a long time and has had dealings with some very smart people, and up to date he has managed to hold his own. Those who opine that he is on his "last legs" lay themselves open to ridicule, for the old fellow has a habit of suddenly reviving when least expected. Which practice has never failed to have a disconcerting effect on those loving relations assembled for the funeral.

Experiences of this sort in the past should restrain Americans, above all people, from indulging in premature exhibitions of grief at his passing. American boots are not wearing away London's pavements; the solitary structure spanning the Athara is the only American bridge over a British river; the pant of the American locomotive is no longer heard around the world, the machine everywhere being "laid up for repairs" and no new orders coming in; New York has closed its biggest bicycle shops.

We do not wish to deery American goods, or belittle the American ambition and energy—only to advise caution and to suggest the cultivation of a little modesty. It may surprise some to learn that practically the entire British navy of fifty years ago has been sold to foreigners. Possibly some of the nations acquiring the vessels were foolish enough to imagine at the time that they were

sapping Britain's naval strength; they now know that the British navy is more formidable than ever; and, if they stop to think, must realize that this is a very clever way for a country to keep itself up to date, and incidentally provide work for its shipyards.

Possibly the British mercantile navy at this time would not suffer by reconstruction, and possibly no better way of disposing of the old boats without serious loss was in prospect than by selling them to American millionaires with vaulting ambitions and money to burn. Certain it is, that if Morgan and Company had fully determined upon acquiring a fleet, no refusal on the part of the British shipowners to meet their advances would have frustrated the intention. New vessels would have been built, and possibly not in Great Britain.

It may be a trifle galling to British pride to witness the long-pursed foreigner coolly buying into a concern which it has taken generations of work and unequalled skill to build up, but, the price having been paid, there is nothing wrong about it as a business proposition. And there is nothing, or need be nothing, in the transaction inimical to British trade interests. Legislation may remove any menace that may arise. With every British port closed to all save British boats, what could these Americans do with the vessels should they essay to put them under the American flag?

But it is our opinion that no such serious development is likely to take place. The American weakness for buying in is equalled by a national weakness for selling out, and there is every reason to suppose that when the novelty of the thing has worn off, this ambition to rule the waves on the trust principle will be quietly dropped in favor of some other equally fantastic notion. Such has been the fate of American "booms" everywhere ever since the restless energy of the people developed the strange mania for things new and startling. In California we have had examples galore of this fatal capriciousness—the land boom, the health resort boom, the wine boom, the Belgian hare boom—all have gone to smash and millions dropped in the process. Americans have conceived some big propositions in California as elsewhere, have started some colossal enterprises, but they have not been able—or rather, not willing—to hold them. Thus it comes to pass that the finest properties in the State to-day are owned by more stable Europeans, principally Britons—mines, vineyards, breweries, shipyards, street railroads, etc. The moneyed American was with us a day, cut a dash, sold out or abandoned his holdings and left the foreigner to gather the truly great wealth contained in our resources.

And so it will be with this Atlantic "steamship merger" boom.

Meantime, British shipping has the advantage of new capital and Uncle Sam has been made an ally. The much-mooted British-American alliance has by this business stroke been formed, without the aid of the diplomatists or governmental treaty, and for such length of time as the deal may last. The American stockholders, men of influence at Washington, are not going to stand calmly by and see Russia or France sink the vessels in which they have invested their money.

THE amount of information which one picks up in American newspapers is truly wonderful. A very ignorant world this would be without the truthful and modest American journalist. Were we dependent upon the unenterprising sheets of Europe for our news, we should practically know nothing; we would be unacquainted with the alleged fact that nothing is done in any part of the world, of any importance, except by Uncle Sam, or by his aid, or consent. The people of Great Britain and Japan, to use an instance, would probably never have come into possession of the intelligence that they are indebted to Uncle Sam for the treaty of alliance which exists between them had not Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of *The Outlook*, promulgated the news. Here is the announcement: "The alliance is the logical outcome of the efforts of the American Department of State. In 1899 the Department established the principle of the open door in China, and, after the Boxer Rebellion in 1900, reaffirmed that policy, with the approval of all the nations concerned. The Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance represents American rather than English or Japanese efforts, since its preamble is only a paraphrase of Mr. Hay's letter to all the Powers."

How true this is, all the Powers, of course, know. But it is a pity that the British and Japanese public should have for so long been kept in the dark. Doubtless Uncle Sam thinks them an unthankful lot, whereas their seeming ingratitude in this instance, as in countless others, is due to their utter ignorance of the indebtedness.



SAYS the *Alt-Deutsche Blätter*:

"It is the duty of every German residing in foreign countries to unite his compatriots in such a way as to enforce their recognition as a special class of the community in question, and enable them to contribute to the economic advantage of their own country by political action in the land they have chosen for their home."

This country has had about all it is disposed to stand of alien conspiracies to capture the Government: we have not yet got over our resentment at the Irish attempt, and German-Americans will do well not to heed the *Blätter's* dangerous suggestion.

AN Oakland divine in the course of an address said: "To-day the colonies, Canada and Australasia, each of which is larger than the colonies were at the time of the Revolution, enjoy freedom under English rule because we (the United States) fought their battles in 1776." It would be nice to think of Uncle Sam as a benefactor of the British colonies in this way—only history won't let us. Canada was enjoying freedom under English rule long before 1776. And, indeed, for many months after independence was granted every ship bound northward carried thousands of colonists who preferred freedom under English rule to freedom under the new flag. They were mindful of the fact that the mother country had poured out blood and treasure to save Anglo-Saxon America from the French, and had removed the Indian menace, and their migration to Canada was in the nature of a protest against the rebellion. That the thirteen colonies had a grievance was not denied, but it was not regarded as being serious enough to justify armed revolt at a time when Great Britain was in world-wide difficulties. The loyalists believed that their rights could be secured by peaceful methods and without any change in flag, and the proud position which Canada to-day occupies among the free, enlightened and self-governing nations shows that this faith was not misplaced. The Republic has put its independence to good use, and there is no grudge, but Americans must not suppose that the British colonies have ever regarded their example other than as a bad one.

#### DISCOURAGING IF TRUE.

The following communication appears in the *Saturday Review*: 197 Fulton Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, U. S. A., 18 March, 1902.

"Sir: As an American who has resided some years in Great Britain, and has been in the United States since the beginning of the South African War, I would like to say a word on the controversy between your correspondent, Mr. Cunningham Graham, and Mr. Chalmers Roberts.

"I am an Anglo-Saxon myself, and a firm believer in the future of the Anglo-Saxon race, and left England firm in the belief that an era of good feeling had commenced between the two greatest powers the world has ever seen. Alas, a short residence in this country convinced me that with whatever kindly feelings the United States are regarded in Great Britain, such feelings are in no sense reciprocal. No responsible statesman or politician in this country would dare to propose an alliance with England; no newspaper of any standing dare advocate such an alliance; nor if (per impossible) such an alliance were proposed, would it command the support of even a respectable minority.

"It is with grief that I say it, but this country is no longer Anglo-Saxon; the dull unreasoning animosity of the Anglo-Saxon Americans, due to lack of information and a perverted conception of history, might and would have been overcome in time; but the country is now governed by, and in the interests of the same class of foreigners who have filled the press of Europe with calumnies upon everything British. This may be denied by a few Americans (residing in England), but it cannot be doubted by anyone who reads the comments of the American press on every British reverse, or hears the sneers and insults with which anyone who defends the course of Britain in this most just war is received.

"I am, Sir, yours sincerely. E. A. BENNETT."

Rhodes has carried the British flag over a territory nearly as great in extent as another British India. He has done more than any single contemporary to place before the imagination of his countrymen a clear conception of the Imperial destinies of our race; and with all the faults which cannot be denied, with all the errors which have marred his noblest work, he stands an heroic figure round which the traditions of Imperial history will cling.—*Times*, London.

#### THE WORLD'S PRESS.

The German habit of hacking at England and Englishmen at every available opportunity is a habit so deeply ingrained that no amount of official persuasion can do away with it.—*Public Opinion*, New York.

It is truly British to follow the soldier with the school teacher. Britain did it in the Sudan, and is now doing it in South Africa. The Mother of Nations has not forgotten how to plant contented colonies.—*Star*, Montreal.

One cannot repeat too often that one country can learn much from another. Mr. Rhodes has made this possible, and for this, not only the future scholars, but the community at large, owe him thanks.—*Koelnische Zeitung*.

"It was never the statesmen of England who made her great: England was made by her adventurers," said General Gordon, in the bitterness of the abandonment of Khartum. And there is truth in the saying.—*Mail*, London.

At the Irish Fenian meeting held in Faneuil Hall, Father Denis O'Callaghan said "the British soldiers are cowardly and run from the Boers," while the next speaker, John W. Corcoran, said "the British soldiers are Irish."—*Boston Citizen*.

The people who supposed that Great Britain was going to be financially crushed by the burden of the Boer war have been proved mistaken. Great Britain is evidently all right. Both France and Germany, which have not suffered any exceptional drain, have lately confessed to deficits; while, in spite of everything, the "tight little island" is able to exhibit a substantial surplus. The circumstance is gratifying from every point of view, for Great Britain is the United States' best customer.—*Inquirer*, Philadelphia.

The Irish Land Bill is characteristic of British administrative methods. Great Britain advances funds to buy out English landowners, and to install in their places a foreign and hostile race, a race which combats England secretly and openly, opens negotiations with the enemies of the British Empire, shrieks "Hurrah!" at the news of British reverses, and does not hesitate to employ dynamite to further its projects. Prussia, on the other hand, buys out the Poles in favor of the German race, and votes large sums for the purpose. Surely it is time the German Jingo Press ceased to talk of "oppressed" Ireland.—*Svenska Dagbladet*, Stockholm.

The London *Times*, a few months ago, had an article strongly insisting on the "inconceivable miracle of the British Empire." It pointed out that history shows that hesitating policy, frequent mistakes, and great incompetence have been largely characteristic in our leaders, both in quite modern as well as earlier times. Somehow or other, notwithstanding official foolishness, we have "worried through." The *Times* puts it down to the "bull dog" in our nature. The *Noroye Vremya* calls it "luck," we call it the Hand of God. The *Times* is surely right in terming it an "inconceivable miracle," but it should have gone further and pointed out that it was God who wrought the miracle. Cardinal Manning was right, too, when he said that "the Empire had not been built up by us, but for us." The more clearly we see official incompetence and national unworthiness, the more clearly we see God's Hand!—*Banner of Israel*.

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## BRITISH NEWS IN BRIEF.

*Important Events not Chronicled in the Daily Press.*

Fifty thousand pounds will be expended by Japan in sending ships to the Coronation.

For the sixth quarter sessions in succession the Recorder of Penzance has had no prisoners before him for trial.

Llandudno's latest ambition is to be known as "The Cambrian Naples."

This season's flower crop in the Scilly Islands is the most abundant ever known.

London Bridge, when widened, will be lighted from the center, and not from the sides.

Manchester free libraries have received a gift of 600 volumes from the British Museum.

British Columbia salmon packers combine, with capital of \$4,000,000—in opposition to American combine.

Five hundred pounds has been offered as the nucleus of a fund for the re-establishment of zoological gardens at Liverpool.

Kirkcaldy linen trade has very much improved of late, owing to the larger home demands.

Mrs. Verlander, of Colchester, who has five sons in the Army and Navy, has received a kindly letter from the King.

Austria is to open a State institute in London to enable Austrian students to perfect their knowledge of English.

The freedom of the city of Aberdeen was conferred upon Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal on April 9.

No less than five descendants of Daniel O'Connell have died for England fighting the Boers in South Africa.

Mr. F. T. Freeman has left about £120,000 to London hospitals and other institutions.

Jamaica hopes to export over 12,000,000 bunches of bananas this year.

The Duke of Connaught will represent Great Britain at the King of Spain's coronation, May 15.

The total value of the Admiralty orders booked this season by Clyde firms is estimated at £3,250,000.

Fifteen thousand pounds has been given by the Duke of Northumberland for the purpose of building new schools at Ahnwick.

April 5 was the ninety-first anniversary of the death of Robert Rikes, the founder of Sunday schools.

The Australian troops which will attend the Coronation are to be selected from those who have served in South Africa.

Belfast linen manufacturers continue to receive large orders for damask goods from America.

Mr. Robert Irvine, of Royston, who was born in Edinburgh, has bequeathed to the University of his native town a sum of £30,000 to found a professorship of bacteriology.

Mr. Semlin, ex-Premier of British Columbia, is reported to have made public details of a Fenian plot to blow up the docks and forts at Esquimalt at the beginning of last year.

At the present time Cook's International Traveling Tickets give facilities over 2,299,900 miles of railways, ocean and river steamer lines and other transportation routes.

Waterford possesses the only toll bridge in Ireland. After 108 years' agitation a movement is now on foot for the construction of a free bridge over the River Suir.

Simultaneously with the meeting of the great durbar in June next a magnificent exhibition of the art products of the Indian Empire will be opened at Delhi.

At Llangollen a meeting decided to erect a King's bridge across the River Dee, above Berwyn, at a cost of £4,500, as a permanent local memorial of the Coronation.

In memory of their royal mistress, 600 servants of the late Queen Victoria's household have endowed a bed in Clewer Convalescent Hospital.

Over 230,000 cases of Tasmanian apples will be shipped, it is stated, during the next three months from Hobart for the English market.

Mr. Darcy, an Australian millionaire, has obtained a concession for the working of the oil belt in the south and southwest of Persia.

Calcutta is to be improved by driving wide, open thoroughfares through the slums of the city, at a cost of nearly two millions sterling.

Maoris are to be enrolled as Volunteers by the New Zealand Government. It is expected that 5,000 will be recruited in six months.

Magnificent rains, the best for seven years, have fallen in Victoria. Splendid rains have also fallen in New South Wales and South Australia.

"Jack," the seagull of the Devonshire Regiment, has been run over and killed, after being stationed sixteen years on the green at the Higher Barracks, Exeter.

The War Office announces that Major-General the Earl of Dundonald, C. B., C. V. O., has been appointed to the command of the Canadian Militia.

The Russian Press, referring to the British telegraphic agreement with Persia, calls it a triumph for English policy and a deep humiliation for Russian diplomacy.

Mr. Barton, the Australian Federal Premier, has been advised by the Colonial Office of the issue of letters patent placing the New Hebrides under the control of the Commonwealth.

Hon. Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, announced that the Canadian Militia was to be increased from 35,000 to 100,000. This was to be done by the establishment of rifle clubs.

Legislation will probably be introduced at the present session of the Dominion Parliament to give the Yukon representation in the House of Commons.

One of the latest triumphs of the English horticulturists is to force plum, cherry, peach and other fruit trees to produce a blaze of blossom while they are still small enough to stand in flower pots.

By the death of Mr. Cecil Rhodes automobilism has lost one of its most ardent votaries. It is a fact of pathetic interest that two cars built for the deceased statesman are now on their way to South Africa.

Says an exchange: "G. B. Hunter, an English shipbuilder, of the firm of Swan & Hunter, Newcastle-on-Tyne, is ready to undertake steel ship-building at Halifax, N. S. The city will grant a subsidy of \$100,000.

The Postmaster of New Zealand and Mr. Chamberlain have exchanged congratulatory telegrams on the completion of the first section of the Pacific cable connecting New Zealand with Norfolk Island and Australia.

"Mounted on jet-black chargers with snow leopard skins on their saddles, they are one of the smartest troops in India," writes a correspondent describing the Imperial Cadet Corps, organized in India by Lord Curzon for the sons of native princes.

Some idea can be formed of what the Irish Industries Association has done for impoverished Ireland when it is known that the London branch alone has sold £71,731 worth of work done by Irish peasants.

The Twentieth Century Fund of the Irish Presbyterian Church will amount to about £100,000. It is proposed to use from £25,000 to £30,000 in the erection of an assembly hall and Presbyterian Association House in Belfast.

Mr. Steyn, the former president of the Orange Free State, who is taking part in the peace negotiations in South Africa, is suffering from severe ophthalmia, and is threatened with total blindness.

A series of international gatherings will be held on June 10 and 11 in the John Robinson Church at Gainsborough, England, to celebrate the tercentenary of the Pilgrim Fathers, with whose early history the church was associated. American Congregationalists are warmly co-operating.

Glasgow owns its tramway system and the revenue has increased from £222,000 in 1894-5 to £484,000 for the past years. The number carried by the Tramway Company in 1894 was 54,000,000, and the number carried last year was nearly 133,000,000.

A tablet to the memory of Richard Trevithick, the celebrated Cornish engineer, who died in poverty at Dartford, has been unveiled in Dartford Church. Trevithick was amongst the first inventors of the locomotive engine and of screw and paddle-wheel propulsion for steamships and agricultural purposes.

Mr. Seddon has given notice to Mr. Chamberlain of preferential tariff treatment, Imperial reserves, an increase in the strength of the Australasian squadron, an Imperial and colonial mail service, and a triennial conference of colonial Premiers with British statesmen as matters to be discussed at the forthcoming conference of colonial Premiers in London.



Golf has been played for the first time on the historic battlefield of Busaco, the players being some English visitors.

Ireland has sent 16,549 signatures to the petition praying that the coronation oath be not interfered with.

For the financial year just ended, New Zealand's Customs revenue is £91,000 in excess of the estimate.

A new paving in London is formed of big blocks made of partially pulverized stone obtained from Cornwall and South Wales and held together by Trinidad pitch.

The stock returns for New South Wales show an increase of cattle for the year of 39,187 and of sheep 4,335,627. Horses decreased by 3,217, owing to the large exportations.

British subjects in Japan have ordered two silver vases, in commemoration of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and will present one each to the sovereigns of the allied nations.

Manitoba, on a popular vote, has decided by a majority of about 5,000 votes that the liquor prohibition law passed in 1900 shall not be put into force.

Sir George T. Goldie says it is his ambition to establish at Kano, in the center of Houssaland, a college for native boys similar to that founded by Lord Kitchener at Khartum.

The law taxing foreign insurance companies doing business in Illinois to the extent of 2 per cent on the gross premiums has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the State.

A section of sixty miles of the first railway constructed in British North Borneo was formally taken over by the Government from the contractors a few days ago, and is now open for traffic.

An Anglo-German society is being formed at Berlin with the object of promoting a spirit of comradeship between the two nations, and of refuting the calumnies against Britain invented by Continental Anglophobes.

The New Zealand Educational Institute has decided to establish a Teachers' Provident Fund, for the purpose of giving aid to aged and infirm teachers, and to orphans and widows of teachers who may be in need of help.

"In grateful memory. Thy charming lines have brightened many a lonely hour," was inscribed on a card attached to some flowers which were laid on Oliver Goldsmith's tomb in the Temple, April 4—the 128th anniversary of the poet's death.

Dawson City, Klondike, has elected as its first mayor a Mr. Macanlay, who hails from Victoria, B. C. Many American-born residents became naturalized Canadians in order to be able to vote.

Through the persistent advocacy and generous help of Major Seely, D. S. O., M. P., the civilian rifle club movement has taken a firm hold in the Isle of Wight, three clubs having been started, while several others are in the process of formation.

All the cabbages offered for sale at a recent Saturday market held at Port Elizabeth were bought up by the military authorities at 13d apiece for the consumption of the local Boer refugee camps.

The Lord Mayor of London has opened a fund to assist the artisans of Johannesburg who have not yet returned and whose houses are reported to have been practically looted of all necessities.

Among the 50,000 Welsh-speaking residents in London there is a movement on foot to hold a great Eisteddfod and Gorsedd of the Bards on Primrose Hill or some other eminence near the metropolis on June 26.

The Japanese Seoul-Fusan Railway have authorized Baron Sibusawa, who is going to London officially for King Edward's Coronation, to procure the necessary capital for the completion of the railway from English capitalists.

The old Roman pharos at Dover Castle is being roofed in by order of the military authorities, in order to prevent further decay. This interesting relic dates back to a period before the Christian era. It was used by early Romans as a lighthouse.

The advocates of a Shakespeare memorial in the form of an Elizabethan playhouse in London will shortly present a petition to the London County Council for a site in the new Strand to Holborn thoroughfare for the playhouse.

Sir Redvers Buller, in reply to a statement that the Boers were the first to wear khaki and slouch hats, informs a correspondent that up to the relief of Ladysmith all the Boers he saw wore dark clothes and wideawake hats.

The King, replying to a request from the Lord Mayor of Cork, says he will give a cup of the value of £100 to the Royal Munster Yacht Club, to be competed for in an international yacht race to be held in connection with the International exhibit at Cork.

At the spring session of the Institution of Naval Architects in London, the president, the Earl of Glasgow, announced that the Admiralty had decided to create a new class of war vessel, to be known as the scout class, somewhat after the type of torpedo-boat destroyers, but of greater sea-keeping power.

The Royal Zoological Society of Ireland has recognized Lord Roberts' services to the Empire by erecting and calling by his name a carnivora house, which is acknowledged to be the finest building of its kind in Europe. Lord Roberts inaugurated the new building.

The first ping-pong tournament ever organized and played off at sea was held on board the Cunarder *Campania*. It was called the North Atlantic Ping-pong Championship, and was won by Mr. C. W. Allen, a Scotch merchant, who defeated Mr. H. D. Reed, an American railroad magnate, in the final.

India.—The financial statement shows the ascertained surplus for 1900-1901 to have been £1,670,000, an estimated surplus for the current year of £4,673,000 instead of £691,000, as anticipated in last year's *Budget*; and for next year, after a net increase of £1,244,000 in expenditure, a surplus of £838,000.

Besides the memorial in St. Paul's Cathedral, a tablet to Sir Arthur Sullivan will be placed in the entrance hall of the Royal Academy of Music, where the deceased composer was once a student. A bust will also be placed in the new concert-room of the Royal College of Music.

The Co-operative Wholesale Society, in England, which comprises over 1,000 retail societies, and has an annual turnover of £17,000,000, is strengthening its shipping department, which is now in a prosperous condition. Its fleet of steamers is being increased.

We have reason to believe, says the *Daily Mail*, that the British Government will make a gift of £250,000 to £300,000 to the West Indies, in order to tide them over the period of depression prior to the coming into force in September, 1903, of the Brussels sugar convention.

With the object of enabling the Boer prisoners of war at Bermuda to fill up their enforced leisure with profit to themselves, school books, etc., to the value of £142 are about to be sent out by the War Office. Fifty pounds' worth of games, including footballs, cricket and ping-pong sets, have been despatched to Ceylon for the prisoners there.

St. George's Day, April 23, was the bi-centenary of the coronation of Queen Anne, a statue of whom stands in front of the Town Hall, Kingston-on-Thames. In order to celebrate the event, the Mayor of Kingston decided to renovate and regild the statue, and to give a luncheon afterwards to the principal residents of the borough.

From a return we learn that in 1900 there were 745 registered trade unions in Great Britain and Ireland. Of these 661 made returns of their membership and finances. Their total funds on December 31 were £4,137,000 and their membership 1,572,281. In England alone 573 unions had a membership of 1,497,527 and £3,957,435 to their credit.

For \$4,500,000 the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have acquired the Ottawa Northern and Western Railway, which includes the inter-provincial bridge at Ottawa. This will enable the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, by building a short connecting link, to shorten the Imperial route across Canada by 30 miles.

There is every indication that the Coronation ceremonies will be in point of magnificence far grander than anything else ever seen before, and that London next June will draw crowds not only from all parts of the Empire, but of the world. A Royal proclamation makes June 26th Coronation Day, and June 27th the day of the Royal progress through London, bank holidays.

In South Africa, both in Cape Colony and Natal, there is a good demand for skilled mechanics, especially those in the building trades, if they have a little money to live on at first, but no one is now allowed to land in South Africa without a permit. This must be applied for at the permit office, 57 Victoria street, London, S. W. The applicant must possess £100 or prove that he is in a position to maintain himself in South Africa.



The Wolverhampton exhibition is an assured success. Already over 20,000 season tickets have been sold, and a very large number of would-be exhibitors are excluded for lack of space. The authorities declare that if they cleared out all their present exhibitors to-morrow they could at once fill up every square yard of ground twice over.

The Dublin *Evening Mail* is authorized to state that the stand taken by Colonel Rice, county Kerry, against the dictation of the United Irish League in his neighborhood has been completely successful, for after a "campaign" of two months and a half his league tenantry have within the last few days surrendered unconditionally and paid their last September rents in full.

Considerable progress has been made in connection with the memorial to Buckinghamshire soldiers who have fallen in the South African war. It is to take the form of a lofty obelisk, to be erected on the highest point of the Chiltern Hills in the center of the county, overlooking the Vale of Aylesbury. Upon the base will be inscribed the names of the fallen soldiers.

In Cape Colony in 1901 the total imports amounted in value to £23,992,000, or nearly four millions in excess of the figures for 1900. Provisions cost £2,250,000, metals £1,692,000, haberdashery and millinery £1,461,000, corn £1,386,000 and cotton manufactures £1,196,000. The Colony's exports reached the sum of £10,873,000. These figures are all exclusive of military stores.

The tinplate trade of South Wales continues brisk and satisfactory. There are more mills now at work than at any previous time, and additions, extensions and improvements are in progress. Excavations at Players, Chydaeh, for an engine to drive four have begun. Full time is now worked at Gilvern. The plate mill at Middle-bank works is again in action, and the Morfa extensions go on. Spring prospects are of a hopeful kind.

The Premier of New Zealand states that the policy of trusting the natives and treating them generously is bearing good fruit. Native troubles are unknown and the Maoris are on the increase. Mr. Seddon adds that Maori volunteer corps are to be formed, and that in less than six months there will be 6,000 mounted Maori infantry. A better fighting force the King will not have within the Empire.

The Royal Society of Sciences of Denmark has conferred its membership upon Professor F. W. Rhys Davids, professor of Buddhist literature at University College, London; Dr. Henry Sweet, of Oxford University, the author of many works on grammar, including the "Icelandic Primer"; and Sir John Scott Burdon-Sanderson, Regius Professor of Medicine at the University of Oxford.

A proposal is on foot to enable the foreign residents of London—who number, it is estimated, about 140,000—to join in offering an address of greeting and congratulation to the King and Queen on the occasion of the Coronation. It is also proposed to hold a mass meeting of foreigners in Hyde Park, at which a vote of loyalty will be passed and forwarded to their Majesties through the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress.

Alfred Matthews, the "captain of the gun" which fired the first shot at the Siege of Sebastopol, has just died at Southend, at the advanced age of seventy-eight. He was trained as a boy on Nelson's flagship Victory, and was able seaman on the Orestes in 1845. He served with the Naval Brigade throughout the Crimean War, and was granted a pension. In 1869 he became a coast guardsman, and he remained in that service till 1874, when he retired.

Mr. Chamberlain has cabled to the Jamaican Government stating that in consequence of the forthcoming abolition of the sugar bounties it is not desirable that the West Indian colonies should further prolong the period allowed for the ratification of the reciprocity convention with the United States. The offer of Elder, Demster & Co. to carry sugar free from Kingston, Jamaica, to Bristol, means 20s a ton benefit to the planters who ship to England.

In Dublin just now there is a perfect craze for reviving the old Irish tongue, and it is quite impossible to be a true patriot without having it printed in Irish wherever it occurs. The beauty of it is that the people who can really speak Irish can't read it, and the people who can read it can't speak it, while about 999 out of every 1,000 can't do either one or the other. So, whenever anything is put up in Irish an English translation has to be added, so that the Irish themselves may understand it.

The news that a British subject has received from the Persian Government a concession to work the oil beds of the Kerkhah

Valley has provoked another angry article from the *Novoe Vremya*. That journal is afraid that the development of the petroleum industry in Southwest Persia will expose the Russian oil companies to dangerous competition, and, what is still more serious, will help to strengthen in Persia foreign influences hostile to Russia.

On Coronation night there are to be 3000 bonfires on as many eminences extending throughout the whole United Kingdom. The signal to light the bonfires in England, Wales and Ireland is to be given by firing a detonating rocket at 9:55 p. m. on June 26th, followed five minutes afterwards by a magnesium star. Then a verse of the National Anthem is to be sung by the assembled crowds. The lighting of the bonfires in Scotland is to be half an hour later.—*"Exchange."*

According to advices the Cape to Cairo Railway has been surveyed as far as the Zambesi, where a great steel bridge, having one span of 500 feet, will carry the line across the river at the Victoria Falls. The whole section from Bulawayo to the Zambesi—275 miles in length, or nearly 1700 miles from Capetown—is expected to be opened next year. It is hoped that by the end of the present year trains will be run from Capetown to Beira, via Bulawayo, Salisbury and Umtali.

Alexander Park, an inmate of the Onondaga County, N. Y., almshouse, is a survivor of the great Indian mutiny of nearly 50 years ago. The British Government has learned of this and has informed State Charity Commissioner Mr. Carthy that the English authorities will pay for the transportation of Park to England, where he will be cared for at the Hospital for English Veterans. Park was a member of the Bombay Fusiliers and went through the awful scenes of Lucknow and Cawnpore. He will be sent home at once.—*"Ex."*

A striking discovery was made recently during excavations which were necessary to raise one of the monoliths in the famous prehistoric group at Stonehenge, in Wiltshire, into an upright position. The men engaged in the work found numerous neolithic implements, which had evidently been used in cutting and squaring the stones, and, when blunted, had been turned into the bedding on which the stones are supported. The discovery is held to prove that the unique spectacle of Stonehenge is anterior to the Bronze age, and that the structure still visible was certainly built before 1500 B. C.

One queer phase of the recent trip of the Duchess of Sutherland to Russia, in company with the Duchess of Marlborough, didn't get into the papers. The Duchess, who is rich and lovely, is one of the most energetic young women in the kingdom, and is especially interested in the peasants who make the Scotch tweeds. For the sake of promoting their industry, she packed several of her trunks with samples of the highland tweeds, and on arriving in St. Petersburg spread out her goods like any other commercial traveler and issued invitations to the leading tailors of St. Petersburg and Moscow to come, see and buy. She believes that, as a result of her efforts, a new market will be opened for the product of the highland cotters.

A natural soap mine and a paint mine are two of the latest mineral discoveries in the Northwest. Several soda lakes have been found in the foothills near Ashcroft, British Columbia. Their bottoms and shores are incrustated with a natural washing compound, containing borax and soda. Tests prove the substance to be equal to the washing powders in common use. Trials by blacksmiths and farm workmen show that it will remove grease and dirt quicker than soap. A syndicate of British Columbia men has been formed to put the product on the market. About 275 tons of the compound have been cut and taken out of the lake. It is handled precisely as ice is handled. It is estimated that this lake alone contains 20,000 tons, proving that the industry, if successful, will reach large proportions.

The vicar and parishioners of Penn, Buckinghamshire, are engaged in a curious dispute about the roof of the parish church. It appears that the vicar raised funds in the United States for repairing the church roof, and then asked the parishioners to apply for the necessary faculty. At the meeting a parishioner produced an American newspaper cutting which asserted that Americans had been called upon to restore the church where many of the descendants of Penn, the famous Quaker, lay buried, and that the vicar proposed to set up a brass tablet in the church acknowledging the source of the money. The parishioners say they are surprised and humbled that the money should be raised in America. After a long discussion the vicar said he would send back the subscriptions to America.



According to New York mail advices it is computed that fully 15,000 Americans will witness the Coronation procession.

An effort is being made to provide Grimsby with five new churches at a cost of £70,000.

Lord Mount Stephen has given the Aberdeen Infirmary an endowment of £1,000 per annum.

Fiji's first message by the newly laid cable was an expression of the colony's loyalty to the King.

Sheffield is to use £16,000 of its municipal tramway profits for the erection of a number of shops and business premises.

Manchester has acquired the Heaton Park estate for a public park.

Twenty-five of Kruger's relations, including his eldest son, have sworn allegiance to Great Britain.

The pier of the Auld Brig of Ayr is causing some anxiety. It is believed it has been affected by the strong current.

Mr. William Waldorf Astor has given £20,000 for the endowment of existing unendowed professorships at University College, London.

A bill is to be introduced into the Natal Parliament establishing the principle, with certain exceptions, of universal compulsory service.

King Lewanika, the Paramount Chief of Barotseland, and one of the most important, loyal and intellectual natives of South Africa, has been invited by the King to attend the Coronation.

Seventy-two thousand tons of Monmouthshire coal are to be shipped during the coming twelve months for the Royal Portuguese Railway.

As part of Kimberley's permanent memorial of the late Mr. Rhodes, a statue of the deceased statesman is to be erected facing the north, and overlooking the town and the mines.

Organized with a capital of £5,000,000, the White Mountain Paper Company is to build the largest pulp plant in the world and will compete with the American Paper Trust.

At Malta 82 per cent of the parents have chosen English as the language of instruction for their children as against 18 per cent in favor of Italian.

The parish of Bobbington, in Staffordshire, is to have free weddings during June, that being the vicar's method of commemorating the Coronation.

The New York World says that the total burden of the new "Corn Laws" in Britain is estimated at only \$25,000,000, a less sum than is wrested from the people of this country by the Beef Trust with a single turn of the screw.

Oxford men from all parts of the world are expected to return to their Alma Mater to take part in the great functions which are preparing at Oxford. The University is going to celebrate the tercentenary of its famous library, founded by the munificence of Sir Thomas Bodley in 1602. The Bodleian is the second library Oxford possessed, the first being the fine library presented to it by Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, son of Henry IV, about 1450, which was broken up in less than a hundred years. The Bodleian is one of the most famous libraries in the world. Men of fame in science and learning are being invited from every center of civilization, and arrangements are being made to give them the fine-flavored hospitality of the ancient colleges. The Bodleian library contains a rich hoard of some 600,000 bound volumes, among which are 30,000 volumes of manuscripts and literary treasures beyond price. They are at the service of the world, for any one may use them.

## The Star Hair Remedy

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### IT IS NOT A DYE

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## KELSO ABBEY.

Kelso Abbey, built about 1136 by David I, King of Scotland, son of Malcolm Canmore and Margaret, sister of Edgar Atheling and granddaughter of Edmund Ironside. It was through the marriage of David's sister Margaret to Henry I of England that for the first time since the Conquest an English sovereign sat on the English throne and "the blood of Cerdic and Alfred the Great blended with that of Rolf and the conqueror."

The ancient Abbey of Kelso is one of the finest extant examples in Scotland of the Early Norman style of architecture. Embosomed among woods in a pleasantly undulating and fine agricultural county, the Abbey stands close to the town of Kelso (which is built near the junction of the Tweed and Teviot Rivers), in Roxburghshire, 45 miles from Edinburgh. Besides Kelso, David founded the Abbeys of Holyrood, Melrose, Cambuskenneth, Jedburgh, Newbattle, Urquhart and Kinloss. Though never canonized, this great monarch, for his faithful administration of justice and the purity of his domestic life, was deemed a saint by the people, though James I called him "a sore saint for the crown."

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### BOER TRIBUTES TO THE BRITISH FORCES.

The *Bloemfontein Post* of March 3, contains a full report of the meeting held on February 25 at Kroonstad to protest against the Continental slanders on the British Army. Several prominent Boers who had borne arms in the field against us took part in the proceedings, and ex-Commander Piet de Wet (brother of General de Wet) delivered a remarkable speech, of which the following are a few salient passages: "I regret," he said, "that I cannot express myself in English, as I would very much like to do in speaking on this matter. But I rejoice to have this opportunity to say something about this undeserved slander for two reasons; first, because it is always pleasant to me to bear witness to the truth, and an opportunity is here given to me to do so, as I do not speak from hearsay, but from personal experience; and secondly, because I love my people with the same love wherewith I loved them before the war, and ever strived to procure their best interests, and we can rejoice that these slanders are nothing else than base lies. For if they were the truth what would have become of our land and people? But now we can thank God that, having lost our independence, it has been taken from us by a Government that treats us as well as can be wished. . . . Now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, to come to the point and to prove that the slanders against the British Army are unfounded, I must go back to the beginning of the war to relate my personal experience. I frequently passed over farms where the British troops had previously passed, and on which farms the women and children were still at home, and it speaks for itself that my first duty was ever to find out what they had done there, and I must honestly acknowledge that they have always treated those people well; those women whose husbands are still fighting were treated no differently from others whose husbands had already surrendered arms. Furthermore, when I had become convinced that we had lost the struggle, and had surrendered my arms and returned from Durban, I had the opportunity to experience much in the prisoners' camps at Cape Town, as well as the refugee camps; and where I have been out with the columns when many women and children were brought in I have been an eye-witness of their treatment, and I must say that they have always been treated with the utmost civility, and every possible comfort given them. Amongst others, I had the opportunity to meet the wife of my brother (who is still in the field) at Johannesburg, and after a long conversation with her, in which I found her to be very bitter against the English, I asked her if she lacked anything which I could procure for her. Her reply was that she wanted for nothing and was well cared for, and got all she required from the English. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I am surprised that men who are thousands of miles away always want to know more than those who are here and can to-day say nothing but what will tend to the credit of 'Tommy.' But let the world say what it will; we will go on hoping to have peace soon, and that the day will soon dawn when we all in Africa, as Afrikanders that have one interest, will live together as brothers and will faithfully support our Government, which Government is at the present day, in spite of all slanders and lies, the greatest in the world." (Loud cheers.)

Piet de Wet was followed by a member of the former Orange Free State Raad, Mr. C. J. Born, who seconded the resolution because he was convinced that the slanders against the British troops are unjust and undeserved. "Such lies," he said, "have contributed much towards the wretched state in which we now live. Even when the British troops entered our land many lies were circulated. But what is our experience? The British Army has gone through our land by thousands, yea, by tens of thousands, without doing any harm to our families. I have personally met many of such families over whose farms and lands tens of thousands have passed and camped thereon, and I have not heard of one woman or child that has been molested. A division of troops under Major Cradock was on my own farm. They bought what they required and went away without molesting any one. From July, 1900, to the end of November my mother, wife and daughters remained on the farm alone, and during that time many columns passed over the farm and camped there, sometimes for several days, close to the homestead, and my family speak with much praise and honor of the good treatment accorded them by the English officers and troops. Finally, at their request, they were brought to Kroonstad, and were very well treated. The wife and children of a man who at that time still fought against the British troops were also brought in with them, and received the same good treatment. Gentlemen, I ask you, if the family of a member of the Volksraad of the late Orange Free State, living on a farm 33 miles from Kroonstad,

were so excellently well treated by the troops, can anything be true of the slanders against them? ('No, no,' and cheers.) Mr. Chairman, with the state of the concentration camps I am fairly well acquainted, for with others I was deputed to investigate the condition of the camp, but I have never heard anything of the kind alleged in those slanders."

Mr. De Greys, a Hollander, Mr. Serfontein, Mr. T. Botha and others also addressed the meeting in the same sense.

### AN APPRECIATION OF BRITAIN.

The Hungarian author, M. Andreas von Kozma, publishes an article in the semi-official vernacular organ, the *Magyar Nemzet*, under the title of "English Greatness."

Although himself a sympathizer with the Boer cause, M. von Kozma feels bound to acknowledge that England has never shown such greatness and dignity as during this campaign, which has proved for her a series of reverses. If Lord Methuen were an Austro-Hungarian general, the whole monarchy would have rung with accusations of treason, cowardice and culpable stupidity. There would not have been a word of regret for the gallant general and his soldiers. The British, the writer says, have acted quite differently, and have thus shown their superiority over the average man in other nationalities. Such a nation must include an extraordinary number of first-rate men who stand on a very high level of human worthiness. Notwithstanding the fact that the entire pro-Boer press accused Mr. Chamberlain, that gentleman only required to make one statement in Parliament and the matter was disposed of. Not a single Englishman has been taken to account for the whole chain of mishaps. That is British dignity and British greatness. It recalls the Romans, who never concluded peace after a lost battle, who never despaired after defeat, and who never rested until at last they were victorious. The British do not see in a reverse any argument against the war policy of the Government, but only more reason vigorously to support them.

### DR. PARKER'S CHANGED OPINION.

At a recent service at the City Temple, London, Dr. Parker made some interesting references to the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes.

"I have been accustomed to think of Mr. Rhodes," he said, "as an adventurer, a landgrabber, a stock gambler, and altogether a shady character. How I came to this impression I cannot tell, but my opinion has now undergone a distinct and favorable change. Since then I have read a biography of Mr. Rhodes, not a eulogy, but a critical, judicial biography, and I can find nothing in which to judge Mr. Rhodes in any harsh or bitter spirit. It is difficult for me to understand such a gigantic man as Cecil Rhodes. He was not built on my little lines. He took a great view of things and believed in the poetry and power of great enterprises. He thought in millions, and his aspirations were astronomical calculations I have no ability to follow."

### THE ORIGIN OF THE WAR.

Our Paris correspondent gives the views of a Dutchman, well acquainted with the Transvaal, in regard to the South African question. He affirms that the German Emperor's telegram was the real cause of the present war. It was regarded in the Transvaal as tantamount to an assurance of German protection; and from that time the two republics, in a common ambition to wrest South Africa from the English, decided to make war. Both were convinced that at the first shot fired on South African soil Europe would intervene so as to entrust the entire country to the two republics, and for years they devoted enormous sums to the secret purchase and accumulation of arms and munitions.—*London Times*.

Mr. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, has been presented with an address bearing thousands of signatures from all parts of the colony expressing admiration for his services to the Empire. This will be supplemented by a purse of about 5,000 sovereigns.

### The Only English Lady Optician.

The proper care of the sight is a matter that comes within the province of the scientifically trained and experienced specialist. In this field of specialists IDA B. SPENCE, the eminent optician of the San Francisco Optical Company, Inc., 863 Market street, has demonstrated her ability to successfully treat the most intricate cases of impaired vision. She is the ONLY LADY OPTICIAN on the Coast, and is a graduate of the Ophthalmic Colleges of London, Chicago and Omaha. Dr. Spence has been wonderfully successful in her correction of the visual defects of children, women and nervous persons, and while having gained the highest professional standing, she is none the less sympathetic, and is a true woman.—Ex. from S. F. Wasp, Dec. 15, 1900.



### In Honor of St. George.

THE two San Francisco lodges of the Order Sons of St. George, Pickwick and Burnaby Lodges, held their patron saint's celebration banquet on April 26th. An excellent and tastefully arranged program was presented by the committee, and Mr. Wm. Greer Harrison took the chair in response to a very cordial invitation.

The chairman's opening remarks were to the point and interesting. He referred briefly to the loss we had sustained in the death of Cecil Rhodes, and pointed out how completely had been reversed the unfavorable opinion of the unthinking when the effect of his will became publicly known.

The toasts of "The President of the United States" and "The King and Queen" were duly honored.

The chairman read a letter received from the British Consul-General, regretting his unavoidable absence.

H. Digby Johnston, LL.D., responded to the toast of "The Anglo-Saxon Race," showing how the three qualities of persistence, courage and faith had enabled them to make such glorious progress in civilization. The United States, Canada and Australasia were object lessons to the rest of the world, for in them were being fulfilled the great ideals of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Mr. Littleton, one of the twenty-seven guests from Sacramento, gave a piano selection of his own composition.

Mr. Hugh Williamson sang "Rule Britannia" and "The Gallants of England."

Mr. Bradley responded to the toast of "The Visiting Brothers," in the absence of Mr. H. W. Rivett.

Mr. H. R. Carles sang "The Soldiers of the Queen." Mr. Chas. Orr recited "The Ghost." The toast, "Our Order," was responded to by Mr. W. H. Fuller. Mr. L. B. Cummings played a tin horn solo, and Mr. Jackson responded to the toast of "The Ladies," in the regrettable absence of Mr. F. D. Brandon. Mr. J. N. Fitzgerald performed a vocal solo. The toast of "Our Adopted Country" was ably responded to by Mr. T. Irebell.

A piano duet by Messrs. Littleton and Davis, and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" brought a memorable occasion to a close at a very late hour.

Mr. Gerrans, the organist of Pickwick Lodge, played a variety of instrumental music during the banquet and presided at the piano during the evening. \* \* \* W. R. WHITE.

The Sacramento contingent was composed of the following well-known members of Jubilee Lodge: A. C. Morehouse, H. O. Van Norman, Wm. Wicks, W. H. Button, T. H. H. Davis, Thos. Waite, James Fletcher, A. H. Jeanes, F. R. Pulford, Fred Hall, H. C. Muddox, W. H. Bradley, E. Brooks, James Tootell, E. W. Littleton, J. E. D. Baldwin, M. A. De Lew, James Hampton, R. D. Graham, Fred Reeves, E. Booth, J. L. Taylor, Thos. Terrett, Geo. Neale, Thos. Taylor.

The Sacramentans also brought with them as guests Prof. John Fitzgerald, Major Charles Orr, the noted entertainer, and Capt. L. B. Cummings. Grass Valley was represented by the popular secretary of Victoria Lodge, Richard D. Ghyas.

### CHURCH SERVICE IN OAKLAND.

The Sons of St. George of Oakland and Alameda observed the anniversary by attending special services at the First Methodist Church, Oakland, on Sunday evening, April 27th. Members of the other British societies participated, making the concourse a notable one. The church was beautifully decorated with British and American colors, and with flowers, and special music was rendered. Rev. Dr. Dille, the pastor, took for his theme, "The Mission of the Anglo-Saxon," and in a powerful oration entered a plea for Anglo-Saxon unity in all things making for righteousness.

"The Saxon is the only race that has shown a genius for self-government," said the speaker. "In some respects our form of government differs from that in the old land, but each government is of and for the people. Freedom as we know it has never been won by people not of Anglo-Saxon blood. The freedoms of the republics of Spanish America and of France are for the most part military despotisms. Po-

litical antagonism can never keep America and England apart. We are proud of everything that belongs to the old land and the old race. A common history, common literature, common language, common religion grapples us together as with hooks of steel. Blood is thicker than water."

The members of the Sons of St. George, accompanied by members of the St. Andrew's Society and Clan Maedonald, marched to the church in a body under the direction of Brother A. J. Willson. A handsome souvenir programme in colors, designed by J. A. Barlow, was presented to each person present.

### "With the Royal Tour."

We owe an apology to Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. (New York) for the delay which has taken place in noticing Mr. E. F. Knight's book, "With the Royal Tour." The cause has certainly not been any doubt as to the estimate which we ought to make of its value to BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN readers, for there is not a page from cover to cover that does not deserve careful reading. This tour, planned by Queen Victoria and carried out with exact faithfulness by the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, is a fascinating account of a world-round journey over five continents. Twelve thousand miles of land, exclusive of the Indian Empire, were traversed under the protection of the British flag.

To us of British birth in California, and especially in San Francisco, who have for years been treated *ad nauseum* with ignorant local editorial comment of the anxiety of British dominions beyond the seas to loose themselves from the British Crown, it is delightful to learn that "the colonists are undoubtedly more imperialist than ourselves," and that "their loyalty burns steadily." Indeed, the one fact that appealed to every member of the party was admirably voiced by the Prince of Wales when speaking at the London Mansion House dinner given in honor of his return from this tour. The Prince said: "If I were asked to specify any particular impression derived from our journey, I should unhesitatingly place before all others that of loyalty to the Crown and of attachment to the old country. It was, indeed, touching to hear the invariable reference to *home*, even from the lips of those who never had been or were ever likely to be in these islands."

To the trained journalists' keen understanding of what the public like to know, Mr. Knight adds the author's polished diction—this being his fourth book. The result is a charming yet instructive volume. To the stately ceremonials necessarily attendant on an heir apparent visiting his future dominions is added, in this case, the fact that these dominions lie in every zone. From the Durbar held in the old audience hall of the ancient Kings of Kandy, to the great Maori ceremony at Rotarua, from the "chopping-match" at Hobart, Tasmania, to the "timber-slides" at Ottawa, from the great "pow-wow" of the Red Men at Calgary to the glorious cheering of the crews of five hundred fishing schooners who left their trawling on the Doggerbank to greet their future sovereigns in the harbor of St. John, Newfoundland, not only is the narrative weirdly picturesque, but through it all shines out the appreciation of Great Britain's beneficent rule.

During the last two years we have been hearing a good deal from our local lurid press of the "Chivalrous Boer" and the unspeakable iniquity of any attempt on the part of Britain to employ the Maori "savage" against him. On page 203 Mr. Knight gives an account of the stubborn fight which took place between Maori and Briton before they shook hands and agreed to be friends. "They (the Maori) so dearly loved a fair fight that, on one occasion at least, when our men ran short of ammunition, in a stubbornly fought action, and ceased firing, the Maori chieftain sent them a quantity of cartridges under a flag of truce to enable them to continue the battle; and another chief, on being asked why he had not cut off the supplies of one of our columns, as he could easily have done, laughed at the foolish man who put the question. 'How could the British go on fighting us if we prevent them from getting food?' That is one picture. Now look at this one:

"KLEKSDORP (Western Transvaal). Thursday, March 27.—During the recent operations

against General De la Ray a large body of men was observed passing along our front, and was greeted with a volley, whereupon an officer in British uniform complete in every detail, with K. F. S. on the shoulder-straps, rode up and reported that it was a British column passing along to take up its allotted place in the line.

"The force was accordingly allowed to proceed on its way. The K. F. S. officer, however, was a Boer and the column a Boer commando."

—*Reuter's Special.*

Unfortunately, want of space forbids entering more fully into a description of this interesting book. Good, solid, painstaking work presented with excellent judgment meets one everywhere. Future defense of the Federated Commonwealth, concentration of population in large cities, the "White Man's Australia," an Imperial Zollverein, etc., are handled in a masterly manner. It is a work indispensable to students of the Empire, and may be read with profit and certainly with pride by every person claiming British birth. With no other interest or motive than to see a meritorious and valuable work meet with success, we heartily commend "With the Royal Tour" to our readers.

E. E.

Professor Vamberg, in a recent letter to a friend in England, wrote thus upon the war: "We in Hungary \* \* despite all slander and calumny, which is now the fashion to heap upon England, still look upon the British Isles as upon the only unadulterated fountain of light and liberty. The croaking of jealous and hungry ravens does not affect our ears, and we all trust that England will issue victorious out of her present trial."

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IT'S FUNNY how so many men act. They toil, and labor and struggle,

AND NEVER for a moment think of rest or recreation, or pleasure.

AND HOW FOOLISH for those residing in this vicinity, when right at their door lies the play ground, quickly and cheaply reached.

IF YOU WILL NOT occasionally give up the daily grind,

DO NOT make your wife and children continually walk the tread mill,

AT LEAST give them a chance for a little change of air that will bring some color to their cheeks.

PERHAPS then you will find time to visit them over Sunday,

AND FORGET yourself as children poke grass down your neck, and in your nose, and eyes, and ears,

GET OUT once in a while and romp,

BREAK AWAY and give your family a chance to get acquainted with you,

AND CALL or write for

### "VACATION, 1902,"

A little book issued by the California Northwestern Railway Company (The Picturesque Route of California), giving Camping Locations, Hotels, Mineral Spring Resorts, and a long list of Country Homes where board for the Summer can be secured at from \$6.00 to \$8.00 per week.

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## BRITISH CONSUL-GENERAL BENNETT SPEAKS ON THE WAR AND ESTIMATES RHODES.

THE principal feature of the May meeting of the British and American Union was an address by Mr. Courtney W. Bennett, His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General at this port, on the late Cecil Rhodes and the events which led up to the war in South Africa. It was a dispassionate statement of historical facts which clearly showed that not only had the Boers invited British resentment by their violation of official treaties and avowed policies, but that they had long been conspiring to drive the British flag from South Africa. "It has been alleged that the war was forced on by the British. A statesman who desires war generally prepares for war. This is what the Transvaal did, and Great Britain did not. Six thousand men was all we then had in South Africa, against whom were pitted at least fifty thousand mounted infantry and a most excellent artillery, well armed and drilled, in addition to a number of the heaviest guns ever seen on a battlefield. This fact alone should prove to all who are not willingly blind how far from the thoughts and wishes of the British Government it has always been that the question at issue should be decided by force."

The speaker paid a warm tribute to the great empire builder, Rhodes, saying that to him it is largely due that South Africa has remained under the British flag. "Rhodes' justice to the natives was one of the most pleasing traits in his character. He was absolutely loved and revered by the Matabele. And when you find a man loved by uncivilized tribes there is not very much wrong about that man."

The speaker was frequently interrupted by applause.

President William Greer Harrison was in the chair, and in the course of his remarks announced that it was the intention of the Union to hold a jubilation meeting when peace shall have been declared, and to invite the entire British colony to participate in the rejoicing. "Not in any spirit of exultation at the fall of a foe," said the president, "but in Christian gladness that a distressful conflict is ended." He suggested that advantage be taken of the occasion to extend practical aid to the chief sufferers by the war.

The reputation which the Union enjoys for the excellence of its musical attractions was on this occasion most ably sustained by Mr. Alfred Wilkie, Miss Kittie McShane, Prof. Howe and Miss Ada Newbegin. At the close of the meeting First Vice-President Dr. F. W. D'Evelyn introduced those present, severally, to the new Consul-General, which proved one of the happiest features of the gathering. Mr. Bennett has already manifested a deep interest in the affairs of the local British colony, and is bound to become quite popular.

Mr. Newbegin, chairman of the entertainment committee, requests us to announce that the series of "National Nights" will be inaugurated next month, when Dr. F. W. Clamphett will speak of "Ireland." Irish ballads, specially procured by President Harrison for the occasion, will be rendered by professional talent.

The Women's Auxiliary now meet every Monday afternoon at headquarters, 927 Market street. Visitors are invited. The Auxiliary is growing rapidly, fifteen new members having been enrolled during the past month. The ladies are taking the initiative in arranging for a suitable celebration of the Coronation in June.

### Banquet on "Empire Day."

TO CELEBRATE Empire Day a dinner will be given at the Merchants' Club, 222 Sansome street, San Francisco, on Saturday, May 24th, at 7 p. m., under the auspices of the British Benevolent Society. The British Consul-General will preside, and Mr. William Greer Harrison has been asked to officiate as toastmaster. The gathering promises to be large, as British residents will doubtless take advantage of this opportunity to meet our new Consul-General. Tickets for the dinner (price, \$2.50, including wine) can be obtained from the committee, as follows: Courtney W. Bennett, British Consulate, 506 Battery street; F. D. Brandon, 927 Market street; S. P. Holden, 47 Merchants' Exchange Building; I. P. Nieto, Rotunda 30, Mills Build-

ing; C. B. Sedgwick, BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN, 927 Market street.

The British Benevolent Society held its annual meeting on the 6th inst., when officers for the ensuing year were elected, as follows: President, Courtney W. Bennett; First Vice-President, F. D. Brandon; Second Vice-President, J. N. Odell; Treasurer, F. Chambers; Directors—James H. Wallace, S. P. Holden, C. B. Sedgwick, J. N. Odell, F. D. Brandon.

The reports showed an expenditure of \$2,069.90 in relief for the year. The number of applicants for assistance or advice was 2,513; in 1,502 cases aid was given. Employment was found for 48 persons, 51 were assisted to reach home, and 61 were sent to the physicians of the society. The society has now been in existence 37 years, during which time it has expended in relief \$85,783.

### The Auld Fouk at Hame.

Yon wee thackit hoosie ayont the blue sea,  
The hame o' my childhood sae dear unto me  
The ivy is clinging far up the stane wa'  
To shelter a' there frae the cauld an' the snaw  
Wi' only twa roomies a but an' a ben  
Yet oot o' that hoosie hae come brave an' guid men

Some wandered afar an' made famous their name,  
But they ne'er wad forget the auld fouk at hame.

When Bairnies sae sma, we wad creep 'lang the floor,

To welcome oor dad when he cam' to the door.  
And when we eud toddle—wi' daffin' an' din,  
We played hide and seek an' awa' we wad rin,  
When tired an' aweary we kent whar' to rest,  
An' doon we wad cuddle on mither's dear breast,

Or faither wad gie us a ride on his knee,  
And tell us o' fairies wha danced on the lea.

We trudged to the schule laddies' gliket an' wild,

The maister believed—spare the rod spoil the child.

Though seldom won we his kind words o' applause,

We kent weel the length an' the strength o' his tawse.

What pliskies we played in the miller's big dam

Hoo often near dooned as across it we swam.  
We harried birds' nests an' we robbed apple trees,

An' smokin' oot bikes we were chased by the bees.

When hungry as tykes we sat meek at the grace  
But keeked at the brose wi' a keen anxious face.  
Then faither wad gather us round his big chair,  
An' read frae the Bible, syne kneel doon in prayer.

An' when we went forth to sail far ower the sea,

Oor mither aft kissed us wi' tears in her e'e,  
An' faither he blessed us and prayeu lad be true,

Whar' ever you gang may God gang ay wi' you.

#### REFRAIN

The auld fouk at hame,  
O' the auld fouk at hame,  
We lo'e them sae dearly,  
The auld fouk at hame.

—JAMES SMITH.

This song is being set to music by George St. John Bremner and will soon be published.

### King Edward the Elder.

The Mayor of Kingston, England, has announced his intention of organizing festivities in celebration of the thousandth anniversary of the Coronation, on Whit Sunday, 902, of one of the Saxon Kings, King Edward the Elder, the son of Alfred the Great.

Almost exactly a thousand years will separate the Coronation of King Edward the Elder and that of his present Majesty, King Edward VII., the latter being the fiftieth of a series of coronations during the thousand years.

King Edward VII. is taking a keen interest in the celebration, and has already written to the Mayor with regard to it, while the Duke of Cambridge and other prominent personages have intimated their intention to be present at the festivities.

### American-British Rifles.

THE A.-B. R. gave a "smoker" on April 24th, in aid of the proposed Armory, the gathering being both large and enthusiastic. The British Consul-General was the guest of honor, and responding to an address of welcome by Major D'Evelyn, expressed his delight to find so eminently desirable an institution as the A.-B. R. established in this city.

The programme was varied and interesting throughout, the pieces being: Sword dance, Adam Ross; buck and wing dance, Fred McRay; ventriloquism, Serg.-Major Reid; sword and bayonet contest, Serg.-Major Reid v. Serg. Fisher. Songs were then rendered by Private Street, Dr. Crawford, Mr. Walker, Mr. Halket, Lieut. Sykes and Private Calder. The Mission band played selections during the evening. The programme closed with stereopticon views of war scenes and incidents in South Africa, Major D'Evelyn interpreting each picture as presented.

British and American colors made handsome decorations on the walls. The entertainment was in charge of Capt. Colin Peacock, who as usual, made an ideal chairman.

### British Locomotives Superior.

Russian advices state that twenty-four locomotives recently delivered for the Central Russian railways from the Charkoff works have proved utterly useless, only doing 18 miles an hour instead of the contract rate of 50.

The Railway Administration has resolved in future to purchase British engines, as had been done before.

\* \* \*

Major J. H. L'E. Johnstone, the president of the Egyptian and Sudan Railway Board, reporting on the contracts entered into during 1901 states that they amounted in all to £550,000. Of this amount £342,000 was placed in Great Britain. The United States obtained no contracts at all, those previously made here having proved unsatisfactory.

\* \* \*

Increased cost under the heading of locomotives on the Burma railways is set down in the Government appropriation accounts for last year as partly due to "the heavy consumption of fuel by American engines working on the Ghat section of the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway."

\* \* \*

Forty new locomotives have been ordered for Orange River Colony. The head of the locomotive works states that experience has shown that the American engines brought there cannot be compared with English ones.

\* \* \*

Visiting the workshops of one of the principal Swiss railways with the manager, to look at some American engines which had been purchased three years ago, our Geneva correspondent asked how they worked in a mountainous country.

"They look powerful enough standing there," was the reply, "but they are the bane of our existence. They are continually breaking down, and half the time they are in the yards."

Their weakness, it appears, laid in the small and intricate parts, which were generally put out of order after a year's work, and had to be replaced.

The experiment with American engines in Switzerland has been a great failure, and no more are to be employed.—*Daily Mail*.

Among the Boer prisoners at Bermuda is one whose hair now reaches his shoulders. At the beginning of the war he vowed he would not have his locks cut until the Dutch had conquered in South Africa. On learning this, one of the native mechanics employed at the prisoners' camp remarked: "Then I fear his hair will reach his heels."

### MAGNIFICENT PICTURE

—OF—

### King Edward and Queen Alexandra

In colors, wreath in gold, surmounted by British flags and Coat of Arms. Size 21x30 inches. Suitable for framing. Price 50 cents, by mail 60 cents. Ready for delivery June 10. Order now. See sample at office of BRITISH CALIFORNIAN, 927 Market Street.

A superb picture of the Coronation Ceremony, in colors, same style and price. Ready end of June.



For the accommodation of city subscribers who find it inconvenient to call at our office during business hours, Mrs. G. F. Atkinson, 427 Kearny street, will receive renewal payments.

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### The Egypt of To-Day.

We are in receipt of a very interesting letter from Joseph Lancaster, a well-known Son of St. George, of Oakland, dated at Cairo, March 5. Mr. Lancaster is making a tour of the world. He finds that British rule is a manifest blessing to Egypt. To quote: "At last in Egypt! The battlefield of antagonistic races, the cradle of ancient civilization; the land of mystery; but for hundreds of years ground under the heel of a foreign conqueror; its people robbed by its officials from the highest to the lowest until their exactions became so severe that the richest soil under the sun became valueless and tenantless. What a change to-day! Its bonds are above par; its treasury holds a large surplus, and its farming lands sell at \$125 an acre up, rivaling the boom prices of California. The British gins at Alexandria did more than raze the forts, they broke the shackles of the people. Their roar was the proclamation of freedom, of a nation's resurrection. Egypt is once more prosperous, and her people happy. Ancient kings and conquerors built temples and monuments for their own glorification; the British monument is the betterment of the people. The wonderful dam at Assouan, the net work of irrigation canals, the railways, schools and hospitals, tell the simple but glorious story of the British occupation."

In a subsequent letter, Mr. Lancaster recounts some of his personal experiences. Of his endeavor to conquer a pyramid, he says: "My great ambition was to ascend and view Egypt from its lofty summit, but as I stood at its base and gazed aloft at its giddy height and the difficulty of the ascent, my ambition faded. Everything about me was hot enough, in all conscience, but somehow I got cold feet, and compromised with a visit to the chambers. But never did I feel more ashamed of myself than when two brave souls, zealous of the fair fame of Chicago, vowed with a characteristic breeziness, very welcome on this sultry day, that they would inscribe the word 'Chicago' on its topmost stone. We all started. The dark, ill-smelling chambers were more than a match for my Oakland constitution, and I was soon back again. Imagine my surprise to find the Chicago heroes back before me. They had wonderful adventures to relate; one said a strange chill had taken hold of and shaken him nearly to bits; the other declared the pyramid was tumbling over. The kindly Arab guides had lowered them to safety."

"Cairo is a city of about twice the size of San Francisco, and is a better place to make money in. Were I a California barber I would emigrate hither. A shave and whiskers trimmed cost me 30 cents. Living is also very dear—and you leave a meal wondering if you have had anything to eat. Steak (small as a China-woman's foot) 16 piastres; chop, 8; beer, 10; cheese, 4; service, 2; total, 40 piastres—just two dollars. The thought occurred to me that the Southern Californian hotel keepers must have graduated from Egypt."

"The native police are splendid men, well disciplined, honest and dignified. At first I marveled. Then the secret came out. From the Egyptian army, every year, a certain number who have served five years are transferred to the police force. Five years under the moulding power of the British officer results in this fine specimen of physical and moral manhood!"

### Historical Events in April.

- 10th. Queen Victoria's last visit to London. (1900).
- 17th. Relief of Mafeking (1900).
- 21st. Manchester Ship Canal opened (1894).
- 24th. Queen Victoria born, 1819.

### Dr. Doyle's Pamphlet.

Copies of Dr. Conan Doyle's noted pamphlet on the Boer war may be obtained at the office of the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN, 927 Market street, at cost price, 10 cents. By mail, 15 cents.

### Situation Wanted.

Employment wanted by an Englishman of 60 years, as janitor, caretaker, or place of trust. Married. A permanency desired. Address H. T., 1692 San Bruno avenue, San Francisco.

## 15th Annual Picnic SONS OF ST. GEORGE

Of San Francisco, Oakland, Alameda and  
San Jose

## GLENWOOD

Santa Cruz Mountains

Friday \*\*\* May 30, 1902.

A most interesting program of English Games and sports (for which valuable prizes are offered for competition) will be among the attractions. Races for ladies, gentlemen and children, also for Past Presidents, fat men and lean men. There will be three-leg races and sack races for old and young, also grand Tug-of-War between Lodges. Dancing in the big pavilion all day.

### Timmins' Band

TICKETS (Round Trip) ONE DOLLAR. Children 50 Cents.  
Trains leave S. F. (Ferries) 7:45 and 8:45 A. M.

J. J. ROBERTS, Secty.

R. J. AIREY, Chairman.

Friday, May 30, 1902

## Caledonian Club

36th Grand Annual

Gathering  
and  
Games

SHELL MOUND PARK

BERKELEY



A most interesting program, including all ancient Scottish feats of strength and skill, and exciting new events. Noted athletes from all parts of the State. Coin to the amount of several thousand dollars, and other valuable prizes will be distributed to the successful competitors on the grounds. Music and dancing in two large pavilions. A Caledonian welcome to all.

Be sure and buy your round-trip Ferry Ticket  
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ADMISSION TO SHELL MOUND PARK

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**Holiday Outings for May 30.**

THE Games Committee of the Caledonian Club have practically completed their arrangements for the grand gathering at Shell Mound Park on Friday, the 30th inst., and are confident that they will have the biggest turn-out and the most attractive programme of events in many years.

As the amount of prize money has been more than doubled, athletes in the East have signified their intention of being present, and pipers from all parts of the continent will compete for the \$200 gold medal to be awarded to the best player of marches, strathspeys and reels.

The club has by special vote set aside \$500 for the entertainment of the guests at the annual games. This is nearly double the usual amount and all may anticipate a genuine Highland welcome. The refreshment tent will be in charge of First Chieftain J. A. McLeod and a corps of able assistants.

**PICNIC TO SANTA CRUZ MOUNTAINS.**

The Sons of St. George of San Francisco, Oakland, Alameda and San Jose will participate in a joint picnic to Glenwood on Friday, the 30th inst. Arrangements have been made to accommodate a large number of people, and the committee promise that there will be no crowding and that the best of order will be maintained. Round trip tickets are \$1.00; children, 50 cents. A fine programme of games will be open to contestants and valuable prizes awarded. Trains leave San Francisco (narrow-gauge ferry) at 7:45 and 8:45 a. m.; Oakland (Fourteenth and Franklin), 8 a. m.

**British Californian Picnic.**

The British Californian Society of Santa Clara County purpose holding on May 24, 1902, a grand basket picnic at Alum Rock Park, near San Jose, to which all British-born persons and their friends are cordially invited. Round trip tickets at reduced rates; hourly street car service between San Jose and Alum Rock Park. Interested parties may obtain further information by addressing the secretary of the Society, W. W. Fraser, 217 S. 2nd street, San Jose.

**Interesting Burns Relics.**

Burns Night was celebrated by the Cape-town Caledonian Society with a concert, during which the Hon. T. L. Graham addressed the gathering, and said his great grandfather had been one of Burns' contemporaries who recognized his genius at a time when it was not generally admitted, and he himself had in his possession the original manuscript in Burns' writing of "Tam o' Shanter," as well as many letters written by Burns, in one of which the poet wrote, "I have lived a poor devil, and I shall die a poor devil, but sometimes I think my fame will outlive my property."

**Tender Hearted Boers.**

Four of a dozen native scouts were butchered in cold blood within five miles of Heilbron. Three of the bodies have been recovered and buried. They made no resistance. One man was killed whilst lying face downward upon the ground begging for his life. Two of their heads were battered out of human shape; the third was ripped open the whole length of his body with a Boer's knife. And all the remains were left stark naked upon the veldt.

**AMERICAN-BRITISH RIFLES.**

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Major J. B. Maenamara, late Canadian Garrison Artillery.

Major G. A. Wright, late Fourth V. B. East Surrey Regiment, Kennington, S. E.

Capt. Colin E. Peacock, late 13th Regiment, Brooklyn, and Astor Battery, U. S. Army.

Subscriptions—for full membership and privileges 50 cents a month. Honorary members, 50 cents a month.

Recruits wanted for new companies now forming.

Note—Members desiring promotion can only obtain the same by personal application to drill and duty.

Application blanks for membership (Form A) may be obtained from the senior officer at Headquarters or by letter addressed to the Adjutant, A. B. R., room 111, Phelan building.

**MAY ORDERS.**

May 13—Band practice at Armory; assemble at 8 p. m.

May 15—Drill of Companies A and B; assemble at 8:15 p. m.

May 20—Band practice; assemble at Armory at 8 p. m. All members of the band are requested to report, as some special selections will be played.

May 22—Officers on staff duty will report at the orderly room at 4 p. m. Also drill of the corps at 8:15 p. m.

May 27—Band practice; assemble at 8 p. m.

May 29—Drill by the entire command; all members will assemble promptly at 8:15 p. m.

By order of the Headquarters Staff.

COLIN E. PEACOCK, Acting Adj.

**NOT THE PETER YORKE KIND.**

The Irishmen in Jamaica at a banquet on St. Patrick's Day, sent the following cable to King Edward:

"Irishmen, celebrating the seventeenth, loyally greet their King."

They received the following reply:

"The King thanks the Irishmen of Jamaica for their loyal greeting, and is sure that the whole Irish nation really joins in this greeting."

Mr. G. R. Mackenzie, of Glasgow, proprietor of the Clan Mackenzie 7-year-old Scotch Whisky, passed through this city last week, returning from a trip to India, Philippines, China and Japan. He was much taken with San Francisco and thinks it has a great future.

Clan Mackenzie was the leading whiskey at the recent Glasgow exhibition. It is supplied to the 130 steamers comprising the fleet of the British India Navigation Company.

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References—I J. Truman, Esq., Pres. Columbian Banking Co.; San Francisco and San Mateo Elec. Ry. Co.; I. S. Van Winkle & Co.; Jas. L. King, Esq., Notary Public; Geo. T. Hawley, Esq., Hawley Bros. Hardware Co., San Francisco.

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### What Subscribers Say of Us.

The following excerpts are from letters received by the *BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN* during the past month. They came in the ordinary course of business, without solicitation, and the originals are on file at our office.

"I am more than pleased with the paper."—G. R., San Luis Obispo, Cal.

"It is the most satisfactory paper I have found."—H. E., Olinda, Cal.

"It is one of the best papers published in this State."—J. S., Sutter Creek, Cal.

"We enjoy your paper very much and renew our subscription with pleasure."—A. M., San Jose, Cal.

"Those whom I have met with here who take the paper think it is without a peer."—H. T., Grass Valley, Cal.

"It is a very valuable paper, and should be studied by all British residents."—A. C., San Luis Obispo, Cal.

"As I am a cordial admirer of your paper, I would very much dislike missing a number."—S. H., Seattle, Wash.

"I cannot do without your paper. I have no periodical coming to my table, I enjoy more."—H. J. W., Petaluma, Cal.

"THE *BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN* is much appreciated here. I and my friends like its genuine tone."—H. O. O., Nelson, New Zealand.

"It is an excellent publication. \* \* \* Delightful reading to everyone of us each month. May you go on and prosper."—G. D., Los Angeles, Cal.

"I never read any paper with more interest than I do the *BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN*. It is sound argument all through and no venom."—W. G. C., Menlo Park, Cal.

"I shall always be glad to get for your valuable paper a new subscriber, for at this time we greatly need such a publication."—J. S. H., Santa Ana, Cal.

"Having heard of the merits of your paper, I feel that I cannot do better than subscribe for it, and enclose stamps to cover the cost."—H. S., Zion City, Illinois.

"I have become so accustomed to looking forward to the paper's arrival that I could not do without it. And all your subscribers here like it, too."—D. A., Volcano, Cal.

"I have seen your paper quoted in the Hawaiian press and judge it will suit me. Please enter my name on your books and send bill."—E. H., Honolulu, H. T.

"It has all of the sound sense and reasoning of British journals, and the brightness of American papers—a delightful combination."—S. J. T., Los Angeles, Cal.

"Enclosed please find draft for renewal. The B.-C. is all right; fearless, clear-cut and non-abusive, and a match for the whole tribe of Anglophobe sheets."—E. R., Sutter Creek, Cal.

"In renewing my subscription, I wish to say that I enjoy your paper very much, and appreciate what it has done for the British residents of the Pacific Coast."—W. M. W., Seattle, Wash.

"Enclosed please find \$3 for 3 copies for another year. Your paper is a great treat when it comes, after reading the American yellow sheets for a whole month."—A. H., Cartersville, Missouri.

"It is a pleasure to get our side of the question, at least once a month, after a perusal of the garbled and unveracious news (?) that we get in the local domestic papers."—W. S. E., Alma, Cal.

"All Britishers ought to read it, for before they can answer to the taunts of their unfriendly fellow-citizens they must be in possession of facts—facts of the right kind."—C. R., Bakersfield, Cal.

"I am well pleased with the tone and conduct of your paper, and renew my subscription gladly. Although a Californian of 52 years, and a loyal citizen of our Republic, I have still a warm spot in my heart of hearts for my native land and all that pertains to it."—J. B., Kern, Cal.

"A chance copy of the *BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN* came before my notice and I need hardly say that as a Britisher it was most welcome, especially in view of the current misrepresentations—and worse. I want the paper sent regularly and enclose money order for \$1."—L. H., Makaweli, Kauai, H. T.

"I renew my subscription with pleasure and hope that the best of success may attend so well written and deserving a paper. It serves as an antidote to my indignant feelings after a perusal of the San Francisco and local papers containing so many calumnies about the British."—Mrs. M. B., Mountain View, Cal.

"It is good news indeed to learn that the *BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN* is so firmly established, and that we shall always have an organ to champion our interests. Your paper has greater influence than probably you are aware of, and the British people here are fortunate in being so ably represented."—N. K., San Jose, Cal.

"It is the opinion of all in our fair city who read your journal that it is doing a grand and noble work in putting Britishers in the way of realizing their own greatness, and in correcting those gross misrepresentations contained in the press of the United States. It is with pleasure, therefore, that I send you five new patrons."—S. H., Victoria, B. C.

"Accustomed to the truth and purity of Australian journalism, but now confronted daily with so much that is distorted and corrupt in the newspapers of this country, it is refreshing to come across an honest and straightforward paper like the *BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN*, and it affords me great pleasure to become a subscriber thereto."—A. H. (an ex-editor from New Zealand.)

"Until recently I was not aware that such a well gotten up and altogether excellent publication as the *BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN* was to be had in California. I accidentally became possessed of your issue for February, 1902, at the house of an acquaintance, and am so well pleased with its contents that I beg you will enter my name as a subscriber."—W. G. G., Makaweli, Kauai, H. T.

### An Appreciation.

BAKERSFIELD, CAL., April 23, 1902.

EDITOR *BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN*—Dear Sir: Allow me to congratulate you on attaining the sixth year in the life of your paper.

I have only been a subscriber two years, but during that time have appreciated every number received. Your firmness in standing up for British rights and the feelings of British subjects deserves not only the thanks but the support of the whole British-born community.

I may say that I once saw one of the first numbers of the *BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN*, which came out at a time when another periodical, the *Anglo-Californian*, was started in the interest of a colony scheme in San Bernardino county. Having had all I wanted with land colonization schemes in this country, I did not read your paper carefully, putting it aside as one published to take money off the unwary Britisher. After subscribing to it, your paper was a revelation to me.

Those to whom I send it at home give it unqualified praise for its news and for its single-mindedness in never once advertising or encouraging in any way any schemes got up for exploiting British subjects who may wish to settle in this country. Whilst insisting on fair play, your paper has never had in it, so far as I have been capable of judging, one single paragraph calculated to keep back those who think of settling in California.

Wishing you still further success and every appreciation in the future,

Yours very truly,

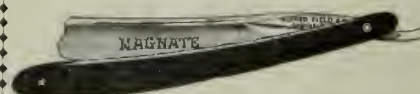
D. C. C. G.

### A Generous Supporter.

"I am an Englishman, resident of Pennsylvania, retired, and am at the present time touring the Continent. Only yesterday I heard of your paper and secured a copy. To tell you the extent of the pleasure it has given me to know that such a paper is published in the United States is more than I could do. I have lived 41 years in this country and know something of the conditions. \* \* \* I believe that patriotism should not consist of talk only, with those who have means, and I herewith send you \$10. When I reach home I shall forward to you the names of ten of my English and Scotch friends to whom I will present a year's subscription to the *BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN*. With admiration, and wishing you every success."—A. T., Sacramento, Cal.

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### Scottish Thistle Club

.....Of San Francisco, Cal. ....

### 21st Grand Annual

### Gathering and Games

SHELL MOUND PARK  
BERKELEY

July 4th, 1902



A gala day of Scottish and other sports. Open to all comers. Phenomenal exhibitions of strength by leading athletes of the world. Special events for the members of the *Pacific Athletic Association*. Exciting Bicycle and Foot races for men. Introduction of new features. Great Irish Jig and Reel and Cake Walk Contests. Amusing Obstruction, Three-legged, Barrel and Sack Races. Beautiful and Picturesque Highland Dancing by expert men and children. \$3,000 in cash prizes besides handsome and costly medals for amateur events. Dancing in both pavilions throughout the entire day and night. Music by first-class band and Corps of Pipes. Admission to the Park, Adults (day) 50c, (night) 25c. Children (day) 25c, (night) 10c. Magnificent display of fireworks at 8 p. m.

Buy Ferry Tickets for Shell Mound.

GEO. FULLERTON  
Recorder

J. H. McINNIS  
Royal Chief



## The British Fraternal Societies.

### Sons of St. George.

ON April 5th Burnaby Lodge was agreeably surprised by the appearance of Bro. Her-year or so. He was given a hearty welcome by the brothers present, and responded in a neat little speech. He found England a land he could still be proud of, notwithstanding the opinions held by the American press in general. "The 'Roast Beef of Old England,'" he said, "still holds its place as the finest in the world."

On April 12th Capt. E. W. Kelly and Mr. R. H. Kelly were initiated into the lodge. Several applications for membership are now on file.

Although burdened with large expenses during the past month, the Trustees have had the pleasure of depositing a neat sum in the bank.

The Picnic Committee appeals to every brother to assist in making our 15th annual picnic the success it deserves. We trust the members will purchase their tickets from the Secretary or Committee, so as to credit Burnaby lodge with the same. P. C. W.

### PICKWICK LODGE.

After the completion of regular business, including the initiation of a number of new members, the lodge opened its doors to visiting friends and gave them a good time. A most entertaining program, all the more creditable because it was quite impromptu, was presented by Brothers Brown, Hewitt, Potter, Whyte, Williamson, Caries, Sykes and Luby. Bro. Hutton of Burnaby Lodge, in the unavoidable absence of Organist Gerrans, kindly presided at the piano. Refreshments were served in the supper room.

Pickwick is making a strong effort this year as in the past in the interest of the joint picnic to be held at Glenwood on the 30th inst., and hopes to maintain its lead in the ticket-selling contest. W. R. W.

### ALBION LODGE OAKLAND.

The minstrel show and dance given by the Lodge on the 7th inst. at K. of P. Hall was well attended and was an artistic triumph. The local hits were particularly clever and created much merriment. The entertainment was in aid of the benevolent fund and a goodly sum was realized. The troupe is a clever one, one of the best amateur affairs of the kind in the West, in fact, and is composed of the following well-known members of the Order; Musical director, Prof. J. Pollitt; interlocutor, A. J. Willson; end men, Dave Mereer, A. Dingel, T. Fake, R. E. Ewart; company, T. Booth, C. L. Trow, C. Simpson, W. J. Oakes, W. Fish, J. Petty, E. T. Joste, A. Orton, J. Moore, M. Reeves, Capt. H. Taylor, H. Williamson, Fred Taylor. Features in the program were vocal solos of various kinds by Messrs. D. Mereer, J. Petty, R. E. Ewart, H. Williamson, F. Taylor, A. Dingle, W. J. Oakes, T. Booth. C. Simpson was excellent in monologues, and M. Reeves did some clever dancing. Miss Margaret L. Oakes presided at the piano. Brother J. W. Carlin received the guests, and Mr. and Mrs. Hobson had charge of the cloak room.

### JUBILEE LODGE, SACRAMENTO.

The Sons of St. George at the Capital City continue to make progress, the membership steadily increasing and the lodge funds growing apace. On April 11th an entertainment was given at Pythian Castle, the attendance being so large that many could not be seated. Jubilee has a reputation for the excellence of its socials, and the programme on this occasion more than sustained that reputation. The good showing made by Jubilee at the recent banquet at San Francisco has considerably added to the lodge's prestige.

### MILTON LODGE, VICTORIA, B. C.

Milton Lodge, 311, I am happy to state, is progressing nicely. As a result of the Grand President's recent visit to us, we have started two degree teams (Old versus Young members) who will be required to go through the ceremonies without the ritual. We are also taking steps to form a juvenile branch to our lodge (as suggested by the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN some time ago) and I think it is a good move. The idea meets with favor. I would like to mention that we have in our lodge two mem-

bers who volunteered when Canada sent her first contingent to South Africa. They were both present at the surrender of Cronje; in fact, right on top of him. Victoria lost four of her gallant sons on that day, but Brothers Court and Smithurst came back alive after fighting their way to Pretoria. Many are the interesting stories they relate, and needless to say Milton Lodge is proud of her valiant sons. SYDNEY HEALD.

### Daughters of St. George.

BRITANNIA Lodge attained its thirteenth year on the 6th inst., and celebrated the event with true birthday rejoicing. There was a plentitude of good things edible and a flow of sentiment to satisfy the higher instinct. Members of Empress Victoria Lodge and several ladies from the British and American Union were among the honored guests. The program was as follows: Tenor solo, Mr. Walker; recitation, Miss E. Cotton; soprano solo, Mrs. Clack; tenor solo, Thomas Nowlan; soprano solo, Miss F. J. Beauford. Dancing followed.

The hall was prettily decorated for the occasion, and great credit is due the following committee of past-presidents for the excellent way in which the anniversary was observed: Mesdames G. C. Muhler, P. F. Whittam, R. Meadows, J. G. Davis, L. D. Staples, G. McMenomey, S. Clack, A. Price, R. Hewitt. E. Goss.

### EMPRESS VICTORIA LODGE.

Empress Victoria Lodge will celebrate its first anniversary with a grand concert and dance in Union Square Hall on Thursday evening the 15th inst. An admission charge of 25 cents is made, the object being to raise funds for the benevolent fund, and it is hoped that the efforts of the committee to give an entertainment well worth the price will be rewarded with the greatest possible success in view of this object. The lodge has had a very satisfactory year, and the officers and members are exchanging congratulations on the successful outcome of their efforts.

The committee is: Mrs. W. Witts, Mrs. Stickney, Mrs. E. J. Williams, Mrs. Helen Williams, Mrs. S. E. Johnson, Mrs. S. Atkinson, Mrs. E. Harries, Mrs. P. A. Williams, Mrs. A. E. Creba, Mrs. R. Fisher, Mrs. R. Cranmer, Mrs. E. Harrison and Mrs. J. Putney.

### St. Andrew's Society.

AGAIN we have to chronicle the death of two more old members of the Society. Wm. McCrindle was an energetic member, some twenty odd years ago, performing many unheralded acts of kindness and generosity among the struggling newcomers from his native Scotland. For the past few years failing health prevented him taking an active part in the work of the Society.

Mr. Joseph Austin, whose death is deplored by a wide section of the community, was one of the early pioneers of the Society. A kindly, genial man, a true Scot, a loyal and public spirited citizen, his loss to San Francisco will be long felt. While serving as Park Commissioner, Golden Gate Park commenced to assume its present appearance mainly through his energetic advocacy.

A most successful open meeting was held Monday, April 28th, presided over by President Jas. Rolph, Jr. A long program of songs, recitations and instrumental pieces was excellently rendered and heartily applauded.

The 39th annual picnic, held at Fairfax on Saturday, May 3rd, was the most successful in many years, the attendance being unusually large and the attractions of a most entertaining nature. The weather was ideal, and the picturesque park never presented a more pleasing appearance. The games and the exhibition dances as usual attracted throngs of interested spectators, while others found amusements in forming little picnic parties under the trees or on the hillside. Not a few danced the day away in the spacious pavilion to the gay strains of Scottish music. One of the most exciting contests was a tug-of-war between married and single men, the former, captained by James S. Webster, carrying off the honors.

Bagpipes and Scottish flags, with a sprinkling here and there of the picturesque plaid, imparted the proper aspect for a gathering of this kind.

### St. Andrew's, Oakland.

Thursday evening, April 3rd, being the regular monthly open meeting of the St. Andrew's Society of Oakland, the Rev. E. E. Baker, D.D., at the invitation of the literary committee, delivered an address on Humor. As might be expected, the occasion was one of laughter and jollity. The reverend gentleman captivated completely his audience, which was a goodly one. At the close of the address a very hearty vote of thanks was tendered the speaker, who in turn expressed himself as feeling complimented on being asked to speak before the St. Andrew's Society. Songs were sung by Messrs. Howden and Forgie, while Professor Jas. Pollitt officiated at the piano. Remarks of a more or less humorous nature were offered by Messrs. Collins, Kydd and Taylor. The singing of "Auld Lang Syne" by the company brought to a close a very enjoyable evening.

JOHN RONALD.

### Scottish Thistle Club.

The San Francisco Scottish Thistle Club held its twenty-first annual supper and ball at Fraternity Hall, 32 O'Farrell street, on Saturday evening, April 19, which was attended by large numbers of members and friends. The "tattie an' herrin'" repast was, of course, the feature of the event, and was heartily enjoyed. A splendid musical and vocal programme was tendered after the banquet, following which dancing was resumed and continued till early morning.

The Games Committee's arrangements for the grand annual gathering at Shell Mound Park on July 4th are practically complete, and a most exciting and enjoyable day is in store for the patrons of this prodigious event. Many new contests will be undertaken this year, and the fireworks will be on a more elaborate scale than in the past.

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Worthy Secretary..... John Larkin

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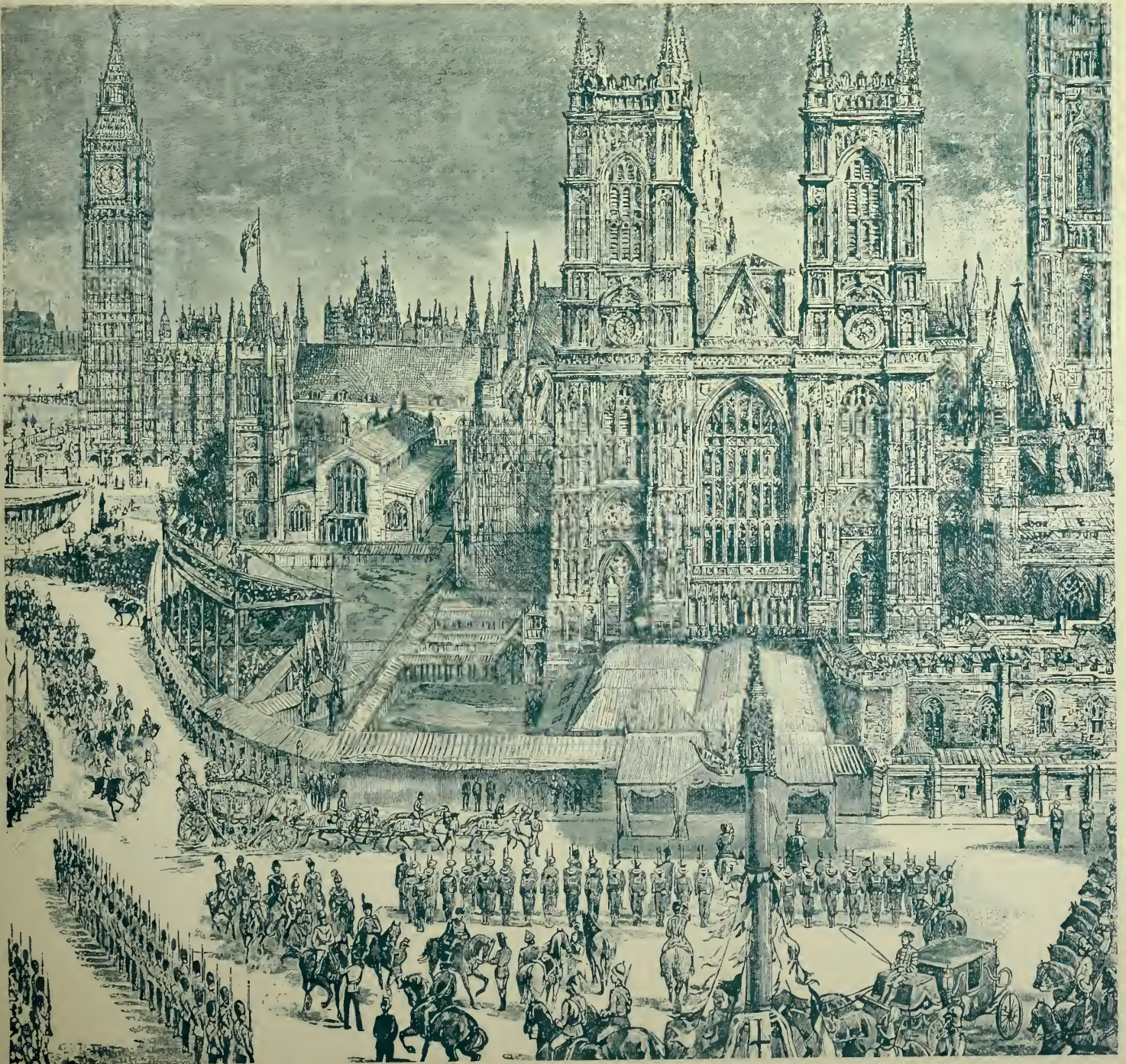
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CHARLES B. SEDGWICK - - - - - Editor

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FAR from being the graveyard of a certain empire, South Africa at this time is as jolly as a circus. Anglophobes will have to guess again.

FATHER YORKE is an uncommonly quiet man these days. He avoids appearance in public, and in his peregrinations takes to the unfrequented by-ways. His friends say he is very sick, and his friends are to be believed this time.

IT does not necessarily follow that because Briton and Boer are at peace the Anglophobe jaw will take a rest. Election time is coming on and Democratic brains are busy at work concocting new "atrocities" to lay at the door of John Bull.

EDWARD VII is crowned under happy auspices. His people are at peace and on friendly terms with all the world, and the Empire is enjoying a prosperity never before equalled. The reign of Edward VII may not be as long or so eventful as was that of Victoria, but when it is terminated it will doubtless be found to have been the most magnificent in British history.

AT a recent gathering of Americans in London Mr. Choate, the American Ambassador, referring to the Coronation and the reason for American interest in the event, said: "It is because we believe that it signalizes the continuance of that English spirit which follows the British flag as it greets the rising sun in its journey around the globe, which makes this coming event a declaration of that policy of a kingdom of law and order, of justice, and liberty, of knowledge, Christianity and civilization which in the main has marked the history of England for the last few centuries. These are objects which we Americans believe to be the true objects of government. We know them to be the objects for which our great republic beyond the sea was founded. We believe that it is for these objects that, on independent lines, each in its own way, these two great nations are working. And so it is that this event, which so signalizes the continuance of this noble policy, is almost as attractive and interesting to the republicans beyond the sea as it is to the subjects of His Majesty."

THE triumph in South Africa enhances Great Britain's prestige more than any other success that has attended her in modern times. Waterloo was a great victory, but one nation only went down in defeat—and Britain had allies. In South Africa she fought the military skill of practically all Europe; we have reliable corroboration of this in eminent German, Russian, French, Italian and Dutch authorities. The whole world, in fact, was combined against her, and fought her, too; simply using the Boer flag for expediency's sake.

Greater still is the moral victory, the vindication of her policy; after all the malevolent calumny heaped upon her. The grand monument of the British deed stands out there on the African veldt, white and unstained and glorious—as beautiful and noble a thing as has ever been seen on a battlefield—the only effect of the work of the mud-slingers being the accusing stains on their own hands. Thus does evil purpose in this instance, as ever, defeat its own ends and make great that which it would destroy.

This should be a proud day for every Briton, and for every one with British blood in his veins. And it should also be a profoundly grateful one. For it records God's answer to those who, in their narrow envy, say Britain's sun is set, and also marks the Divine rebuke to those who, in their trumpery, worldly wisdom, think that He is capable of deserting the more righteous cause in favor of unworthy ambition.

THE Boers may not be the best of men but, unlike the rebel Irish, they at least have the saving grace of not being fools.

With a bad man there is hope of doing something in the direction of his reformation, but a fool is hopeless. The Boers were in the wrong, knew it, fought wickedly in defense of their sin, thinking that perchance victory came to them the success would justify their cause; they lost, and now in defeat humbly abandon their designs and with chastened soul seek the better way. Their subjugation is their salvation. They now know something that they did not know before, and could never have learned in any other way. That something is that a purely selfish purpose never has been and never will be permitted to carry. God did not create the world with the sole view that there should be a Boer republic, any more than His one aim was to establish Irish independence. He had a work to be done on earth, and those best adapted to the task have been and always will be intrusted with it. Had the Boers had anything to offer, superior to what obtained, calculated to better mankind, they would have won. Nothing can hold back betterment.

Under the British flag the Boer will thrive personally and become a power for good to the world. He is unquestionably brave, and the world needs brave men. Purged of his prejudices, conceits and selfishness, the Boer will make an ideal citizen. The thought that he is a British subject may at first be galling to him, but when he comes to realize that the British flag is a world flag, embracing many races, political systems and religious faiths—that in no sense is it the flag of any one people—he will get that new pride which after similar dissatisfaction at the loss of his political independence came to the Scot, to the Welshman, and to the Englishman. As time passes, the Boer will no more regret that there is not a Boer flag, than the Englishman of this day regrets that there is not an English flag, or an English government. The knowledge that he is an important factor in a great scheme by whose agency the dark places of the world are destined to be made light, and benighted humanity lifted upward, will more than reconcile the Boer to the change that has come upon him.

THERE is always a critical moment in great affairs. The question of South Africa remaining British or becoming Dutch was decided when Chamberlain so superbly answered Count Von Buelow. Had the Colonial Secretary shown the slightest leaning to weakness, it would have been mistaken for fear; Germany would have been arrayed with the Boers within a week; Russia and France were ready to follow, and Anglophobes in the United States Government would have compelled this country to follow suit. It does not often happen that the fate of a big country and the interests of a great empire rest upon words of one man, but it has been Britain's good fortune that when such emergencies have arisen the right man has been at the head of affairs. Chamberlain's courageous and audaciously defiant words, at a time when Britain was supposed to be weak and expected to be found suppliant instead of haughtily disdainful, surprised and dumfounded the Continentals. They did not know what to make of it. But they had history to remind them that the dull Briton grows brilliant in extremes, and they feared this reserve genius.

Nevertheless, Chamberlain saved the Empire a much more costly and prolonged struggle by his true representation of the British feeling, and due honor should be accorded him.

THE Boer nations are no more, but the day of Boer greatness and glory has dawned. In the struggles in which the British Empire shall in the future be engaged it is safe to assume that the late enemy will play no unimportant part. Just such allies as the Boers will be found necessary to British predominance in South Africa. The Dutch and German traitors who were really the instigators of the war have yet to be settled with, and there will have to be close watching. That the Boers will be loyal there can be little doubt. The magnanimity of the British in their victory has won the Boer heart—aroused sentiments of gratitude and admiration hitherto unknown to it. The Germans basely deceived the Boers at the beginning of the struggle, and deserted them utterly in the hour of actual conflict. All this will not be forgotten.



TWO years ago we predicted that the Boer war would be ended ahead of the Philippine affair, albeit Uncle Sam had considerably more than a year's start. Have events proven us correct?

PRIEST PETER YORKE said in public not long ago that God told him that what has happened in South Africa would never be permitted to come to pass. Manifestly one of the two parties was practicing falsehood.

NOW is the time for the British Government to show its friendship for the United States in a practical way, and thus remove any suspicion of insincerity which may have become connected with the mother country's professions of sympathy with us. Kitchener is at liberty, and doubtless if given the word, would not hesitate to place his unequalled skill at the command of Uncle Sam in settling the Philippine muddle.

A WRITER in the *Saturday Review* avers that the white inhabitants of Hawaii are agreed that the islands have reaped no good from annexation. Among the many grievances which he enumerates are those of decreased shipping facilities and the refusal to permit cable connection with the Occident. He says:

"In 1899 the Hawaiian shipping returns gave a total of 447 American vessels of 363,168 tons and 114 British vessels of 251,663, besides 48 vessels of different nations totalling some 120,200 tons. Thus there were 363,168 tons of American shipping as compared with 371,863 tons of other nationalities. The ordinance, allowing only American ships and registered Hawaiian ships to trade between San Francisco and America in general and the Hawaiian Territory, thus deprives the islands of the use of 371,863 tons of shipping annually. Though the ordinance will doubtless in the end attain its object, it must be confessed that it is very hard on the inhabitants of the islands in the meantime. Competition is practically done away with and two out of three shipping companies between America and the East cannot bring cargo or passengers to Honolulu from the West. If it should be necessary for inhabitants of Hawaii to hurry to the Pacific Coast without waiting three weeks for a steamer, it has been discovered that they may travel on a foreign boat upon payment of the fare, \$75, and a fine of \$200.

"Taking all things together, the inhabitants of Hawaii are not overflowing with gratitude to the United States for annexation. Possibly America has benevolent intentions with regard to the Territory, but without any cable, the little group of islands cannot gain the newspaper notice necessary to speedy reform."

Let us suggest that our lively contemporaries cease troubling themselves with British and Boer affairs and advocate that justice be done these distant people whom we have placed under our protection.

SOMETHING like an American is Mr. Whitlaw Reid, Special Ambassador to King Edward's Coronation. He not only thinks clearly and has right sentiment, but has the courage to declare himself. At a recent gathering of the Union League Club of New York he referred to his mission in the following words:

"The duty thus undertaken is one I did not seek. But when it was laid upon me by the President of my country it became a trust which few citizens could be high enough to decline, and which I was certainly proud to accept.

"Gentlemen in search of issues for the next campaign had not then, however, instructed me that we should be abjuring the Declaration of Independence and renouncing our republicanism if, like the other nations of the world, we dared to accept the invitation of a friendly sovereign and show him a customary international civility.

"Nor had they then explained that quite lately our republic had properly enough sent one special embassy to the crowning of a Czar, in such an autocracy as Russia, and another to the crowning of a King, in such a monarchy as Spain; but that it could not next with self-respect send one to the crowning of a constitutional monarch, after an unprecedented interval of sixty-five years, over the one people of all the world most closely related to us, and the one with which we have the most intercourse and the most business.

"Still less had the searchers for a campaign issue then pointed out how vastly more fragile and brittle is the republicanism of

the United States than is that of France, or of Switzerland, or even of Mexico, or of the South American countries. These republics send special Ambassadors or Ministers to this monarchy now with impunity, as they have sent them before, and their institutions do not tremble, while ours are about to be rocked by the perilous experiment to their foundations. That phenomenon I confess myself still profoundly puzzled to explain, excepting perhaps on the theory that issues for the next election are not so scarce in France and Switzerland or Mexico as they are in this unhappy country of ours.

"They say that these republics are taking this course as a mere matter of surface politeness. Even that does not explain why we must be thought too big to be polite, so great that our untrammelled soul must soar above courtesy, and scorn on an extraordinary occasion a civil response to a civil invitation. It does not explain why we, the nearest, the most important, with business interests almost as great as those of all the other republics combined, should force our diplomacy, which has been thought the handmaiden of peace and the courier of trade, to seize this opportunity of a national rejoicing, such as has not occurred before for nearly two-thirds of a century, to offer an affront, by either rejecting the invitation outright or by saying that at any rate we will not take the trouble to give it such attention as is expected, and is given by everybody else."

#### PRESS COMMENT.

It is useless to deny that British statesmen lost nothing, even when the success of the British arms was a matter of grave doubt. Viewed from any point, Britain looms up larger than ever before.—*Berliner Post*.

Even with her hands tied, Britain's influence in the councils of Europe has never ceased to be effectual; and, now that her hands are to be free, it will be dominant. Contrary to continental prophecy three years ago, the Boer war has not brought home to the British people a sense of helplessness. It has enabled them to realize the extent of British might available in a case of emergency. They know to-day that the vast mines of their treasure, both men and money, to say nothing of an overwhelming navy, have scarcely been tapped. Britain is absolutely independent of European alliances. She can isolate the continent if she will.—*The Fremdenblatt*, Vienna.

Slow John Bull gave smart Brother Jonathan a sly little lesson in Cuba last week, when the British Minister to the new Republic of Cuba was the first minister accredited, thus giving him the right to be the dean of the diplomatic corps. It is not very dignified to have to ask President Palma to decline to receive him till the United States minister gets over there after being delayed at Washington. But John Bull only cares about it as a little joke. He does not want his representative to stand in ahead of Uncle Sam's in Cuba. But John is just as wide awake in many other things, although he is not much given to shouting about his smartness. He lets his deeds talk. It is much more dignified—*Western British American*, Chicago.

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Tunisian	Sat. 14 June 8 a.m.
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## BRITISH NEWS IN BRIEF.

*Important Events not Chronicled in the Daily Press.*

Canada orders all American railroads shut out of Manitoba.

Baron Mountstephen has endowed poor parishes in Scotland to the extent of £80,000.

There were 95,011 more births than deaths in the United Kingdom during the quarter ended March 31.

Nine seams of coal of an estimated value of one million sterling are said to lie under Glasgow Green.

Seven Victoria Crosses have been won by Gordon Highlanders during the war.

Some of Liverpool's municipal electric tramcars can carry more than 100 passengers each.

Canadians in London will celebrate "Dominion Day" by a dinner on July 1, at which Lord Stratheona is to preside.

The Government will give financial help for the erection of central sugar factories in Jamaica.

In the last four months 132,000 tons of shipping were launched on the Clyde, the heaviest total for four years.

In five years German shipping has increased by 490,000 tons, while British shipping has increased by 918,000 tons.

Glasgow is proposing to beautify Alexandria Park with a winter garden.

The Aberdeen *Journal* figures that the Gordon Highlanders have had a total of 3,883 men at the front, and they head the list for South African V. C.'s.

British goods command a decided preference in Patras, provided they are not dearer than foreign articles, says a Consular report.

The governors of the University College of North Wales at their meeting at Bangor, accepted the offer of the Bangor City Council to present a free site for the new college.

The first pig lead, the product of ore mined, smelted and refined in Canada, has been produced by the lead refinery erected by the Canadian Smelting Works, at Trail, B. C.

To reward natives performing some special act of gallantry, a civil division of the present Indian Order of Merit has been instituted.

The Dunedin City Council accepted the tender of a Belgian firm to supply 1618 tons of tram rails considerably below both English and American prices.

The postage on letters from Great Britain to all places in China where British postoffices are maintained has been reduced to one penny per half ounce.

The Soldiers' Home established in Stirling in memory of officers and men of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders who have fallen in the war was opened by the Duchess of Montrose.

Natal's oldest colonist, Mr. Francis Armstrong, has died, aged eighty-seven. He landed at Port Natal in 1841, and one of his daughters was the first British child born in the Colony.

Colonel Frank Rhodes has formally handed over the grave of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes to the care of the natives, who greatly appreciate the honor thus conferred upon them.

A bridge is being built over the Murray, at Cobram, at a cost of £12,600. This amount is to be paid by Victoria, but New South Wales is also spending £6000 on approaches.

Oxford University at the annual commemoration in honor of the founders will confer the honorary degree of doctor of civil law on Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador.

The British Board of Trade reports on railroad accidents in the United Kingdom for 1901 make a good showing for the British railways. Not a single passenger was killed during the year.

Tenders are invited for the immediate construction of a deep wharf in Quebec Harbour, in anticipation of the establishment of a fast Transatlantic line of steamers.

The King will sit to Mr. John Longstaff in his Coronation robes for a portrait, which Lord Beauchamp will present to the Commonwealth of Australia.

Two large laurel wreaths, placed on the grave of the late Mr. Bret Harte at Frimley bear the inscriptions: "In Loving Remembrance. From the Bohemian Club, San Francisco," and "In Remembrance. From Sir Henry Irving."

Sir A. L. Jones, of the Elder-Dempster Line, announces that he will give free passages to and from England once a year to any of the Rhodes scholars sailing from the Canadian and Jamaican ports served by his firm's steamers.

Michael Henry Herbert, the recently appointed British Ambassador to the United States, in succession to Lord Pauncefoot, will be made a Knight Commander of the Bath before starting for Washington.

The following troops will go to London for the Coronation:—6,000 Royal Navy and Marines, 20,000 Regular Infantry, 8,000 Militia, 4,000 to 5,000 Cavalry, two Horse Artillery batteries with guns, 15 Field Artillery batteries with guns.

Captain E. B. B. Towse, V. C., who had his sight destroyed by a bullet during an engagement on the march to Pretoria, has accepted a seat on the executive council of the British and Foreign Blind Association.

For the first time in history Nonconformity will be officially represented at the Coronation. The presidents or chairmen of the leading Free Church denominations have received invitations to the Abbey.

The Transvaal flag borne by the German town guard at Johannesburg was captured near Kroonstad by the Hon. Dudley Marjoribanks, and will shortly be placed in Hutton Castle, Lord Tweedmouth's Berwickshire seat.

On the summit of Mount Lofty, near Adelaide, South Australia, a white monolith has been erected and named "Flinders Column," in honor of the intrepid navigator who named the peak a century ago.

The output at the Reserve Mines Colliery of the Dominion Coal Company for the past month was 67,790 tons, which is the greatest quantity of coal hoisted from a colliery on a single shaft in the history of coal mining.

The South African syndicate, consisting of former associates of the late Cecil Rhodes, have taken some properties in Alaska, near the Klondike boundary, where they intend to invest £1,000,000.

The scheme for harnessing the Victoria Falls in Rhodesia, and using the water power to generate electricity for working mines and railroads, is to be forwarded by the early despatch of an expedition of engineering experts.

The statistical returns to the forthcoming general assembly of the Church of Scotland will show a total membership of 668,335, as compared with 656,112 two years ago. The total amount raised last year by collections and contributions for all purposes was £473,299.

Lloyd's Register shipbuilding returns for the quarter ended March 31 last, state that there were then under construction at the Royal Dockyards 18 British warships of 168,890 tons displacement, and at private yards 24 of 142,500 tons—a total of 42 ships with 311,390 tons displacement.

We have the best authority for contradicting the report that any negotiations have been entered into between Messrs. J. S. Morgan, or Messrs. J. P. Morgan, and the Manchester Ship Canal Company for the purchase of the latter concern, says the *London Times*.

Lord Leigh, presiding at the annual meeting of the Warwickshire Reformatory Institutions at Weston, said that of the 4565 reformatory lads who had gone to South Africa three had gained the Victoria Cross, ten the distinguished service medal, two had received commissions and four had been mentioned in dispatches.

Canada proposes to make an important change in the law respecting her coasting trade by excluding foreign built British ships from that trade unless they obtain a license, which the Minister of Customs will grant upon the payment of a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem on the fair market value of the vessels.

It is now announced that the memorial to that distinguished churchwoman—Charlotte Mary Yonge—has been definitely decided, and that it will take the form of a roodscreen in her parish church of Otterbourne and of a new reredos in the Lady Chapel of Winchester Cathedral.

The Cowper Society met at St. Albans, Hertfordshire, and celebrated the 102nd anniversary of the poet's death with the reading of papers and discussions on his verses. Afterwards the members visited Dr. Cotton's house, where Cowper was placed when supposed to be insane.

As a supplementary scheme to the recent King Alfred millenary celebrations, residents in the neighborhood of the Isle of Athelney are endeavoring to raise a sum of £1500 for the purpose of restoring the little church of Pyng, which is all that remains of the great monastery built on the island by Alfred.



H. M. S. *Terrible* has just completed a world's coaling record of 2500 tons in nine hours ten minutes. Up to 2450 tons the hourly average was 300 tons. The greatest quantity shipped in a single hour was 425 tons, which is unprecedented in the records of the China Squadron.

Crossing from Liberia into Sierra Leone recently some of the Kissi tribes captured and burned a village in British territory. The raiders were surprised, while feasting, by a detachment of the West African frontier force, and over 100 were killed. The remainder fled over the border.

It is reported by the *London Express* that the first steps have been taken by the Mersey shipowners and financiers to organize immense fleets for the development of the trade between the British colony in South Africa and China, with the object of freeing England from dependence upon America for many imports.

The trustees and guardians of Shakespeare's birthplace held their annual meeting at Stratford-on-Avon in May, when it was reported that during the past year over 30,000 people had paid for admission to the birthplace, while nearly 15,000 had visited Anne Hathaway's cottage. Forty-three nationalists were represented.

A large order is at present being filled by an Irish firm of iron founders which is supplying no fewer than 15,000 Irish made plowshares for use in China, says the *St. James Gazette*. Already some 3,000 of these are on the way to their destination, having been shipped from Dublin via Liverpool. It is the first order of the kind ever placed in Ireland.

When Lord Kitchener returned to London from the Soudan after Omdurman, he issued an appeal to the public for funds for a Gordon Memorial College. A report of the college committee has just been issued, showing that £123,015 has been subscribed, and that there has been maintained an industrial school near Omdurman, two higher primary schools and a training college.

The foundation-stone of the first of three large generating stations, which are being erected by the South Wales Electrical Power Distribution Company, for supplying electrical power to coal mines in Glamorganshire and Warwickshire, was laid by Sir Frederick Bramwell, Bart., at Pontypridd. When complete the station will contain engines of 75,000 h. p., and will be the second largest power station in the world.

Following upon the supplying of warships from Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire, to Japan, a batch of twenty powerful locomotives are now being built at Patricroft, near Manchester, for the Japanese Government, who are developing their State railways. The engines are being made by Messrs. Nasmyth, Wilson & Co., at their famous Bridgewater Foundry, Patricroft, the birthplace of the steam hammer.

#### GREAT BRITAIN EULOGISED.

An article, remarkable as a testimony to the characteristics of the British nation, is published in the literary portion of the ministerial organ, *Magyar Nemzet*, Budapest. It is from the pen of a writer held in high esteem in Hungary. M. Andreas de Kozma. He says: "When I look back over the events of the last three years I am seized with a deep sense of respect, not simply respect for the English nation as a whole, for my respect is heartier and warmer than a man can feel towards such a great political individuality. Yes, I consider the English, the average type of the 40 millions of them, much more estimable, and therefore greater, than the average man of any other nation. It seems plain to me that the Englishman has reached a higher plane of human worthiness than the homo vulgaris. If man is an animal, then the Englishman is a quite peculiar animal; if man is a being, the Englishman is a being of a higher kind than the others. I am not in the position to determine how much higher than the average social creature is the plane of evolution reached by the Englishman. I have the impression that he is several hundred years in advance. I know that the eminent position of the Englishman is no new discovery, even that it is an every-day point of view. The external and internal greatness of England proves conclusively that this is true."



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We know that a thorough trial by you of this tea and coffee will convince you of its excellence and add you to the large number who now use "PRIDE OF CEYLON" TEA and PLANTATION CEYLON COFFEE in preference to all others.

PLANTATION CEYLON COFFEE is offered to the public with the belief that they will find it the most satisfactory coffee they have ever tried.

It is grown upon the estate of an English syndicate and is a popular seller in the London market, where it is well known and considered the best by coffee venders.

Ceylon Coffee commands a high price because it is the richest in taste, flavor and aroma. It is much sought after by roasters and warehousemen for blending.

This brand, for which we are agents, is of superior quality and will always be found uniform.

TEA is an article which is daily consumed by millions, and it enters into the life blood of humanity, hence it should be of the highest standard of purity. The Teas of Ceylon are strictly pure. The leaf of Ceylon Tea, in its young, tender state, is of marvelous strength. It is picked every ten days, and is then rolled and manufactured entirely by machinery of the most improved sort. This is especially designed to eliminate all chance of contact with impurities by touch of the human hand. No coloring matter is used, and the fine flavor is the natural bouquet. Two tender leaves and the bud are all that's used. These contain the concentrated essence and vigor of the whole plant.

Success in tea brewing can only be assured by using "PRIDE OF CEYLON" TEA.

A given quantity of "PRIDE OF CEYLON" TEA will give twice to four times the quantity of liquid tea of same strength as that of any other grade, while the flavor is far superior.

A trial will convince you that there is nothing better than

### "Pride of Ceylon" Tea

Sold only in the

Original hermetically sealed packets. Direct from plantation to consumer. One teaspoonfull makes one quart (5 to 8 cups).

#### THREE GRADES

Blue Wrapper  
White Wrapper  
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#### FULL WEIGHT

1 lb. Packet  
1/2 lb. Packet  
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#### THREE PRICES

50 cts. each  
50 cts. each  
75 cts. each

Registered trade mark (Native trooper on horseback) on each label. Postage on one pound packet is 22 cents. Sample of either grade sent gratis.

### Plantation Ceylon Coffee

*Plagues Particular People*

Freshly roasted (ground as ordered). In half pound and one pound sacks, 40 cents per pound. Sample half pound sack mailed on receipt of 25 cents.

F. A. PETERSON & CO.

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## The Royal Regalia



**THE STATE CROWN.**—In the great ceremonial at Westminster Abbey, the rich regalia, jewels, ornaments and various ensigns of Royalty will play a conspicuous part. Most interesting, because most important, is the State Crown. The crown made for George IV was much too large for Queen Victoria, and the present ornament was made from jewels taken from the old crowns, and others purchased by command of Her Majesty. It has been changed only slightly for use by King Edward, its size and the position of some of the stones being altered. The crown has a crimson velvet cap, with ermine border and is lined with white silk. In the front of the crown, and in the center of a diamond Maltese cross, is the famous ruby said to have been given to Edward Prince of Wales, son of Edward III, called the Black Prince, by Don Pedro, King of Castile, after the battle of Najera, near Vittoria, A. D. 1415. In addition to large rubies, sapphires and emeralds, the crown contains 1,363 brilliant diamonds, 1,273 rose diamonds, 147 table diamonds, 4 drop-shaped pearls, and 273 other pearls. Its value is estimated to be about £350,000.

**ST. EDWARD'S CROWN.**—Derives its name from the ancient crown supposed to have been worn by King Edward the Confessor, and which was preserved in Westminster Abbey until the rebellion in the reign of Charles I, when it was sacrilegiously taken away, together with many other articles belonging to the regalia. It is the Imperial Crown with which the Kings of England have been crowned. It was made for the Coronation of Charles II. King Edward VII, curiously enough, will be crowned twice, first according to custom, with this St. Edward's Crown. It is richly adorned with precious stones of all kinds, diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires and pearls, with a mound of gold on the top surmounted by a golden cross adorned with jewels.

**QUEEN CONSORT'S CROWN.**—Is the ornament used at Coronations for the Queen Consort. It is a rich crown of gold set with diamonds of great value, intermixed with other precious stones



1. Sword of State. 2. Sceptre with the Dove. 3. Crown of State. 4. St. Edward's Crown. 5. Queen Consort's Crown. 6. Prince of Wales' Coronet. 7. Queen's Coronation Bracelet. 8. The Cap of Maintenance. 9. Sceptre with the Cross.

and pearls. Queen Alexandra has made considerable changes in it, adding, among other gems, the famous Koh-I-Noor diamond, valued at £2,000,000. This gem was bequeathed to her Majesty by Queen Victoria. The Queen's Diadem was made for Queen Mary, consort of James II, and cost £110,000.

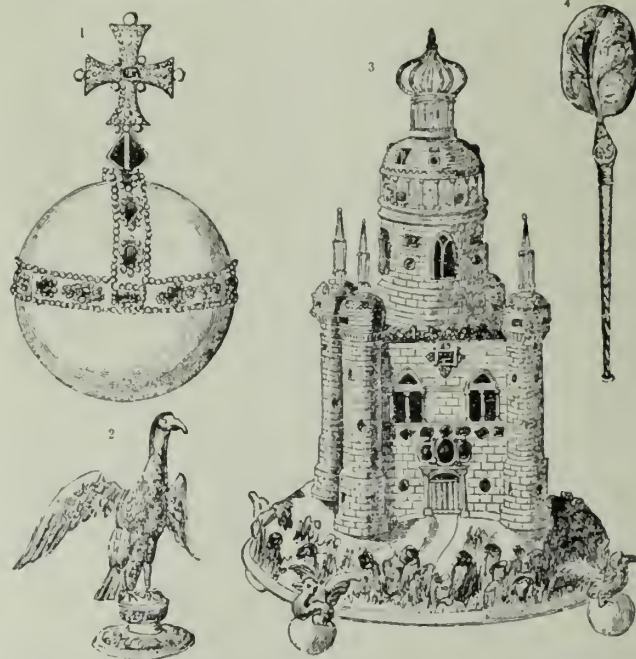
**THE PRINCE OF WALES' CORONET.**—Is of pure gold, plain, without jewels. It is placed on a velvet cushion in the House of Lords when the Sovereign opens or prorogues Parliament.

**THE IMPERIAL ORB.**—Is a golden ball 6 inches in diameter, encompassed with gold and precious stones. On the top is an oval amethyst forming the pedestal of a cross of gold. It is placed in the Sovereign's right hand immediately upon being crowned, and is carried in the left hand on returning to Westminster Hall.

**ST. EDWARD'S STAFF.**—A sceptre of beaten gold, 4 ft. 7½ in. in length and about ¾ in. in diameter, with a pike of steel 4¼ in. long, and a mound and cross at the top.

**SCCEPTRE WITH THE CROSS.**—Is of solid gold 2 ft. 9¼ in. long. The shaft is enriched with rubies, emeralds and small diamonds. At the top is a magnificent amethyst, forming a globe, which is encircled with diamonds, surmounted by a cross of precious stones. It is placed in the right hand of the Sovereign in the Coronation.

**SCCEPTRE WITH THE DOVE.**—Is of gold, 3 ft. 7 in. long. At the



1. Imperial Orb. 2. The Ampulla. 3. State Saltcellar. 4. Anointing Spoon.

top is a mound surmounted by a cross sustaining a dove with extended wings, enamelled white. The mound is encircled by a fillet of diamonds. The Queen's sceptre with the cross is very like the King's, but smaller, and is adorned with precious stones. Concerning the occurrence of a dove on the sceptre, it may be pointed out that from the earliest times a dove has been typical of the Holy Ghost.

**THE QUEEN'S IVORY ROD.**—Is a sceptre of white ivory, 3 ft. 1½ in. in length, with a pommel, mound and cross of gold and a dove on the top.

**THE AMPULLA, OR EAGLE OF GOLD.**—This contains the consecrated oil used at the ceremony of the Coronation. It is a vessel in the form of an eagle, the head of which screws off for the oil to be put in, and is poured out from the beak. A curious legend attaches to this Ampulla. It is to the effect that when Thomas a Beckett was in banishment at Lyons and was praying one night in a church there, the Virgin Mary appeared to him with a golden eagle and a small phial. She delivered the eagle to the Archbishop, assuring him of the happiest effects on the kings who should be anointed from it. She also commanded him to deliver it to a monk of Poitiers, who would conceal it in a stone in the Church of St. Gregory. This was done, and the eagle lay in concealment until the reign of Edward the Third, when it was discovered by the dream of a holy man. He brought the sacred vessel to the Duke of Lancaster, by whom it was delivered to the Black Prince, who sent it to the Tower, where it was kept in a strong chest. It was not used until the accession of Henry the Fourth, who was anointed from it at his Coronation in 1399.



**THE ANOINTING SPOON**—Is exceedingly thin and ancient, and has four pearls in the broadest part of the handle.

**CURTANA, OR THE POINTLESS SWORD OF MERCY**—Which is borne naked before the King, between the two swords of justice, at the Coronation is of plain steel gilded. The blade is 32 inches in length and nearly 2 in. in breadth; the handle is covered with fine gold wire, and the point flat. **THE SWORDS OF JUSTICE** are the spiritual and temporal, which are borne, the former on the right hand and the latter on the left, before the King and Queen at the Coronation. The point of the spiritual sword is somewhat obtuse, but that of the temporal sword is sharp. Their blades are about 40 in. long, the handles cased with fine gold wire, and the scabbards of all three are alike covered with a rich brocaded cloth of tissue, with a fine ferrule, hook and elasp.

**ARMILLAE, OR BRACELETS**—Which are ornaments for the King's wrists, worn at Coronations, are of solid fine gold, 1½ in. in breadth, and edged with rows of pearl. They open by means of a hinge, for the purpose of being put on the arm, and are chased with the rose, thistle, fleur-de-lis and harp.

**THE ROYAL SPURS**—Are also made of fine gold, curiously wrought, and are carried in the procession at Coronations by the Lords Grey of Ruthven, a service they claim by descent from the family of Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon.

**THE STATE SALTCELLAR**—Is a model in gold of the White Tower and is used at the Coronation banquet.

**THE RING**—With which the Sovereign is, as it were, wedded to the realm, is remade and the stones reset for each Coronation. It is of plain gold, with a large table ruby, on which is engraved a St. George's Cross.

There remains one item of the "properties" of a Coronation which merits notice, and has not been alluded to in the foregoing description. This is the Bible, a copy of the sacred Scriptures. We have no absolute record of the first use of the book at Coronations, but it probably dates from the earliest period of Anglo-Saxon Christianity. Alfred the Great we know placed the Ten Commandments at the commencement of his volume of "Dooms," or Enactments, and the fact shows the high estimation in which the Scriptures were held amongst the Saxons. But what part the Bible played at a Coronation we do not certainly know. That it was not always present is proved by an anecdote preserved of Edward VI's Coronation. It is related of the pious young monarch that when the three swords were (as is still usual) carried before him, he said, "There is one yet wanting," and called for a Bible; "for," continued he, "that is the sword of the Spirit, without which we are nothing."

### THE CORONATION CHAIR AND STONE.

**T**HE Coronation Chair has a wonderful history. In it British Sovereigns have been consecrated since the time of Edward I (1296). The chair is of solid oak, rough-looking and clumsy to the modern eye, but quite firm and sound. Beneath the seat, on a kind of frame, supported at the four corners by crouching lions, rests the Coronation Stone—a battered piece of dullish red sandstone, measuring 26 inches long by 16 inches wide, and 11 inches thick. "A rough-hewn stone which has held a prominent place in our history from the ninth to the nineteenth (20th) century may well enlist our interest," observes Mr. F. Barr; "the antiquity alone and kingly associations would suffice to render it venerable. But it is, besides, a stone *sui generis* in our records. . . . It has been guarded and prized as a sacred relic in Great Britain for fourteen centuries—for eight hundred years in Scotland and in England for six hundred."

This is the famous stone variously called "the Stone of Destiny," "Jacob's Pillow," "Lia Fail," the "Stone of Seone," and the "Coronation Stone." Tradition regarding it dates back to the time of Jacob and Jeremiah. Many persons firmly believe the tradition that identifies this stone as the one upon which the patriarch Jacob rested his head, at Bethel, when he dreamed of the ladder to heaven and the angels ascending and descending, and that it was taken by one Gathelus, a Greek, from Egypt to Spain, afterwards to Ireland, thence into Scotland.

Whether the Egyptian origin of this stone is correct or not, it is a remarkable fact that the substances composing the stone accord in the grains with the composition of Pompey's Pillar at Alexandria.

Omitting reference to the other traditions, we may consider as probably historic the statement that the Scots returned from Ireland to Scotland at the commencement of the sixth century, bringing their King's sacred seat of stone with them, and some of

them settled at Dunstaffnage as their headquarters and deposited the precious relic there. King Kenneth McAlpine is stated to have transferred the stone in the ninth century from the Royal castle at Dunstaffnage to the "Royal city of Seone." At Seone it rested for 450 years, until Edward I seized it as prize of conquest and carried it off to Westminster. (1296 A. D.)

"Ten years later," observes Mr. F. Barr, "there was crowned at Seone, with a simple golden circlet, a 'native King by Divine right' if ever there was one, by whom the fate of stone and crown was forever avenged. Little did Edward Plantagenet imagine that in bearing this symbol of a nation's royalty across the Border he was preparing a seat for a Scot upon the throne of England. Little could he dream that a Stuart of the line of Bruce would wear the old crown, and that he was but saving him the trouble of taking his Chair with him."

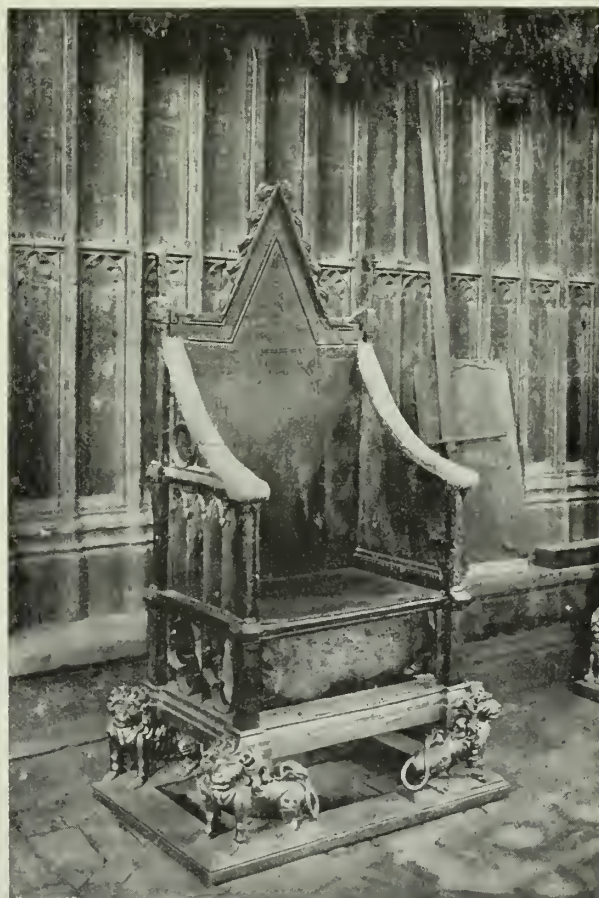
This ancient relic had gained the title of the Fatal Stone from bearing this inscription in Latin:

"Ni fallat fatum, Scoti quocunque locatum  
Invenient lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem,"

A translation of which is:

If Fates go right where'er this stone be found,  
The Scots shall monarch of that realm be found.

"It was one of those secular predictions," says Dean Stanley, "of which the fulfillment cannot be questioned. Whether the



THE CORONATION CHAIR AND STONE.

prophecy was actually inscribed on the stone, may be doubted, though this seems to be implied, and on the lower side is still visible a groove which may have contained it; but the fact that it was circulated and believed as early as the fourteenth century is certain." Dean Stanley further says: "The stone is the one primeval monument which binds together the whole empire. The iron rings, the battered surface, the crack which has all but rent its solid mass asunder, bear witness to its long migration. It is thus imbedded in the heart of the English monarchy—an element of poetic, patriarchal heathen times, which, like Araunah's rocky threshing-floor in the midst of the Temple of Solomon, carries back our thoughts to races and customs now almost extinct; a link which unites the throne of Britain to the traditions of Tara and Iona, and connects the charm of our complex civilization with the forces of our mother earth—the rocks and stones of savage nature."



## HOW GREAT BRITAIN WILL CELEBRATE.

[Special to the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN.]

LONDON, June 1, 1902.

THE preparations for the Coronation festivities are well under way and already this grim old town is assuming an appearance of beauty. The decorations in the city are on a scale of unparalleled magnificence. At Hyde Park Corner a triumphal arch of colossal dimensions is nearing completion and when finally draped and adorned will present a gorgeous sight. Piccadilly will be a vista of Venetian masts joined by wreaths of evergreens and red roses. The heart of each flower will be a small electric lamp. Each standard will bear a shield wreathed about with evergreens and showing the arms of the city; above these will be the King's badges, and the imperial crown will cover the tapering top of the mast.

This will be the design all along the route as far as Temple Bar. From Duncannon street it will be amplified by the addition of wreaths suspended across the streets.

The most striking part of the scheme will be the royal triumphal arch opposite the Houses of Parliament. It will represent the British Isles, and will consist of a central arch and two side arches in a Gothic form. On a red field the King's cipher will be sketched in white, and over this there will be shields bearing the arms of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales properly blazoned. At the top of the arches on pedestals will figure the patron saints St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick, and at the base there will be growing plants.

Another agreeable feature of the scheme will be the column of white standards fringing the route. Each standard will be surmounted by a glass globe bearing golden figures of angels playing musical instruments, and the standards will be looped together with festoons of white ribbons and roses.

A great arch formed of corn and other products of Canada will be the chief object in Whitehall. Australia will be represented by another emblematic arch no less gorgeous.

The main features of the Coronation festivities are included in the following programme:

Thursday, June 26—The Coronation.

Friday—Procession through London.

Saturday—Naval Review.

Monday—Garden Party at Windsor.

Tuesday—Departure of foreign guests.

Thursday—King and Queen at St. Paul's and Guildhall.

Saturday—The King's Dinner to 500,000 poor persons.

The admiral, captain and senior officers of the foreign ships that come to Portsmouth for the naval review are to be invited to London as guests of the Admiralty to witness the Coronation celebrations.

On July 4 a great Colonial banquet will be held, at which Mr. Joseph Chamberlain will preside. The six Premiers, for whom quarters have been secured at the Hotel Cecil, are Sir Wilfred Laurier (Dominion of Canada), Mr. Edmund Barton (Commonwealth of Australia), Sir John Gordon Sprigg (Cape Colony), Sir Albert Hime (Natal), Sir Robert Bond (Newfoundland), and Mr. Richard Seddon (New Zealand).

One of the most impressive features of the Coronation will be the attendance of Indian princes and chiefs, together with native troops, the probable strength of this contingent being 1500 men. All the colonies will be represented by troops, New Zealand sending 100 Maoris. The Colonial forces will number about 5000. They will be quartered at the Alexandra Palace, with town headquarters at 32 Dover street, where dining, reading, billiard and writing-rooms have been provided for their use.

The authorities predict that there will be 30,000 well-to-do homeless visitors in London on Coronation eve. Should the prediction be fulfilled the prices charged for lodgings and houses that week will be phenomenal. It must be borne in mind that many of the great hotels in the West-end will be hired by the Government to accommodate royal personages, their representatives and their suites. It is believed that a small bed-room in the West-end will fetch fifty pounds for the seven days the festivities are to last. So great is the demand for beds at clubs for Coronation week that special balloting for rooms is going on.

Windows commanding a view of the parade have fetched as high as £150 each, while it is difficult to get a seat anywhere for less than a guinea. The average price is £5. Thus it causes no surprise to learn that the estimated expenses of the Coronation in London alone will reach the sum of £6,000,000.

The suggestion that the crowning of the King should be electrically signalled to various parts of the country, so that the guns may simultaneously boom out, is being supported with enthus-

iasm. Royal salutes of twenty-one guns are to be fired on Coronation Day, either simultaneously or otherwise at the following military stations:

Alderney, Belvedere Fort, Chatham, Cork Harbour, Dover, Edinburgh Castle, Guernsey (Fort George), Jersey (Elizabeth Castle), Kingstown, Landguard Fort, Liverpool, Nothe Fort, Pembroke, Pendennis Castle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, St. James' Park, Sheerness, Stirling, Tilbury Fort, Woolwich.

Coronation guns will also be fired at military stations right round the Empire.

Almost as keen an interest is being taken in the coming naval display as in the royal pageant. Sixty special trains will run from Waterloo to Southampton on the review day. As a result of experiments the company hope to run the trains at intervals of every four minutes.

By order of the Admiralty, a naval brigade 3000 strong will attend the Coronation proceedings in London. The Royal Naval Band will accompany the contingent.

The South London Freemasons have erected a Masonic triumphal arch in Southwark "as a fitting mark of the life and labor of the King as protector of the craft."

Nearly four hundred choristers, including Mr. Ben Davies, Mr. Andrew Black and Mr. Charles Saunders, will sing in Westminster Abbey at the Coronation, under the direction of Sir Frederick Bridge. A band of eighty instrumentalists will also take part in the service. The bandsmen will be drawn from the



WESTMINSTER IN VIEW.  
From an advance sketch in the "Graphic."

King's private band, Sir Frederick Bridge's Royal Choral Society orchestra, the Government School of Military Music, Kneller Hall and other bodies. Twelve trumpeters from the Tower of London will blow fanfares upon silver trumpets at appointed stages in the service.

One of the most pleasing features of Coronation Day will be the presence of hundreds of little children at Marlborough House. The Prince and Princess of Wales have, through Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Carington, Comptroller, invited 1,200 school children to witness the procession from Marlborough House, and also to dine there. Among them will be the children of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, Snaresbrook, and those of the London Orphan Asylum, Watford, and the Foundling Hospital.

## ELSEWHERE IN THE KINGDOM.

Municipalities throughout the Kingdom will celebrate the Coronation with gorgeous fetes, but acting on the King's suggestion that no form of celebration would be more appropriate than the collection of funds for local charities, many of the towns are devoting their energies to tasks of benevolence. Thus, Greenwich is raising funds to enlarge the Miller Hospital, Leicester is collecting £50,000 for the local infirmary; Burnley will entertain 20,000 children in the park and banquet the poor; Hertford's memorial is to take the form of a new wing to the Public Library building; Dewsbury will spend £1000 in providing a feast for the aged and the poorest children, the sick poor being entertained



at their own homes; the Glasgow Corporation will entertain 120,000 children in the public parks and give 1200 poor persons a dinner; Bradford will treat 80,000 young people; Newcastle-on-Tyne proposes to give a dinner to 39,000 school children. A day's holiday and a day's wages will be given by the London and North-Western Railway to its employes on Coronation Day. Those who are willing to work on that day will be given an extra day's wages or another day's leave.

Part of Skegness's celebrations will take the form of a Post Office Savings Bank book opened with a shilling deposit for each child.

Some unique features in the public display are promised by some of the municipalities. At Dumfries there is to be a traders' procession and shooting for "the siller gun," which was presented to the incorporated trades by King James VI of Scotland. At Dorchester the Coronation festivities will probably include a public service in the old Roman amphitheater on the outskirts of the borough. Coventry is arranging for a Godiva procession. St. Margaret's Bay, Kent, intends building a public hall in addition to holding festivities, with bonfires and fireworks. Stirling is to dress some of its school children to represent the royalties of Scotland from the time of Malcolm Canmore. Manchester's arrangements include the engagement of seventy bands, which are to keep up "a continual flow of music from noon until dusk" in all the city parks. A water carnival on Halton Water is Lancaster's celebration. Wye, in Kent, which was once a royal manor, proposes to dig a big crown in the side of the chalk downs, to be visible forever, like the "white horse" in Wiltshire.

Glasgow's celebrations are to extend over four days, and include processions, banquets, sports, etc. Representative citizens of Edinburgh are to be entertained to a cake and wine banquet on June 26. On Blackpool Tower a searchlight of 100,000 candle-power is to be fixed. It is expected to be visible at a greater distance than any bonfire lighted the same night. Penrith would like to celebrate the Coronation by being raised to the dignity of a borough. Leeds will have a demonstration similar to that of the Jubilee year, and will devote £5000 to the festivities. Beverley Corporation will supply gas free to any ratepayer for outside illuminations. Lowestoft town council has decided to moor an old hulk filled with combustibles off the beach, the burning of which will form a grand night spectacle. The Brentford Board of Guardians will give all the children in their schools a seaside holiday for three weeks. The Harborne celebration will consist of public thanksgiving in the parish church; tableaux procession through the decorated streets; tea and medals for the children; firework display after dark. Teviotdale farmers have decided to light bonfires on the summits of the various hills in the district. The celebrations in Jersey will include a grand battle of flowers. Coronation medals are to be given by Princess Henry of Battenberg to all the day and Sunday school children in the Isle of Wight.

Weybridge's festivities will include a historical pageant in which the Sovereigns of England since the time of William the Conqueror will be represented. The flower-beds in the London parks contain this season blooms in the Royal colors, and representing Royal devices, to celebrate the Coronation.

#### THE KINGDOM ABLAZE.

Beacon-fires will be lighted on Coronation night in nearly every corner of Great Britain, and hundreds of rockets are to be sent up at each bonfire. There will thus shoot into the air a chain of fire all around the British Isles. Where possible the hills will be specially illuminated at the same time with red, white and blue colored fires, making a striking sight.



CALTON HILL, EDINBURGH, IN ILLUMINATION.

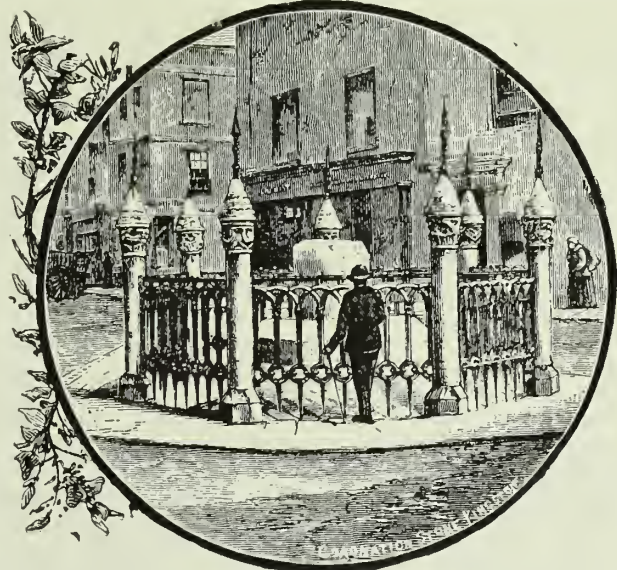
This ancient and primitive mode of spreading either glad or alarming intelligence, which is finely described in Scott's "Lady of the Lake" and in the "Agamemnon" of Aeschylus, has bequeathed the name of "beacon" to many a cliff and hill in England; and the more frequent mountain summits of Wales and of Scotland, from time immemorial, have been associated with its once customary use. The well-known range of Malvern hills, said to form the backbone of the Midland counties, afford a site for the signal for the lighting of all the other beacon-fires on the highest points of ground all over the Kingdom. More than two thousand fires will be lighted in England and Wales, including bonfires set ablaze by local associations in different parts of the country.

On Mount Snowdon a bonfire is to be lighted that will, given a clear night, be seen from England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales and the Isle of Man.

#### EARLY SAXON CORONATION STONE.

ANOTHER Coronation Stone of great historic interest is that known as the Kingston Stone. Upon it seven—some say nine—Anglo-Saxon Kings of England were crowned. Authentic records show that the following monarchs were crowned on this stone: Athelstan, 924; Edmund, 940; Edred, 946; Edgar, 959; Edward the Martyr, 975; Ethelred the Second, 978; and Edmund the Second, 1016.

The stone stands on a foundation of granite, the pillars of the railing being surmounted by Saxon spear-heads. The seven sides of the base are inscribed with names and dates of the Kings



here crowned. Prior to being set in its present position in the market place, the stone had for ages been preserved in the church. The date of the relic is uncertain. It is believed that it was placed here during the Saxon Heptarchy. From Brayley and other historians we learn that the earliest of the Saxon Kings recorded to have been crowned here is Edward the Elder, son of Alfred the Great. Kingston must have received its name previously to this date, for in 838, before the death of Egbert, a council was held at Kingston. In the acts of that council, it is stated to have been in "Kynningestun." It is, therefore, evident that Kingston must have been so designated prior to the middle of the ninth century, and that it could not have received its name on account of coronations there of the Saxon Kings after the termination of the Heptarchy. Should this be so, Kingston means King's Town, not the King's Stone.

On May 18, Kingston celebrated the millenary of King Edward the Elder, the son of Alfred the Great, who acceded to the crown in 901, and was crowned at Kingston in 902, exactly a thousand years before the Coronation of King Edward VII.

The British Government is formulating an education scheme for Orange River Colony. It is the intention to develop Grey College, Bloemfontein, on the lines of an English public school. The English Church school has already consented to become a "hostel," and a master has been selected and approved by the Bishop. The Government are making a similar arrangement with the Wesleyans, and it is expected that a joint Presbyterian and Dutch Reformed "hostel" will also be established. The Town Council have granted a site, valued at £25,000, for a future possible University College for students of both sexes.



# The Coronation Ceremonies



England's Coronation service is the oldest in the world. It was used 1,100 years ago, when Egbert was "halloved to be King." As the centuries went by the service grew to an unwieldy size. Instructions have been given to Archbishop after Archbishop in the past 200 years to shorten the service, while preserving its essential features; but it has invariably left their hands longer than it was before. The injunction this time will be more literally interpreted and some of the later overgrowth will be pruned away.

The service for June 26 is modeled after that used at the Coronation of William IV., because that of Queen Victoria, despite its more modern date, did not supply the parallel of the crowning of a Consort. This service was felt to be altogether too long and the bishop of Winchester was requested by the committee to submit to the Archbishop of Canterbury a proposal to shorten it by the omission or curtailment of some portions. It is understood that the submission made by the Archbishop and the Grand Committee and definitely settled by his Majesty's Order in Council provides for the following modifications:

The ceremony of the "First Oblation," the reading of the Ten Commandments, the Hallelujah Anthem and Final Prayer to be omitted altogether.

The Litany to be reduced by about one-half its length; the Benediction to be curtailed; and the Homage to be abbreviated by limitation of the personal act to the senior peer of each degree.

The Coronation Oath itself is to be modified by the omission of all reference to the Church of Ireland, and there are alterations of certain anthems, designed to save time.

There is, it is understood, another omission from the Coronation ceremonial in addition to those announced above—namely, that of the throwing of gold and silver medals among the people in the Abbey, a form of largess bestowed by the King in former times through the medium of the Treasurer of the Household. In the matter of these medals the precedent of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee in 1897 will be followed—a far more dignified course and one which gives all who desire to possess the souvenirs an equal opportunity instead of making the acquisition a matter of chance.

There are only eight communicants—the Sovereign, the Archbishop, the Dean of Westminster, the Epistoller, the Gospeller, the preacher and the two Bishops who sing the Litany. The English Church uses unction in this service only, which has come down from the times of Charlemagne, and is contained in the Liber Regalis, which was certainly not later than 1380. The service, rich, intricate and expressive, is not sanctioned by any Act of Parliament, and is purely a creation of the Church, which thus, by immemorial tradition, consecrates the State in the person of the Sovereign. The Archbishop of Canterbury crowns the King, but we understand that the Archbishop of York will crown the Queen.

It may now be of interest to indicate the principal features of the service itself.

1. On the entrance of the Sovereign the anthem "I was glad when they said unto me we will go into the House of the Lord" is sung.

2. The Recognition of the Sovereign, who is presented to the people by the Archbishop, who calls on them to recognize him as lawfully King although not crowned. This is followed by the people's acclamation, "God Save the King."

3. The Litany said by two Bishops, kneeling at a faldstool, with a special suffrage for the occasion.

4. The office of the Holy Communion.
5. The sermon after the Nicene Creed.
6. The Sovereign's oath, made kneeling at the altar, with the hand laid upon the Bible, open at the Holy Gospel.
7. A special collect of benediction, in which the Archbishop consecrates the oil by laying his hand on it, followed by the anointing of the King.
8. The oblation of the Regalia.
9. The investing of the Sovereign with the Royal Robe and Orb.
10. The investing with the Ring and Sceptre.
11. The blessing of the Crown by the Archbishop standing before the altar, and then the actual Coronation.
12. The presentation of the Bible to the Sovereign.
13. The Benediction and "Te Deum."
14. The enthronisation, accompanied by a remarkable address, "Stand fast and hold fast from henceforth the seat and state of Royal and Imperial Majesty, which is this day delivered unto you in the name and by the authority of Almighty God by the hands of us, the bishops and servants of God, though unworthy."
15. The office of the Holy Communion is resumed at the offertory. The Sovereign makes an oblation of gold, and the Archbishop dedicates the elements. The Sovereign takes off his crown before he kneels down to communicate.
16. Special collects before the blessing.
17. The service concludes with a recess or procession into King Henry VII's Chapel, where part of the Regalia is laid aside.

The above brief sketch of an ancient, intricate and striking service will give some idea of the grandeur of the ritual performed in the historic Abbey of Westminster, crowded as every inch of space will be the highest and most illustrious of the King's subjects and by Sovereigns and their representatives from every land.

Immediately after the anointing, and before he is crowned, the King puts on the sacred robes—the Colobium Sindonis or surplice, the Stole and the Dalmatic. Finally, over all these is put the Imperial Mantle, or cloth of gold.

The Imperial Mantle is a special garment covering all the robes of civil or military significance, such as the field marshal's uniform or the ribbons or orders of civil dignitaries, however high their rank. As may be supposed, it is of special—nay, unique—manufacture, for none may wear such a mantle but the King himself. In olden times, when it was called "the Dalmatica," it was embroidered with the golden eagles. In the time of the Protector it was not thought very much of, and was carried





away with some other parts of the Royal Regalia. After this a rich gold and purple—the King's purple—appears to be made use of, and it had an effect even more elaborate than anything that had been made before. It was a brocaded tissue, the outside shot with gold thread, brocaded with gold and silver, having frosted flowers of the metals worked thereon. This, however, has given place in more modern times to a new "cloth of gold," which has been specially woven for the present Coronation at Braintree, in Essex. The metals here are of different alloys—viz., silver with gold, or copper with gold, or even both, each in their several proportions giving the richness of the master metal (gold of twenty-four carats being perfectly unworkable) to the twenty-two or eighteen carat gold of commerce which may be drawn to the finest line, and is here spun to the extremest point of richness in the "robe of the cloth of gold." Art aids the manufacture by designs which are not allowed to be generally known until the robe itself is produced; but it is safe to say that every emblem of the United Kingdom, in which Wales will figure, is supplemented by a special detail representing the colonies and the vast Indian Empire.

The actual Coronation is very simple. The Archbishop of Canterbury first offers a prayer to God to bless his Majesty, "and crown him with all princely virtues." The Dean of Westminster takes the Crown from the altar, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, accompanied by the other prelates, advances towards the King, and the Archbishop, taking the Crown from the Dean, reverently places it on the King's head. This is the signal for a loud and enthusiastic cry of "God save the King!" from every part of the sacred building.

LONDON, JUNE 1, 1902.

H. STUART.

#### THE CORONATION OATH.

The Archbishop: Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the People of this United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dominions thereto belonging, according to the Statutes in Parliament agreed on, and the respective Laws and Customs of the same?

King: I solemnly promise so to do.

Archb: Will you to your power cause Law and Justice, in Mercy, to be executed in all your Judgments?

King: I will.

Archb: Will you to the utmost of your power maintain the Laws of God, the true Profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant Reformed Religion established by Law? And will you maintain and preserve inviolably the Settlement of the Church of England, and the Doctrine, Worship, Discipline, and Government thereof, as by Law established in England? And will you preserve unto the Bishops and Clergy of England, and to the Church therein committed to their charge, all such Rights and Privileges, as by Law do or shall appertain to them, or any of them?

King: All this I promise to do.

#### THE NAVAL REVIEW.

NO single feature of the approaching Coronation festivities has attracted so much attention as the forthcoming Naval Review, which is expected to be the noblest display of its kind ever witnessed. The increase, in the last four centuries, in the efficacy of the British navy as a fighting force may be estimated when we remember that in the days of the Armada a vessel of one hundred or two hundred tons' burden was looked upon as a craft of respectable dimensions, and very few vessels over one thousand tons existed. There are now in the navy eight battleships of over fifteen thousand tons, and twenty-six of over fourteen thousand, and some of these vessels attain a speed of from eighteen to nineteen knots.

At the end of Elizabeth's reign, the royal navy consisted of forty-two ships, of which two were of the burden of one thousand tons each.

Under Cromwell the navy was increased to one hundred and fifty sail, and the genius of Blake maintained the great traditions of Elizabeth's reign.

During the Napoleonic wars England took an undisputed position as the leading sea power of the world. From 1808 to 1813 it is estimated that there were seldom less than one hundred battleships of the line in commission, from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and sixty frigates, and upwards of two hundred sloops, besides gun-brigs, cutters, and other smaller craft.

It is difficult to realize what a terrible engine of destruction is the modern battleship in action. A writer on naval matters asserts that "a single battleship of any of our modern types could have destroyed with ease, and without the loss to herself of a

single life, the British, French and Spanish fleets that fought at Trafalgar.

British records of naval pageants in the past are somewhat scanty, but we have particulars of the Review that was held in 1814, after the downfall of Napoleon, when the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia were the guests of the nation. The Duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV) was in command as Admiral of the fleet, and there were fourteen line of battleships and thirty-two frigates and sloops present in the Solent on that occasion. To those who remember the last pageant at Spithead, this will not seem impressive, but an observer wrote: "A truly grand spectacle, at which one might suppose the whole world to have been assembled, for on returning to the shore no part of the soil could be seen; from Fort Monckton to Blockhouse and from Southsea Castle to the King's Battery, all was a mass of human heads . . . rending the sky with their cheers. . . . Afloat, the crowd of ships and boats was equally striking, and altogether presented such a scene as was never witnessed or will be again probably. . . . The crowd of pleasure boats was tremendous."

During the Crimean War in 1856 another Review was held at Spithead. In splendid weather a force of two hundred and forty men-of-war of all kinds was assembled at Spithead, and the *Times* remarked that "the eye of mortal man had never beheld" anything to equal it.

It remains to be seen how the first great naval pageant of the new century will compare with the memorable display that closed the Victorian Age.—*Selected*.

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Of the nine children of Queen Victoria five are still living and four are dead. The living are King Edward VII, the Duke of Connaught, Princess Christian, Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll) and Princess Henry of Battenberg; and the dead are the Empress Frederick, Princess Alice, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and the Duke of Albany.

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### Facts Worth Knowing.

Maritzburg has already a ladies' cricket team, but it is to have another.

Lord Methuen's grandfather was one of the Coronation peers in 1838.

The War Office maximum monthly requirements of frozen meat for South Africa are thirty thousand quarters of beef and twelve thousand sheep.

The King's Band, to be "conducted" by Sir Walter Parratt at the Coronation service, will consist of 34 first-class musicians. Except four all are Englishmen. The harpist is a lady.

A Dublin mechanic has made a kettle, cup, saucer, basin and spoon out of a single farthing, a feat often attempted, but never previously performed.

On "Canadian night" at the military tournament in New York, Mr. Borden, Canadian Minister of Militia and Defense, reviewed the soldiers from a box decorated with British flags. When the band played "God Save the King" every member of the audience stood up.

Edward VII., from his first infantile lisps, was taught to petition for his country's welfare. The following are the words of the first prayer our late Queen put into the mouth of her son and heir: "O Lord Almighty, graciously condescend to hear my first prayer. May Old England, my beloved and noble country, be always powerful and happy."

The motto inscribed on the Royal Arms is "Dieu et mon droit" (God and my right). This was the *parole* on the day given by Richard I. of England to his army before the battle of Gisors in France. In this battle the French were defeated, and in remembrance of this signal victory, the King made it the motto of the Royal Arms of England. It has been retained ever since.

The motto of the Prince of Wales is written on his "plume." This latter consists of an ancient coronet encircling the three ostrich feathers, underneath which is a scroll containing the motto "Ich Dien" (I serve). This motto was first assumed by Edward, the Black Prince, after the battle of Crecy, when John, King of Bohemia, was slain. From the head of that monarch, who was slain in the ranks of the French King, the Black Prince took the "plume" and motto.

The following are the principal features of the design of the official Coronation medal: On the obverse is a profile of both the King and Queen, with an inscription around. That is all. But on the reverse side is an elaborate and highly effective design somewhat after the style adopted on the penny. Britannia is seen seated on a shield; but the shield on the Coronation medal is emblazoned with the royal arms. Just above the shield is the date of the Coronation. To the right of the figure of Britannia is a view of Westminster Abbey; and the whole of the reverse side is surmounted by an impression of the crown, from which spring sun-rays of the conventional pattern.

No political significance whatever has at any time been attached to the crowning of a Queen, unless she were a Sovereign in her own right, like the late Queen Victoria, Queen Mary and Queen Anne. Whereas the King is crowned in the name and by the authority of his people, and is consecrated in the name and by the authority of God, through His representatives, the dignitaries of the Church, the Queen-Consort is crowned by order of the King. He, and he only, is the source of the dignity with which she is invested. Hence, at the Coronation of a Queen-Consort, the consent of the nation is never asked, as it is in the King's case.

The word "King" is derived from the Gothic through the Dutch or Scandinavian, and signifies the man of skill and ability—the cunning man. Prince is from the Latin "princeps" (a principal or important personage), and comes through the Norman-French. Duke is from the Latin "dux," a leader (in war understood), and is also from the Norman, as is also "Marquis," which meant originally a Warden of the "Marshes" or frontiers of a Kingdom. "Count" (a French title) has not maintained itself in the British peerage, although

they have "Countess" for an Earl's wife, and "Viscount." With "Earl" they have (like King) a genuine English word, from the old Saxon title of "Ealdorman" (an Elder). "Baron" and "Viscount" are both from the Norman-French, introduced at the Conquest.

The nation possesses in the Cottonian Library at the British Museum a volume asserted to have been used at the Coronation of English sovereigns 300 years before the stone now in the coronation chair was brought to England from Scotland. It is a Latin manuscript of the four gospels on which tradition asserts the ancient Kings of England took the coronation oaths. This manuscript is a quarto volume of 217 leaves, written apparently towards the end of the ninth century, and for the period is a fine specimen of writing and of the art of illumination. It narrowly escaped destruction in the fire at Ashburnham House in 1731, and bears evidence of its danger in its crumpled leaves and burnt margins. There seems good evidence that Ethelstan owned the volume and gave it to the church at Dover.

### Bears Likeness to King Edward.

MR. DAVID COCHRANE, well-known in the South as proprietor of the Hotel Holyrood, Riverside, has the proud distinction of closely resembling King Edward in facial appearance. So striking is the likeness that it arouses comment wherever Mr. Cochrane goes, and not a few of his friends jocularly address him as "your Majesty."



DAVID COCHRANE

Mr. Cochrane's father was in the British army for twenty-three years, and it was while the regiment was stationed at Quebec that he was born. His family belong to Edinburgh, Scotland.

Mr. Cochrane became a resident of Riverside twenty years ago, and assumed the proprietorship of the Hotel Holyrood in 1895, and in 1896 he purchased the property, and both enlarged and improved the house. Previously he had fitted up the famous Ormsby House, and also the Arlington Hotel, both of Carson City, Nevada. He has also done work in some of the finest castles in Scotland.

### Remain Under British Flag.

In the House of Commons the President of the Board of Trade, Gerald Balfour, informed a questioner that, after considering the agreement of February 4th, between the Morgans and the White Star and Dominion Lines, it had been concluded that the vessels concerned were not precluded from retaining their British register.

The financial secretary of the admiralty, Mr. Arnold-Forster, added the information that the agreement of the admiralty with the White Star Line was about to be renewed with additional proposition as follows: "The company shall not, without the previous written consent of the admiralty, transfer to a foreign flag any vessels subject to this agreement." This proposition, the secretary added, had already been agreed to and an instalment of the subsidy, on the terms of the new agreement had been paid. The admiralty had been advised by the law officers of the crown that there was nothing

in the agreement of February 4th which would interfere with the admiralty's right to enforce the terms of its agreement with the White Star Line.—*Exchange.*

### The British Invasion of America.

The New Salt Lake, Orient and Mexican railway has purchased £500,000 worth of steel rails in England and Canada owing to quicker delivery and lower prices being obtainable than in the United States.

Eastern papers report that a firm in Fulton Market, New York, received a consignment last week of twenty carcasses of spring lamb—each weighing about 35 lbs.—from New Zealand, and sold them to the University Club, Delmonico's, and a number of Fifth avenue hotels. The lambs were slaughtered several months ago, and the carcasses were put into cold storage on a steamship in Auckland and taken to London, whence they were shipped to Southampton, where they were again put in cold storage on the steamship St. Paul, which brought them to this country. Here the carcasses were sold at 34 cents a pound—just the price of American spring lamb—notwithstanding freight and storage rates for 19,000 miles' traveling, and a tariff of two cents a pound.

### The Modern Steam Hammer.

The "Village Blacksmith" is probably one of the most beautiful poems ever published. Its charming sentiment, like England's morning and evening drum beats, challenges admiration and respect around the world. Yet, while we stand in awe of the "strong right arm" of the famous smith, how feeble is the blow he strikes compared with that of a modern steam hammer, which can strike a 500-ton blow! Several such hammers are in constant use in the steel works of Messrs. Geo. W. Pennington Sons in San Francisco. The village blacksmith may have proudly exhibited a forging of his handiwork weighing possibly 100 pounds, while Messrs. Pennington Sons turn out single forgings weighing 30,000 pounds and over. And again, not unlike the noted drum beat—symbol of England's might—the muffled music arising from the never-ceasing stamp, stamp of the Pennington hammered steel shoes and dies in thousands of quartz mills it is mechanical power and not cotton (as easily encircles the globe. Verily, verily, of yore) that is king today.

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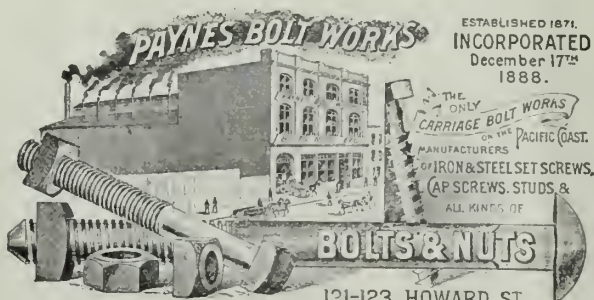
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## THE WAR AS A FOOTBALL MATCH.

Treating the South African war as a football match, Pr. W. G. Hilborne of the Second Gloucester Regiment has sent home the following original and humorous account:—

GRAND INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL MATCH.  
FINAL FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF AFRICA.

## Teams.

British Empire—Roberts (goal), Baden-Powell and White (backs), Hunter, Kitchener, and Dundonald (half-backs), Buller and Clery (right wing), French (centre), Methuen and Kelly-Kenny (left wing).

Transvaal and Orange Free State—Kruger (goal), Cronje and Steyn (backs), Botha, Prinsloo, and Olivier (half-backs), De Wet and Viljoen (right wing), Joubert (centre), Snyman and Villebois (left wing).

Referee—Public Opinion.

Kick-off, October 11th, 1899.

This match was the attraction of the season, and was played on the home team's ground in South Africa. The last time these teams met was in 1881, when the match ended in a very unsatisfactory manner. This time the visitors brought over 200,000 supporters of the game, and were without doubt a team that any one would be proud of.

The home team won the toss for choice of grounds, and Joubert kicked off. They at once became aggressive, and were getting dangerously near the visitors' goal, but White at back was playing a sound game, and repelled attack after attack, when the home team managed to score; in fact, the visitors' backs, "B. P." and White, were playing grandly, and although the home forwards were in the visitors' territory they failed to score. The "Empire" forwards now began to get into their stride, and French, working like a machine round his opponents, completely beat Cronje, and with a swift lightning shot, he found the net with a beauty (Kimberley). Soon after this goal Cronje was dismissed the field (Paardeberg), thus weakening the home defense. Buller, who had all along been playing a steady game, was now seen to advantage, and although being stopped several times in his grand rushes, he came back again and again, and shattering his opponents' defense, he came dashing on, and by a superhuman effort, entirely his own, scored a grand goal (Ladysmith). Soon after the home team lost the services of their best player, Joubert. A strong wind was now blowing across the field, thus giving the left wing of the visitors a chance to show their abilities. Kelly-Kenny and French were now very prominent with some splendid work, and were passing beautifully. The home team repeatedly tried to stop the grand combination, but all their efforts proved futile. Kelly-Kenny now transferred to French, and that famous player again showed his sterling qualities by scoring another (Bloemfontein). The play was now in the home team's territory, and the visitors' forwards were pressing when the whistle blew for half-time, with the score:

British Empire ..... 3  
Transvaal and Orange Free State ..... 0

The teams now appeared on the field to contest the second half of the game. The home team's supporters were in despair, for they saw that, bar accidents, their pets would lose the game. The visitors were playing with confidence that was a treat to see, while the home team resorted to dirty tactics (abusing the white flag). Try how they would, the home team could not stem the pressure which the visitors' forwards put into the game, French again got possession, and tricking the half-backs, promptly made the game secure by scoring another fine goal (Johannesburg). Baden-Powell, the mainstay of the "Empire's" defense, was now transferred to the front rank. His heroic defense had been the admiration of all, and he completely demonstrated to the spectators that he could play forward as brilliantly as back. Some very fast play forward was now seen, the ball travelling with lightning velocity toward the goal. The visitors made a grand combined rush, and after some splendid play in front of goal, the ball was sent into the net amidst the cheers of thousands (Pretoria). The home team were completely staggered, and Kruger, their goalkeeper, left his net at the mercy of his opponents. The home team contended that the goal was "off-side," but the referee ruled otherwise. The whistle blew for time, the score being, after a hard-fought game:

British Empire ..... 5  
Transvaal and Orange Free State ..... Nil

The feature of the struggle was the splendid all-round play of the visitors, who received a tremendous ovation.

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## BRITISH AND AMERICAN UNION.

IT was "Irish Night" at the British and American Union on Wednesday, the 4th inst. The Rev. F. W. Clappett delivered a most pleasing address on the Emerald Isle, his lecture being illustrated by superb stereopticon views of noted places and beautiful scenery in the land of the Celt. Mrs. Newbegin sang "Dear Little Shamrock" most sweetly, and Prof. Barnhart and Miss Ruby Hart interpreted Irish melodies in the best of style. A much appreciated number in the program was a cornet solo by Mr. Williams, late of New Zealand.

The Union is making steady progress, new members being added to the roll at each meeting of the Board. The headquarters at 927 Market street are, as expected, proving an inducement to members. There is need, however, for a greater interest on the part of the membership in the matter of keeping the reading room supplied with current literature.

The branch at Stockton continues to thrive, and is becoming quite a popular institution. At the last open meeting, Dr. J. E. Purdon delivered a most felicitous address, the effect of which was a score of new members. Vocal numbers were rendered by Edward Bellis, Mrs. R. G. W. Fyfe, Miss Jennie Reid, F. N. Vail, Dr. P. T. Turner and Miss Jennie A. Melunes. Mr. and Mrs. George Rushforth gave a violin and piano duet very acceptably.

The Los Angeles section will hold a patriotic meeting on the evening of the 27th inst. at Elks' Hall, in celebration of the Coronation. There will be a fine musical program, followed by dancing. The open meeting in May was well attended. Mr. R. Bruce Urnston made a forceful speech on the war, which was listened to with profound interest. The Hon. G. B. Smith, of Toronto, who is temporarily sojourning in California, spoke on the amicable relations of England and her colonies and the United States. "The name, British-American Union, commends itself," said Mr. Smith. "You could not have a better object than the one you are organized for, of strengthening the good feeling and creating a better understanding between the two countries."

Songs were given by Miss Brown, Tom Stone and a trio composed of Miss Ethel Graham and Mr. and Mrs. Wren.

## Grand Peace Celebration.

BRITISH Californians and their American friends will assemble at Metropolitan Hall, San Francisco, on Coronation Day, June 26, at 8 p. m., to celebrate the conclusion of the war in South Africa. This gathering has been looked forward to by the British residents for the past two years, and it promises to be one of the most notable of local events. H. B. M. Consul-General will preside, and the speakers will be men of prominence in the community. A splendid program of patriotic airs, choruses, etc., will be tendered by the best professional talent. The ushers will be members of the American-British Rifles in uniform. General admission has been placed at 50 cents, reserved area, 75 cents. Representatives from each of the ten British societies in San Francisco, recently met and elected the following committees to take charge of the arrangements: Tickets, Robert Davis and R. H. Grey; Finance, T. Davis and John Elliot; Decoration, Mrs. R. Hewitt and V. P. Sollom; Talent, J. J. Newbegin; Hall, Thomas Pennington; Printing, C. B. Sedgwick; Reception, Dr. F. W. D'Evelyn.

The proceeds are to be forwarded to Lord Milner, High Commissioner for South Africa, to be administered in such manner as he may deem best in the reconstruction of homes destroyed by the war.

## Banquet at Los Angeles.

Britons in Los Angeles will celebrate the Coronation with a banquet at the noted Levy's Cafe on the evening of the 26th inst. Three hundred persons are expected to attend. British Vice-Consul C. White Mortimer will fill the office of toastmaster. Among the members of the committee planning the banquet are Dr. Tom Davidson, T. Pascoe, Robert Sharp and A. G. Gayford. Tickets for the dinner are in the hands of J. Crossley Neilson at the Los Angeles Theater. R. B. Urnston and A. C. Way compose the Committee on Decorations.

## Empire Day Observed.

THE dinner given by the British Benevolent Society in celebration of Empire Day, May 24, was attended by a large number of the most prominent members of the British colony, and was a gratifying success. The Consul-General presided, and Mr. William Greer Harrison filled the office of toastmaster. As peace in South Africa was at that time assured, it is needless to say the gathering was a happy and enthusiastic one, and that the speakers waxed eloquent in their references to the achievements of the British army. The speakers were Dr. F. W. D'Evelyn, F. D. Brandon, H. Digby Johnston, Rev. J. Neito, Jas. S. Webster, Arthur H. Barendt, R. C. Mederaft and Mr. McFarlane of New York. Appropriate musical numbers interspersed the toasts and responses. The decorations were very artistic.

## The Anderson Academy.

IN the Anderson Academy, delightfully situated at Irvington, Alameda County, Mr. Wm. W. Anderson has succeeded in establishing an ideal boarding school for boys. The grounds are so beautiful that they charm every visitor; the climate is perfect, and the management is such as to render the life of the student as home-like as it is possible to make it. The main point of excellence about the Anderson Academy, which is semi-military in its discipline, is the fine influences surrounding the pupils. The Academy aims not merely at being a school in which the boys are led to apply themselves industriously to such a mastery of the subjects studied as can be reasonably expected in the best secondary schools. It aims still more to so influence them that they will choose and determinedly pursue high ideals of life. Purity of thought, earnestness of purpose, unflinching firmness in the face of difficulties, and due consideration for others are all essential to true manliness of character. These ideas are ever, by precept and example, kept before the boys.

The Academy has, ever since its existence, been accredited by the State University. Its graduates are also admitted to Stanford without examination on the recommendation of the principal.

A tastefully gotten-up and most interesting brochure, giving full particulars about the school and containing a number of artistic photo-engravings of the buildings and the grounds, has just been issued by Mr. Anderson. Copies may be obtained by interested parties on application.

## Sons of St. George Outing.

The Sons of St. George's 15th annual picnic, which this year was held at Glenwood, was a great financial success, fully 3,000 persons taking advantage of the opportunity to spend a day among the beautiful redwoods of the Santa Cruz Mountains. With the exceptions of the few persons who were slightly injured by the train accident near Glenwood station, and those who were discommoded by the ruffianism of a few intoxicated hoodlums, who, unfortunately put in an appearance, the outing was immensely enjoyed by every one. The committee labored hard this year to keep the picnic select and orderly, but despite their efforts Cal 6-56079-June 15 DREW British, a number of roughs (none of them belonging to the Order, it is gratifying to know) obtained tickets and forced their unwelcome presence upon the gathering. How to prevent this sort of thing has become a problem, and one not easy of solution. The exercise of greater care by members in disposing of tickets, and the refusal to allow intoxicating liquors to be sold on the grounds might help to check this ever-increasing rowdiness at our annual outings. Certainly, every available measure should be tried, if the Order is to maintain its good name and the yearly picnic kept respectable.

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# The British Fraternal Societies.

## Sons of St. George

**B**URNABY Lodge during the month has initiated the following: J. R. Harvey, A. Cheetham, Albert E. Fleet, Chas. C. Phillips, Edward Barker and John D. McKee. Brother W. R. Jack, we are pleased to state, has recovered from his recent accident. Dr. E. W. Thomas is away on a visit to his aged father in London, and has been granted a three months' leave of absence.

The following new officers have been installed: President, H. W. Gerrans, Vice-President, C. W. Riffes, Messenger, J. E. Potter; Secretary, R. J. Airey; Assistant Secretary, P. C. Woodhouse; Treasurer, W. G. Johnson; Trustee, W. H. Williams; Delegates to Grand Lodge, W. R. Jack, R. J. Airey, G. Wale, W. G. Johnson, H. Jones, A. W. Martin; Alternates, J. Hagan, G. E. Fisher, P. C. Woodhouse, W. L. Chamberlain, W. Clack, S. E. Wood Sr.

A very enjoyable evening was spent at Pickwick Lodge, Order Sons of St. George, on June 2d (monthly open night), when the following programme was presented to a full lodge-room:

Opening solo, Brother Gerrans; song, Brother Coates; song; Brother Potter; song, Brother Williamson; speech, H. Digby-Johnston, LL. D.

The doctor made one of the finest speeches he has ever delivered before the lodge. He reminded his hearers that, in the early days of the war, he had done what appeared then to be a very unwise thing—he had prophesied before the event, that Great Britain when she had established her right to be called victor, would treat her vanquished foe with a consideration and liberality worthy of her record for magnanimous heroism. The terms of peace had more than fulfilled his forecast.

Song, Brother Sykes; piano solo, Prof. Vincent; speech, Mr. Stokes; speech, Mr. Watson (St. Andrew's Society); song, Brother Gerrans; song, Mr. Cathcar; song, Brother Goldstein; speech, Mr. Hathway.

Mr. Hathway deprecated the hostility of some portions of the American press to England and Englishmen, as it was unwise in very many ways. To those who knew the real relative position of the two countries it merely indicated jealousy and weakness, and its obvious purpose was merely to mislead the ignorant. The fact that New Zealand, an English colony, was a hundred years ahead of the rest of the world, was sufficient reply to most of the adverse criticisms to which he had referred.

During the evening a most liberal supply of refreshments was provided in the supper-room.

Pickwick's new officers are as follows: President, T. Butcher; Vice-President, H. Broken-shire; Secretary, T. Poyser; Treasurer, H. Digby Johnston; Messenger, M. Luby; Assistant Secretary, J. B. Brown; Physician, Dr. I. Harrison; Organist, H. W. Gerrans; Trustees, Norrington and Whyte; Delegate to Grand Lodge, Brothers Whyte, Ford and Williamson; Alternates, Brothers Bloxham, Creba and Blanchflower.

W. R. W.

## ALBION LODGE, OAKLAND.

On the evening of June 2, the following officers for the ensuing term were installed: Clinton De Lancey, President; T. M. Anthony, Vice-President; J. H. Orbell, Messenger; C. H. Rathmell, Assistant Messenger; H. St. Johnson, Inside Sentinel; T. Reeves, Outside Sentinel; J. J. Roberts, Secretary; Albert Edward King, Treasurer; J. Pollitt, Organist; A. Lester, Chaplain; Messrs. J. Lancaster, G. Wheeler and G. Fake, Trustees; Messrs. J. Barlow, F. Phillips, J. de Lancey, E. T. Joste, Delegates to Grand Lodge.

After the business session, a good program was rendered by the brothers.

Albion will celebrate the crowning of King Edward with an entertainment at Giers' Hall on the evening of June 24th. Able speakers will address the gathering, among the number being H. Digby Johnston. Special musical numbers will be tendered by the best vocalists in Oakland. All are welcome. The Committee of Arrangements is James Pollitt, Albert Edward King, George Fake.—T. M. ANTHONY.

## DERBY LODGE, ALAMEDA.

The officers for the ensuing term are: President, H. W. Spurway; Vice-President, C. H. Cumbers; Messenger, W. R. Jenkins; Treasurer, W. H. Noy; Recording Secretary, Fred Miller; Chaplain, F. E. Lawry; Assistant Secretary, John Larkin; I. Sentinel, M. Mahr. Derby initiated fifteen new members during the past term, two of whom had the distinction of going with the first contingent from Australia to South Africa. It is the intention of the incoming officers to maintain the record of their predecessors in every way. The social features will be kept up to the former high standard.—F. M.

## INKERMAN LODGE, NANAIMO, B. C.

The new officers have been installed, as follows: President, J. W. Wagstaff; Vice-President, F. Wagstaff; Secretary, A. Hickman; Treasurer, W. Dean; Assistant Secretary, W. Storey; Messenger, W. Cornish; P. W. P., Adam Thompson; Delegate to Grand Lodge, J. H. Cocking; Alternate Delegate, John Hilbert, San Francisco.

## NEW LODGE AT NEVADA CITY.

The new lodge recently instituted at Nevada City by Organizer H. Tregoning is developing nicely, and gives promise of great success. It bears the title of Prince Albert Lodge. The President is Charles Pinch, and the Secretary, Thomas Waters.

## Daughters of St. George.

**O**N the evening of June 9th, Britannia Lodge No. 7, installed its officers for the ensuing term, a large number of members being present, also a delegation of ten members from Golden Gate Lodge No. 78 of Oakland.

After the ceremony all present were treated to ice cream and dainty confectionery.

Following is a list of officers installed: W. P. P. E. Goss; W. P. J. Beauford; W. V. P. R. Lund; W. F. See. R. Meadows; W. R. See. F. Beauford; W. Treas. G. Mullner; W. Ch. L. D. Staples; W. F. Con. A. J. Cotton; W. Sec. Con. — Findley; W. I. G. L. Green; W. O. G. M. A. Corder.

The concert given by Empress Victoria Lodge, May 15, for the benefit of the benevolent fund was a grand financial and literary success. The splendid program was participated in by Dr. Z. T. Malaby, Miss Gillespie, Mr. W. Walker, Miss Frances Robinson, Miss Hazel Bone, Hugh Williamson, Miss Ellen M. Marks, Miss Cameron, Mrs. Horace Walling. Dr. F. W. D'Evelyn made a stirring speech. Members of the Rites were present in uniform.

Empress Victoria Lodge's officers for the ensuing term are as follows: W. P. P., Mrs. N. J. Stickney; W. P. Mrs. Emily Harries; W. V. P., Mrs. E. Harrison; W. F. S., Mrs. Helen Williams; W. R. S., Mrs. Alice Creba; W. Treas., Mrs. Emma Witts; W. F. Cond., Mrs. R. Fisher; W. S. Con., Miss Ethel Atkinson; W. Chap., Mrs. R. A. McHaffie; W. In. G., Mrs. A. Hemings; W. O. G., Mrs. M. Jewit; Trustees, Mesdames S. Atkinson, S. E. Johnson and M. Guinan; Physician, Dr. Z. T. Malaby.

## St. Andrew's, Oakland.

An open meeting of the St. Andrew's Society was held in its rooms Thursday evening, May 8th, the occasion being to welcome our esteemed member, Mr. Alex Ballingall, back to Oakland after a sojourn of seven months in his native home. Members from Clan MacDonald, the Sons of St. George, and the San Francisco St. Andrew's Society, were present.

Toasts, songs, speeches and recitations were the order of the evening.

Mr. George Fake presented to the society a beautiful picture of the Battle of Alma. Ex-President Chas. Kydd made the presentation. Mr. Ballingall brought with him a pitcher with the profile of one of Robert Burns' famous characters, and presented it to the society.

After a few brief remarks from President Taylor, the very enjoyable meeting was brought to a close by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

JOHN RONALD, Sec'y.

## Caledonian Games a Success.

**T**HE 36th annual gathering of the Caledonian Club, which took place at Shell Mound Park on May 30th, was a brilliant success in every particular. The grounds were thronged the day long, at one time there being as many as 6,000 persons present. A number of well-known Scots from the interior put in an appearance and were accorded the heartiest of welcomes. Among the distinguished guests from the city were Mayor Schmitz and wife. The Mayor made a pleasing speech.

The athletic contests and the dancing, as usual, formed the attractions of the day. There were forty events in all, and each was contested with a spirit characteristic of Scottish competitions. A special event which aroused a great deal of interest was a bagpipe playing contest (for a \$250 gold medal, to be won three years in succession). The judges, who were in a tent so that they could not see the contestants, were John Morrison, D. D. McRae and James A. McKay, of Sacramento. The competitors had to play pibrochs, marches, reels and strathspeys. The first prize was awarded to Ed. Ross, the second to Adam Ross and the third to W. Ranwick.

In the exciting tug-of-war, Clausman William Mitchell's team of married men dragged the bachelors to defeat. The judges decided that the best dressed men in full Highland costume were Neil Lindsay, Hugh Fraser and D. D. McRae. First Chieftain J. A. McLeod looked after the comfort of the guests in a most praiseworthy manner, dispensing refreshments with a liberal hand. Chief A. M. McPherson and Recorder Jas. H. Duncan, as usual, worked hard the day long to make a success of the gathering. Chief McPherson superintended the games, and was ably assisted by Charles A. McPhee, the official starter; William Mitchell, announcer; Neil Lindsay, Adam Ross and Ed. Ross, pipers; ex-Chief Angus McLeod and the other officers of the club—F. F. Finlay, James H. Duncan, J. W. Cameron and Dr. J. A. J. McDonald. Dancing was in progress throughout the day, the music being supplied by Fairgrieve's band.—M.

## Scottish Thistle Club.

**A** GRAND complimentary entertainment will be given by the Scottish Thistle Club at Metropolitan Hall on the evening of the 27th inst. invitations to which may be obtained from Recorder George Fullerton or any member of the committee. It will be a splendid affair, embracing all the musical and other attractions dear to the Scottish heart, and no Scotsman can afford to miss it. Leading officials of the city will deliver short addresses.

All arrangements are completed for the great event at Shell Mound Park on July 4, and judging by the way tickets are now selling, there will be present the largest crowd ever seen at that popular resort. Many of the money prizes have been increased this year, and competition for them is sure to be keen. A hearty Scottish welcome will be accorded every guest. The fireworks display in the evening will be finer than any other spectacle of the kind presented on either side of the bay.

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THE BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN

927 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

## Prices Have Risen.

(London Mail.)

The demand for vantage points whence to view the great pageant has indeed set in with grim earnest. A Colonial millionaire has signed a contract for three windows in the West-end at £600 a window.

These figures contrast strangely with the sums paid to view Coronation processions in the past. Half a farthing was the price of a seat to see the first Edward wend his triumphal way to the throne. A wave of prosperity appears to have swept through the land at the time of the succession of Edward II., for as much as a whole farthing was cheerfully paid to view that monarch's progress through the streets. Edward III. must have felt a thrill of pride when he learnt that his subjects valued him at double the amount of his predecessor—that is, one halfpenny.

But this record was in turn hopelessly beaten by Richard II. People paid a penny to see him, though grumblers declared that "the show was not worth the money."

When Henry V. came to the throne people paid as much as twopence to cheer him on his way. People were extravagant with their money at Henry VIII.'s coronation, when fourpence was demanded for a seat.

When the great Elizabeth came to the throne, however, her subjects, in the exuberance of their loyalty and joy, paid another twopence. The historians of James I. dilate at great length on the growing wealth of the country, of which there could be no more striking evidence than the fact that thousands of people on the line of the procession paid 1s. each for seats.

Charles II. found his subjects in the best of tempers, so much so, indeed, that they paid half-a-crown to look at him as he passed—a generosity attributed to the relief felt at the riddance of the Roundheads. William and Queen Anne doubted this price, while the country quite lost its head over George II., and disbursed half a guinea.

It was not until the accession of George IV. that anything like modern coronation prices were reached, though they seldom exceeded £5 for a seat. Enormous sums were paid to witness the late Queen Victoria's progress to Westminster; but it is anticipated that those sums will be quite moderate compared with the prices that seats will fetch in June.

## British-Californian Outing.

The first annual picnic given by the British-Californian Association of San Jose, on May 24, was a grand success. Nearly 500 people took the cars to Alum Rock and passed a highly enjoyable day.

The picnic was under the supervision of Captain Thomas Wastie, A. D. Campbell and Dr. W. W. Fraser. Music was furnished by Brohaska's Orchestra. An excellent musical and literary programme, consisting of songs, speeches and recitations, was rendered. Brief remarks were made by Captain Wastie, A. D. Campbell, and W. S. Heron. Mrs. Langdon, Donald McDonald and David Wight sang several songs acceptably. Miss Ella Sanders rendered a recitation in a pleasing manner. Dancing followed.

## Thinks We Merit Success.

The BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN is a monthly magazine, published in San Francisco, now in its sixth year. It succeeds, and deserves to do so, because it has opinions of its own. It is not one of those wishy-washy, slobbering-over, ninety-hammer picture books, but stands pat for something, and that something is to show to the British-born Californian that he has no reason to apologize for his native land. Some of the reading is pretty hot stuff, but it is all true, and the news columns are unusually full of live matter that cannot fail to be interesting to anyone, whether Briton or not, who studies the progress of the world with both eyes wide open.—*Western Investments*, Los Angeles.

There has just passed away a resident of Dorking, Mr. Henry Boxall, who had a unique record as a bellringer. Born in the same year as the late Queen Victoria, he rang on her accession, her coronation, her wedding, her two jubilees, on the occasion of her death, and on the accession of King Edward VII. He rang in three monarchies, commencing with William IV.

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**Cymrodorion Society.**

**P**ROF. RHYS R. LLOYD, the distinguished Greek scholar, having severed his connection with the Pacific Theological Seminary, and being about to leave this Coast to take up his residence in the East, it was thought fitting that the society should mark its appreciation of his many services to the society and to the local Welsh community by tendering him a complimentary farewell banquet. A large and influential gathering of representative Welshmen met at a leading San Francisco restaurant on Thursday evening, May 15th, in response to the society's invitation. The dinner and service were of the best, and although there were no set toasts, the speeches were all appropriate to the occasion and excellent in form. The chair was occupied by Prof. Thomas Price, and Mr. Taliesin Evans filled the vice-chair. Among the other speakers who bore testimony to the regard and honor in which Prof. Lloyd is held by his fellow-countrymen on account of his high scholastic attainments (acquired under difficulties such as would discourage any man not possessed of a strong will and force of character), his urbanity and modesty, and his all round character as a Christian gentleman, which make him, to quote Mr. Taliesin Evans, "the peer of any man," were: Mr. Howell A. Powell, Dr. E. W. Thomas, D. Ialydd Hughes, T. D. Evans, who worked by his side when a boy in the coal mines, Samuel Lewis, and H. T. Roberts, while Mr. H. J. Owen in his capacity as the local Welsh Laureate, put his sentiments in appropriate verse.

Prof. Lloyd's speech in acknowledgment was largely autobiographical in character, and was of special interest for that reason.

MYFYR.

**San Francisco Bowling Club.**

Notwithstanding the counter-attraction of the Caledonian picnic and games, the Bowling match between the San Francisco and Oakland members of the Scottish Bowling Club drew about 100 Scotsmen and Scotswomen to the bowling green in Golden Gate Park on Decoration Day.

The event was looked forward to eagerly by the members of the bowling club, for on every previous match, Oakland had come out gloriously ahead of San Francisco. But on this occasion the tables were turned with a vengeance, for on each of the three rinks the San Francisco players played havoc with the prestige of their rivals from across the bay. On the first rink the players were: Oakland—Messrs. Taylor, Moir, Procter and Dalziel; San Francisco—Messrs. Rennie, Eaton, Moffatt and McNair; the score being, Oakland 5, San Francisco 21.

On the second rink the players were: Oakland—Messrs. Hutchison, Forgie, Pattullo and Crawford; San Francisco—Messrs. Gray, Lawson, Watson and Earsman; the score being, Oakland 17, San Francisco 21. On the third rink the players were: Oakland—Messrs. Ballingal, Brown, Orehison and Hunter; San Francisco—Messrs. Bremner, Kydd, Irving and Aitken; the score being, Oakland 16, San Francisco 26.

The new green, near the old band stand, will be in fit shape in a few weeks, and it is the intention of the members to have a grand turn-out on that occasion, with possibly a tent in the background, where refreshments and liquid consolation may be dispensed to the losing teams.

GEO. ST. J. BREMNER.

**Curious Jubilations.**

There will no doubt be some extraordinary outbursts of originality on the part of King Edward's subjects during the celebration of his Coronation, but the following will be hard to beat. At the Coronation of Edward VI. (February, 1456). "The choicest spectacle of all," says an old record, "was the exploit of an Aragonian, who descended from the battlements of St. Paul's upon a rope made fast to an anchor at the Dean's Gate."

At the crowning of Mary I., October, 1553—which ceremony was performed by Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, both the Archbishops being then prisoners in the Tower—a Dutchman stood on the weathercock of St. Paul's steeple holding a streamer five yards long in his hand. Sometimes he stood on one foot and shook the streamer, then on the other, while at times he "kneeled on his knees to the great marvel of all people."

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Major G. A. Wright, late Fourth V. B. East Surrey Regiment, Kennington, S. E.

Capt. Colin E. Peacock, late 13th Regiment, Brooklyn, and Astor Battery, U. S. Army.

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Recruits wanted for new companies now forming.

Note—Members desiring promotion can only obtain the same by personal application to drill and duty.

Application blanks for membership (Form A) may be obtained from the senior officer at Headquarters or by letter addressed to the Adjutant, A. B. R., room III, Phelan building.

**JUNE ORDERS.**

June 16—Band practice; assemble at 8:30 p. m.

June 19—Drill of the entire command; assemble at 8:30 p. m.

June 23—Band practice; assemble at 8:30 p. m.

June 26—Drill of the entire command; assemble at 8:30 p. m.

June 27—Business meeting of the Headquarters Staff; report 4 p. m. at orderly room.

June 30—Band practice; assemble at 8:30 p. m.

By order of the

HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

COLIN E. PEACOCK, Capt. and Adjt.

**Shell Mound Park.**

This popular resort at Emeryville, near Oakland, is now open for the picnic season.

The Park has been thoroughly renovated and several new improvements made for the accommodation of the public.

The Park contains two of the largest dancing pavilions on the Pacific Coast, several platforms for jig dancing, racetrack for games with covered seats to accommodate 3,000 people; turning apparatus, swings, flying horses, bowling alley, a shooting range containing three 50-yard targets, twenty-one 200-yard targets and four 500-yard targets; fruit and ice-cream stand, picture gallery, shooting gallery, and dining-room, where meals are served to the satisfaction of the public.

The Park is engaged for every Sunday and holiday to November, 1902. The gathering of the Caledonian Club was held there on May 30th, and a grand celebration of July 4th will be held under the auspices of the S. F. Scottish Thistle Club.

The Park is reached from San Francisco via Oakland ferry, Berkeley train, in 30 minutes, every half hour, Sundays and week days.

A census return just published at Ottawa shows that of the total population of Canada of 5,371,051, no less than 4,671,805, or 87 per cent. were born in Canada. Out of the total immigrant population 405,853 are from the British Islands—which shows that there is a pretty pure Canadian and British population there.

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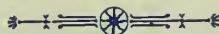
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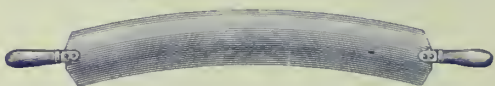
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To accommodate the constantly increasing class of persons who desire to visit friends in the Old Country, and to do so economically, we have arranged two sailings from MONTREAL to GLASGOW direct, as follows:

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# The British-California Friend.



ROSEWELL DES.

VOL. XI, No. 4. SAN FRANCISCO. JULY, 1902

A MONTHLY RECORD OF BRITISH AND BRITISH-AMERICAN PROGRESS.  
NON-SECTARIAN IN RELIGION. NON-PARTISAN IN POLITICS.

Subscription: To Any Part of the World.....\$1.00 per year  
Single Copies, 10 cents. For Sale by all Newsdealers  
Entered at the San Francisco postoffice as second class matter.

CHARLES B. SEDGWICK - - - - - Editor

Business Office, 927 Market Street.....Phone Mint 1531

THE British people and their friends all over the world have within a month suffered the keen disappointment of a postponed Coronation and the joy of the miraculous recovery of a loved sovereign from what was seemingly a fatal illness. Joy and sorrow are strangely mixed in the British heart at this moment. The grandeur of the proposed pageant has been lost to London, but Britain and the Empire have been spared their best loved citizen and friend.

The happening is one which allows of no comment. It is an act of God which must be accepted in respectful silence. Doubtless there is a Divine purpose in this relentless chastening of the best deserving nation. Perhaps the British heart needs to be hardened still more, rendered yet more proof against the vanities and ambitions and generosities of the world. If so, it is gratifying to see that the British spirit is still grandly unbending under the strain—as far from despair and unfaith as ever. There has been no panic, no wave of bitterness, no surrender to despondency. Fortitude is still pre-eminently the British characteristic, and until the capacity for enduring and suffering has been outworn in the human heart the limit of achievement has not been reached. This assurance should be worth all that it has cost.

A South African correspondent of the *London Times* says: "The Boers repudiate the aspersions cast on the British soldiers by the continental press. In a conversation which I had recently with a number of surrendered Boers, they showed me a picture from a German paper representing British soldiers firing on some Boers from behind a number of Boer women. The Boers were indignant, and condemned in the strongest terms what they designated 'disgraceful lies.'"

Continental aspersions were bad, but it would be interesting to get the Boer opinion of Irish-American defamations. What think the burghers of such villainous liars as Father Yorke?

JUDGE HUMPHREYS, of Honolulu, thinks it beneath the dignity of an American citizen to show honor to a King, and personally "would rather join in memorial services to the dead of the brave Boers."

Every man is entitled to his opinion, and the brave Boer is well within his rights in judging the Anglophobe American to be about the most ungracious and contemptible thing on earth.

DE WET and other Boer leaders, now that the war is over, are engaging in the work of rebuilding the homes of impoverished burghers. The British Government, and British people all over the world, are assisting in the good movement, but no rumor has reached us of any similar intention on the part of the ardent Boer sympathizer. Father Yorke, who in his frantic efforts to find a way to aid the Boers a few months ago, almost lost his head, has now not even a lecture to offer, and the various Transvaal committees in California, fearing, presumably, that they may be called upon to remit what money has been collected, have suddenly gone out of business.

The penniless Boer, left to his own devices and the charity of his friend the late enemy, must be doing some deep thinking these days.

THERE is always some comfort to be extracted from the gloomiest situation. The British people were fully entitled to the unprecedented glories of the proposed Coronation; they had bravely won them; but in the prevention of the event they were spared a national disgrace.

Germany cheered in London's streets—and France! Germany that originated slanders on the British troops unprecedented in falsity; and France, nastiest defamer of the age! The British heart was willing to forgive and forget (and we cannot say properly so), but plainly God was not to be mocked.

CONDITIONS in the British West Indies may be said to be unsettled in more than one sense, but we hardly think the report that the British Government is willing to trade off one or more of the islands for a port in Alaska is of British origin. Only a Yankee brain could evolve the smart trick of exchanging a piece of real estate liable to go up in smoke and ashes any moment for a solid though less smiling water-front in a business location equally good. Unless, of course, and as we hope, John Bull has profited of late by his business intercourse with his American cousin.

MR. DE YOUNG, of the *San Francisco Chronicle*, has entered his name for membership in the new Anglo-American Club, London, and San Franciscans are wondering whether this notorious Anglophobe has changed front or is merely about to resume those little business practices by which he won much wealth and a reputation locally years ago. Whichever it be, Mr. de Young is to be congratulated on the fact that he is not as well known in London as he is in San Francisco.

INVESTIGATION discloses the fact that in many parts of Ireland rents have been reduced 60 to 80 per cent in the past twenty years, and that the organizers of the opposition to the just and lawful demands of the landlords are making fine livings out of the agitation. Not a new story, but one which should be borne in mind when harrowing tales of cruel evictions are sent across the Atlantic.



ENGLAND is now buying from California 659,000 cases of tinned fruit in a year. Ten years ago she took but 96,000 cases from this State.

BRITON and Boer are glad the war is over, of course, but the Anglophobe agitator who is put out of a job rails at the cruelty of peace.

KITCHENER lost no time in getting to work, nor in quitting when his job was done. The secret of the success of the man is that he is businesslike.

THE Boers are surprised to learn that so much has been done for them during the last two years by sympathizers in Europe and America, and while not wishing to appear ungrateful for these benefactions, they respectfully intimate that a little cash on account would not be out of order.

A British society in New York proposes to amuse the community by a smart exhibition of table-turning. The society has engaged a Boer ex-commandant to deliver a series of lectures under its auspices, and it is said some plain truths about the conduct of the Irish-American Brigade and other foreign contingents will be told.

THE French have failed completely in their colonial policy. Their colonies cost them to-day \$20,000,000 a year, and there seems little chance that they will decrease this deficit. One thing about the British, they always make their colonies pay—and pay the colonies, too. The reason? Common sense—which, paradoxically, is not common.

THE latest American historian of the British-Boer war is an 8-year-old grandson of ex-Secretary of State Foster, who, though at fault in his spelling, is not without the national sense of humor. One of his most amusing paragraphs reads:

"One day the British tied 10 billy goats to try the affects of some lideight shels; so he fired about 20 at them, and then went up to see how many were left, and he found there were 11—one had been born."

A NEW religious sect has been founded in the southwestern provinces of Russia, the members of which believe in baptism by brandy instead of baptism by water. The baptism, too, is internal instead of external, the convert drinking as much of the liquor as he can possibly negotiate. The method of baptism is believed to be the cause of the rapid growth of the sect, which is gaining converts in all directions.

It would make headway in U. S.

IN the retirement of Lord Salisbury from public life, Great Britain loses the services of probably the most efficient, and certainly the best experienced, statesman in Europe. He knew all that there was to be learned of the state secrets, ambitions and concealed understandings of the powers and was ever master in the game of diplomacy. Mr. Balfour is a worthy successor, and with the acquirement of some of Lord Salisbury's varied experience will doubtless prove a no less capable leader.

THE peace which Great Britain has made with the Boers," says the New York *Investor*, "is calculated to impress one anew with the greatness of the British Empire and of the British character. Great Britain has come out of the war in a manner profoundly to impress minds that are raised above prejudice and passion with the fact that she is still the most humane, the most generous, the most self-reliant of nations. She deprives the conquered of no real liberty, she devotes several years of time, hundreds of millions of money and a great many thousands of lives to the task of making a handful of stiff-necked Dutchmen accord her citizens simple justice, but when this is accomplished she displays a generosity which is unparalleled, exacting no indemnity to cover her enormous expenditures, but actually advancing a great amount of cash to put her late foes in comfortable material circumstances once more. Such magnanimity denotes fundamental characteristics in the British race which—it is impossible to conceive otherwise—must be regarded as presaging a long-continued greatness."

THE ridiculous "news" is still circulated that the British loss in South Africa, to May 30, was 97,477 dead and 28,434 permanently disabled.

The latest War Office bulletin shows that from the beginning of the war on October 11, 1899, to May 31, 1902, the South African Field Force lost by death 1080 officers and 21,370 rank and file. The wounded (excluding those who died of wounds) numbered 1668 officers and 19,143 rank and file. Of prisoners the Boers took 383 officers and 9170 men, of whom only 105 men are still returned as "missing and prisoners."

THE British residents of Honolulu are to be congratulated on the way they fought anti-British Judge Abram Stephanus Humphreys to a finish in the recent political contest. The *Pacific Commercial Advertiser* records his defeat, as follows:

"There were 116 votes cast at the election in the third precinct of the Fourth District, June 27, for candidates for president of the precinct club. These candidates were Mark Robinson and Abram S. Humphreys. Mr. Robinson got 110 votes; Judge Humphreys managed to get SIX. Judge Humphreys was reported on all sides to have made a thorough canvass. His friends claimed that he had absolute control of the Portuguese Catholic vote and of the native Hawaiian vote. He was present at last night's election to use his personal influence. But when the voters turned out they were all but unanimous against him. Himself presumably and five others voted the Humphreys ticket. The rest combined to bury it under a snowfall of adverse ballots."

Judge Humphreys made himself obnoxious to the very powerful body of British-born electors in the islands by his bitter hostility to Great Britain and to people of British birth. Hence the determination of the affronted parties to make him feel their displeasure.

THE Administration's policy in the Philippines has not been free from mistakes, but it is gratifying to learn that what would prove the most disastrous mistake possible—the mistake of allowing the Roman Catholic priesthood to run things—is carefully being guarded against. One has only to read Roman Catholic papers published in the United States to learn how very difficult a task Romanists find it to keep from being disloyal to American institutions—particularly that most cherished of all institutions, the free public school.

To the charge that "teachers in the Philippines have been proselyting and attempting to convert Catholics to the Protestant faith," Vice-Governor Wright enters a vigorous denial. It has everywhere, and always, been the policy of the Roman Church, when seeking concessions, to register complaint and make charges of discrimination against it. In the Philippines, happily, data in refutation is easily obtainable. Governor Wright presents the bald fact that the majority of the teachers are Catholics, and that all of the native teachers are of that faith. He reports:

"The law to inaugurate the public school system forbids religious instruction in schools or school buildings by teachers, but allows same three days per week in school buildings by priests or preachers, out of school hours, on request of parents (see section 16, act 74). This is intended as a concession to Catholic sentiment. There are about 34,000 native teachers employed in the islands, all of whom are Catholics. Teachers are selected without reference to religion and are not allowed to preach or teach religion in school. There is no discrimination against Catholic teachers."

In a terse, emphatic and bravely-worded dispatch, Governor Wright outlines his policy, as follows:

"It is the purpose of the Philippine Government to maintain in the archipelago the same kind of free, non-sectarian instruction which exists in the United States and which has proved to be for the interest of the Catholic religion and all religions. The Government means, so far as it possibly can, to give education to the people of the islands. And it will do this without any discrimination for or against any church or sect. It does not mean that any officer or teacher of public schools shall use his position to build up or pull down any church whatever, whether Catholic or Protestant."

This being the spirit and the purpose of the new government, what more can the Roman Catholic or any other sect in reason ask?



THE universal outburst of "sympathy" with King Edward in his illness and the British people in their grief was remarkable, but it lacked the impressiveness of sincerity. A great deal of true sorrow and solicitude was no doubt felt in the world, but the people of the Continent and their newspapers, who exulted over British reverses in South Africa, who cheered in joy at the news of brave men gone to their death, felt no friendly concern about the King's condition or the nation's sorrow and disappointment.

The greater part of the "sympathy" held out by Germany, by France and by Russia was bare-faced sham, an insult to the intelligence of the British people, and as such should have been scornfully rejected, if not resented, in the British press.

A leading New York paper remarked: "It was to be joyous in the joy of Britain that the representatives of all the nations of the world gathered in London. It is to be sympathetic in British suffering and solicitous in British suspense that they to-day remain." This might have applied with truth to the representatives of America and a few other countries. But Europe was mainly there for policy's sake, and her professed sympathy when the calamity befell was just as shallow and selfish.

The war in South Africa having ended as it has, Britain is now a power to be propitiated. Had the conflict terminated as Europe devoutly hoped it would, instead of protestations of sympathy and solicitude, Britain in her present affliction would have been treated to sermons on "just retribution," etc., *ad infinitum*.

It is about time that the British nation learned to distinguish between its friends and its foes, and to overcome its mischievous weakness for everlastingly forgiving. Truth is not to be enhanced by forgiving falsity, nor justice strengthened by condoning wrong. Forgiveness is divine, and there is a place for it even on this earth. The place for forgiveness is after punishment.

Were Germany to escape punishment for the infamous libels on the British troops for which she was responsible, then the lesson of the Boer war were lost, and the British people would require, and richly deserve, to undergo the misery and suffering of it all over again. And again after that—should the lesson be still unlearned and the duty shirked.

"PUBLIC OPINION," New York, voices sound sentiment in the following:

"History does not record an incident comparable with the sudden transformation from the jubilant enthusiasm incident to the Coronation celebration to the fearful dread that the death of King Edward might at any moment be announced. Fortunately, the worst anticipations were not realized, and now there appears to be every prospect that the King will recover. But people are not likely soon to forget the impression made by the sudden announcement of the dangerous illness of the King on the eve of an event which all were prepared to celebrate so joyously. Events such as this invariably endear a sovereign to his people, and King Edward is sure to gain what little was left for him to gain in the affection of his people. It is more than questionable if his spectacular Coronation would have added anything to his strength as a King; his misfortune and the manner in which he has borne it will greatly strengthen him in the love and respect of every Englishman."

NOTHING is amusing except in contrast, and the man of one idea, or limited experience, is barred from thinking things funny. Only to the man accustomed to the unlimited license exercised in American journals is the subjoined announcement in the Norwegian paper, *Bergens Tidende*, ludicrous:

"I, the undersigned, declare that, through a regrettable mistake, I circulated the rumor that the coffee-house keeper, Jorgen Henriksen, had drunk a glass of beer. I humbly apologize to Mr. Henriksen for this unfounded imputation. (Signed) Olaf F. Lien."

THE Los Angeles Times prints the following:

An English paper, the *Daily Graphic*, gives some interesting information regarding the financial position of Great Britain, at the end of this long and expensive war. A chart published by the *Graphic* shows that while the British expenditure has arisen from £94,000,000 in 1895 to an estimated expenditure of £133,000,000 in 1903, the revenue has more than kept pace with the expenditure, having increased from £90,773,000 in 1887 to an estimate of £147,785,000 in 1903.

It is interesting to see whence Great Britain derives this immense income of nearly \$740,000,000, considering that she has no protective tariff to draw upon. The following table, published by the *Graphic*, shows the yield of the principal taxes for the year ending March 31, 1901:

Income tax (at 1s on the pound) . . . . .	£27,561,000
Spirit duty . . . . .	25,112,000
Death duties . . . . .	16,721,000
Beer duty . . . . .	13,963,000
Tobacco duty . . . . .	12,861,000
Tea duty . . . . .	6,276,000
Stamps on transfers of property . . . . .	5,130,000
	£107,624,000

The other items of taxation were relatively insignificant, bringing in altogether only £12,000,000.

Notwithstanding what we occasionally hear about the decadence of Great Britain, and the decrease in the value of property, statistics show that the taxable incomes of Great Britain have increased in value from £588,000,000 in 1886 to £788,000,000 in 1900. The present income tax of a shilling on the pound is enormous. Years ago, when this elastic and convenient impost went up to 6d on the pound, it aroused a big roar of protest from British taxpayers. It is only under the patriotic influence of war times that the Britishers could be induced to submit to such a heavy tax. The imposition of a tax of 5 per cent on incomes would cause something like a revolution in this country. The tax is, however, made to rest easily upon people of small incomes, by making all incomes of \$750 a year or less free from taxation, or deducting that amount from larger incomes.

It is evident that Johnny Bull is not yet by any means bankrupt. There is probably no other country in the world that could have come through the strain of a big war in such good shape as Great Britain has succeeded in doing.

#### CONTEMPORARY COMMENT

The day an Imperial British federal tariff is realized, it will affect so great a number of people and such an extent of territory as to enable Great Britain to be sufficient unto herself.—*Petit Parisien*, Paris.

If Great Britain were desirous of marking for punishment the most conspicuous example of Boer hostility to British rule in South Africa it would have exiled Kruger from the country for which he essayed so much, but without success. . . . The Government has done the handsome thing in marking the old Boer President not for exceptional punishment, but for exceptional magnanimity.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

The British Empire has been made by speculation; England has colonies and France properly has none, for the plain reason that Englishmen are speculators and Frenchmen (except a few Jews in Paris) are not. You cannot have it both ways: you cannot put your money in a stocking and found an empire. A nation that does not speculate will never invent anything, and will never develop new countries.—*Saturday Review*.

When we are told that, owing to the unprogressiveness of British manufacturers, the American locomotive is driving out the British, and when we subsequently learn that this is by no means the case, the Americans being cheaper only at the expense of inferiority of lasting power, we naturally feel suspicion about similar statements with regard to other British trades.—*Hong Kong Daily Press*.

It seems to us that the Germans feel ashamed of their outbursts of petty spite against Great Britain. On the other hand, how are we to characterize the attitude of a nation which constantly and publicly discusses the feasibility of effecting a military landing in England, while in England no such "unfriendly" proposition is even whispered against Germany.—*Svenska Dagbladet*, Stockholm.

As South Africans, instead of a group of local communities, we shall all learn to take pride in the growth and expansion of South Africa as a whole, and in the development of a strong, brave, hardy, devoted race, loving South Africa, loyal and faithful to the motherland. When that day dawns men will have forgotten that they were once Rhodes men, Krugerites, Transvaalers, Free Staters, Natalians, or Cape Colonials. Their proud boast then will be, *Civis Africanus Sum!*—*Bloemfontein Post*.



## BRITISH NEWS IN BRIEF.

*Important Events not Chronicled in the Daily Press.*

Scottish miners have declared themselves in favor of abolishing Saturday work.

Seven cottage homes are to be erected at Cleethorpes as a memorial of Coronation year.

Southern Rhodesia's gold output in May was the highest recorded, being over 19,500oz.

It is proposed to enlarge Epping Forest by acquiring nearly 900 acres at a cost of £27,000.

It is proposed to place a stained-glass window in a Cornish church to the patron saint of miners.

A new electric line between Montreal and Ottawa is to be built, and the round trip will be made for \$3.

Glasgow Corporation tramways carried 163,000,000 passengers last year, the receipts amounting to £612,794.

One hundred and twelve thousand silk handkerchiefs have been ordered for the Navy from a Macclesfield firm.

Rhyl is to have an Eiffel Tower 140 feet high, the turret of which will contain an electric searchlight of 20,000 candle-power.

The Belfast Harbor commissioners have decided to build a new dock capable of accommodating the largest ships afloat or likely to be built.

The will of the late Miss Mary Ann Defoe (of Croydon), the last descendant of the author of "Robinson Crusoe," has been proved at £768.

Several English steamers are loading Russian timber at Pillau and Königsberg which, it is stated, is intended for the re-building of Boer farms.

Large orders for coals and rails for the Danish State railways, which have hitherto gone to Germany, will be given this year to British firms.

Work is to be started immediately on the construction of the twenty-five-mile branch railway which is to connect Gwelo with Selukwe, Rhodesia.

New Zealand is to contribute £1,000 towards the equipment of the Morning, the relief ship for the Antarctic expedition on board the Discovery.

The hoisting of the black flag after executions is to be discontinued in England, and a notice in writing posted on the prison gate instead.

The Prince of Wales' idea of a family gift to the hospitals on the King's birthday, through the "King Edward Hospital Fund," is growing in popularity.

Mahuta, the Maori King, has ceased his agrarian antagonism to the Government, and, it is expected, will be called to the Legislative Council of New Zealand.

When the census was taken in New South Wales, among the ages returned were five of 100 years, six of 101, three of 104, one of 107 and another of 113 years.

Colonel Sir Hector Macdonald has been gazetted a brigadier-general on the staff to command the troops in Ceylon with the temporary rank of major-general.

At Manchester the governors of Owen's College have decided to apply for a charter for an independent university, to be called the Victoria University of Manchester.

The Missisquoi Historical Society has erected a monument to the Canadian soldiers who fell at Eccles' Hill during the Fenian raid. It was unveiled on the 1st inst.

Mr. Chamberlain has informed a correspondent that Canada has contributed 7,300 men and Australia and New Zealand 22,000 men for service in South Africa.

Work is about to be commenced on the long-planned railway from Antivari, on the coast of Montenegro, to Niksic, in the interior. British capital will be employed.

Five thousand pounds has been forwarded to King Edward's Hospital Fund by Messrs. Moet and Chandon, as a recognition of their century-old connection with the country.

The Ontario Government has passed an order granting \$1,100 to the Canadian South African Memorial Association towards its fund for the marking of Canadian graves in South Africa.

An official note states that a complete and most cordial understanding has been arrived at between Italy and England in regard to the frontiers of Erythrea, the Soudan, and Abyssinia.

The monument to the Ottawa men who served in South Africa will arrive in that city about June 27th. The unveiling will likely take place on Dominion Day.

Tom Moore's anniversary was celebrated at Wexford the other day by a musical and literary affair, at which the poet's melodies were sung by a choir of 100 voices.

His Majesty has placed a stained glass window in the private chapel at Windsor Castle, in memory of Queen Victoria, depicting the Crucifixion and Resurrection.

Great progress is being made with the new naval dry dock at Chatham, which, when completed, will be capable of receiving larger vessels than any battleship or cruiser afloat.

A beautiful silver cup has been presented by the Military Athletic League of America to the 48th Highlanders of Toronto in commemoration of the latter's visit to New York.

Thanks to the munificence of Mr. Max Wacchter, the High Sheriff of Surrey, the view from Richmond Hill will, in spite of recent fears, be preserved to the public for all time.

Twenty branches of the League of the Children of the Empire formed during the last twelve months, have now a membership of over 2,300 in the United Kingdom and the Colonies.

Thirteen thousand settlers entered Manitoba in May. The rush of settlers into the Temiskaming district has been so great this spring that it has been too great for the roads leading there.

In pursuance of the alliance lately concluded between Great Britain and Japan, the Government of the Mikado has placed the Japanese naval arsenals at the disposal of the British squadrons.

A statue of General Gordon, seated on a camel, is to be placed temporary in St. Martin's-place, London. The statue is designed for Khartoum, and will be forwarded thither at the end of the summer.

The British Government has again under its consideration the project of constructing a railway line from Berbera, on the North Somali coast, to a spot adjoining Harrar, just inside the Abyssinian frontier.

Two hundred and eighty clubs, with a membership of about 25,000, are now affiliated to the National Rifle Association, which is offering money prizes to the value of £11,772 at this year's Bisley meeting.

Up to the present, £45,000 has been subscribed to the Women's Memorial to Queen Victoria by over 2,250,000 people in England, Wales and the Colonies. Ireland has contributed £5,887 and Scotland £5,277.

As it would be an act of vandalism to destroy the fine old "Beggars' Bridge" over the Esk at Glaisdale, which dates from 1621, the Whitby district council proposes to erect a steel girder bridge higher up the stream.

The memorial over the grave of Lord Russell of Killowen, which has just been completed, is modelled after a cross which is still standing in the grounds of the ancient Abbey of Clonmacnoise, by the shores of the Shannon.

Mr. E. G. Hamley, for over fifty years coroner for Cornwall, has died at the age of eighty-five. Deceased, a lineal descendant of Sir Walter Raleigh, was the oldest coroner in England, and officiated at nearly fifteen thousand inquests.

"Garriek's Villa," at Hampton, is to be demolished to make way for a tramway extension. The granite posts at the entrance to the house, where David Garrick, the actor, resided for years, were originally part of the foundations of old London bridge.

The 1901 census returns for Yorkshire show that the three Ridings have a population of 3,584,762, or four times that at the opening of the nineteenth century. The population of Leeds is 428,968, that of Bradford, 279,767, and of Huddersfield, 95,047.

Dr. Snow of the London Cancer Hospital recently stated that a very large proportion of cancer cases, especially in women, have a distinctly traceable mental origin, and it is along preventive lines that the best results in coping with this disease may be expected.

A romance by John Milton, called "Nova Solyma, the Ideal City of Zion, or Jerusalem Regained," has been discovered by Rev. Walter Begley in a bookstore at Augsburg, and will be published in London by John Murray. It was published in 1648, written twenty years earlier, and deals with love, jealousy and adventure.



Tom Linton, the famous Welsh cyclist, has just ridden 44½ miles inside an hour. He was paced by a motor bicycle. His time for the 50 miles was 1 hour 10 minutes and 29 2-5 seconds.

A general abstract as a Parliamentary paper states that during last year there were 259,082 marriages, 929,270 births, and 551,316 deaths in England and Wales. Of the births, 473,713 were males and 455,557 females.

The Dublin "Zoo" has proved itself to be the most famous center for lion-breeding and rearing in the world. Altogether 217 cubs have been born in these gardens and a sum of over £5000 has been realized from the sale of such as were not kept.

In Canada, last year, a Fruit-marks act was passed, prohibiting fraudulent packing, and insisting on the apples throughout a package being of uniform quality, so that inferior ones to those with which a barrel is faced should not be introduced beneath.

The Bishop of Mashonaland has written to the Imperial Tobacco Company drawing attention to the enormous possibilities lying dormant in South Africa, from Cape Town to Blantyre, for the cultivation and industrial development of tobacco of all sorts.

The death is announced at Ipswich of Miss Butler, who was a lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell through the protector's third son, Henry. Deceased was a Congregationalist, and both intellectually and religiously did honor to her illustrious ancestor.

Speaking at a banquet in Toronto, Mr. Tarte, Canadian Minister of Public Works, said: "The Boers are coming under the British flag under much the same conditions as those under which my ancestors came. My father was a rebel; I am a loyal British Minister."

General Sir Archibald Hunter, at Edinburgh, announced an important Scottish war memorial scheme, the establishment in Scotland of an institution similar to the Duke of York's Royal Military School in London and the Royal Hibernian Military School in Dublin.

Keen competition was manifested between English and Welsh choirs at the Bala Musical Festival. In the male voice competition the prize was divided between Moel-Wyn Festiniog and St. Helens. The prize of £40 in the choral competition went to Brynbour Festiniog.

Progress is being made with the scheme for holding a British and Colonial Exhibition at Capetown for a period of four months—November, 1903, to February, 1904. The patronage of Lord Milner, Sir J. Gordon Sprigg and many other well-known public men has been secured.

The new cruisers which are being built on the Clyde for the British navy are of an improved type. They are longer and broader than the present cruisers, and have a greater displacement, without deepening the draught. They are also constructed so as to admit of heavier armor plating.

The New Zealand public accounts show that the ordinary revenue for the financial year has increased by £220,949, as compared with the previous year. There was a large increase of expenditure on public works, railways, and defense. Old-age pensions have increased from £196,607 to £207,468.

Mr. Fisher Unwin will commence a "Welsh Library," of which Professor Owen M. Edwards is editor. The series will contain both new and standard works connected with Welsh history and Welsh literature. The three opening volumes will be Lady Charlotte Guest's famous collection of mediæval romances, "The Mabinogion."

A Scunthorpe (Lincolnshire) trade union has, at a cost of £7000, erected twenty-five houses for its members. Each house has seven rooms, with bath-room, hot and cold water service, etc., They are let on terms of easy repayment, so that the occupiers will have acquired their homes in fifteen years.

The Lloyd's medal for meritorious service has been presented to Captain Freeman, of the British steamer Roddam, by the committee of Lloyd's, in recognition of his action in gallantly taking his vessel from St. Pierre Martinique, on May 8, during the destruction of that town by the outbreak of Mount Pelee.

An interesting feature in connection with the sexcentenary of Holy Trinity Church, Dorchester, was the unveiling of a memorial to the famous Puritan divine, John White, one of the founders of the colony of Massachusetts, who was rector from 1605 to 1650. The greater part of the cost was defrayed unsolicited by the people of Dorchester, Massachusetts.

Thirty-four vessels, aggregating 62,000 tons, were launched on the Clyde during the past month. New orders for vessels totalling 50,000 tons have been received.

Many soldiers in South Africa are now engaged in rolling up for subsequent agricultural use the barbed wire which connected the blockhouses. This very modern substitute for the conversion of swords to ploughshares is typical of the change through the whole country. Everybody rejoices in the end of the war.

The ancient Jacobean Cloth Hall at Newbury has now passed into the hands of the mayor and an influential committee, who intend restoring the building, with its curious carvings, and converting it into a museum of local antiquities and an art gallery as the town's tribute to the memory of Queen Victoria. The work will cost over £2000.

As the result of exploration work which Messrs. Manrell and Mason, of the Pennant Hill Colliery, have been carrying on for three and a half years, a new coal area has been added to the South Staffordshire colliery district. The seam is a thick one, and fifteen acres of the coal lie within the firm's estate, but the new area is believed to extend much further.

Great satisfaction has been caused by the announcement that the Transvaal Administration has agreed to admit Cape and Natal produce free of duty, in return for a reduction of the through transit rate on goods for the Transvaal from 3 to 1 per cent. This brings the Transvaal practically into line with the members of the South African Customs Union.

No less than 35 ships have been completed and passed into the navy in the last 13 months, and 75 more, including 24 cruisers and 14 battleships, will be put in hand during the present year. On new construction and necessary work connected with it Great Britain will spend 18 millions, as against the total naval expenditure by Germany and France of 22 millions.

Mrs. Moon, of Rolvenden (Kent), who has reached the age of ninety years, is supposed to be the last survivor of Waterloo. The old lady, who is the daughter of a soldier, was at four years of age present at the historic battle in a baggage wagon. An interesting souvenir of the incident was presented by Lord Roberts to the King on Waterloo Day in the shape of Mrs. Moon's photograph.

The financial statement of the Dominion for the ten months ended April 30, has given much gratification. The ordinary receipts exceeded the ordinary expenditure by the handsome sum of \$12,683,703, and yielded a surplus of \$3,383,115 over the ordinary and capital expenditure combined. In addition there was a reduction in the public debt of \$2,047,653. These figures indicate the prosperous condition of Canada.

In the House of Lords, on the second reading of the Loan Bill, Viscount Goschen drew attention to the extraordinary strength and credit of the country. Notwithstanding that it had borrowed £159,000,000, it was possible to borrow the last £32,000,000 at the price of £93 10s. The Marquis of Salisbury expressed his satisfaction that military troubles had not impaired, but had rather strengthened the country's financial position.

The British expedition to Lake Chad under Colonel Morland, has proved a complete success. A British garrison has been established in the vicinity of the lake, whose waters were found to be quite sweet, and not brackish, as is generally supposed. The water was found to be seven and one-half miles from the shores of the lake as measured from the high-water mark of the wet season. As Colonel Morland's force advanced, the French retired out of the British sphere into German territory. The province of Bornu may now be regarded as effectively occupied.

Americans may be interested in an invention made by a Manitoba clergyman. Rev. R. M. Littler, rector Christ Church, Selkirk, and Edward Comber, engineer at Selkirk Asylum, see fortunes almost within their grasp. Mr. Littler has sold for \$1,000,000 the right to manufacture in the United States the smoke-consuming device which they have invented. The purchaser is the Standard Oil Company, and the terms of the sale are that \$250,000 shall be paid in cash and \$750,000 stock in the company, which will be formed and handed over to the inventors. The idea of a smoke consumer was suggested by a standing offer of the British Admiralty of £50,000 to any person who might devise anything that would do away with the heavy volume of smoke that marks the course of vessels. In times of war this smoke discloses to the enemy the position of battleships, and it was for this reason that the offer was made. The device of Comber and Littler not only does this, but also effects a great saving in fuel.



Mr. G. Leake, K. C., Premier of Western Australia, has died of pneumonia.

The Parliament of Cape Colony has been summoned to meet August 1st.

Lord Milner has been formally sworn in as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Orange River Colony.

Lord Cheylesmore bequeathed his splendid collection of mezzotints to the nation. It will be placed in the British Museum.

For a document on vellum signed by "Guye Fawkes" and relating to a sale of land in 1592, £101 was paid recently at Sotheby's.

The new palace at Mysore, Southern India, in which Lord Curzon is to instal the young maharajah in August, is now rising rapidly. The cost, including electric lighting, will be nearly twenty-five lakhs of rupees (£160,000).

A telegram from Kingston, Jamaica, states that, in accordance with the Imperial Government's scheme for the reconstruction of the defences of the island, contracts have been entered into for the remodeling of the fort commanding the harbor. Guns of a modern type will be brought from England.

The British Postoffice will inaugurate a telephone system in London next August. One peculiarity of the system will be the fact that any one with a telephone at home will be free to go into a postoffice anywhere and communicate with his family. This will save writing or telegraphing.

Some of the colonies will not be without English Commemoration oaks this year. Last November an Eton tradesman sent a bag of acorns, picked up in Windsor Great Park, to Australia. He has just received a letter from Melbourne in which the writer says: "The little oaks are doing well. They have several leaves on them now."

The National Rifle Association decides to enter a team representing Great Britain and Ireland for the international match for the Palma Centennial trophy, to be shot for this year at the Canadian Dominion rifle meeting in the last week of August. Last year the trophy was shot for in the United States, and won by the Canadian team.

During the past few weeks there has been exceptional activity in the Cheshire salt trade. No fewer than 122 vessels have lately left Winsford and Northwich carrying 20,000 tons of salt. Such an event is almost unprecedented since the formation of the Salt Union twelve years ago. The cargoes have been for the Indian and British North American markets, and coastwise for fishery purposes.

The restoration of Exeter Cathedral bells has now been completed at a cost of £1700. Exeter has long possessed the heaviest ringing peal in the world, but the tenor, Grandison, so named after a former bishop of the diocese, has hitherto been challenged in weight by the tenor bell in St. Paul's Cathedral, though the difference was only slight. Grandison, however, has been recast and its weight increased, so that it is now about 3 tons 13 cwt., or, roughly, half a ton heavier than the tenor of St. Paul's. Thus a long-standing controversy is definitely settled as a result of the restoration work.

The Customs Bill just introduced into the Federal Parliament of Australia contains a provision calculated to frustrate the formation of trusts of the American type. As it has been blessed by the all-powerful Labor Party, it may be confidently expected to pass into law. The bill provides that whenever the Governor-General has reason to believe that a combination exists to enhance the price of goods he may empower a judge to investigate the facts. If such a combination is found to be in operation the report is to be laid before both Houses of Parliament, at whose instance the Governor-General may direct that the duty on the goods in question shall be abolished or reduced so as to give the public the benefit of competition.

At Manchester it has been resolved to form a "British Cotton Growing Association," for the purpose of extending the growth of cotton within the British dominions, so as to avoid the dangers arising from American short crops.

After occupying over three years in construction, the new underground Whitechapel and Bow Railway has been formally opened.

An important archaeological discovery has been made at Urswick, near Ulverston, by a man named Waller, who found six bronze spear-heads concealed in a cleft of the rocks. They were in a splendid state of preservation and had evidently been hidden in the rocks by ancient Britons more than 2,000 years ago.

As to means of access from Dawson to different parts of the surrounding territory, the Canadian government has within the last two years constructed good wagon roads to all of the creeks within a radius of 40 or 50 miles. At the end of the year 1901, there were over 196 miles of these roads, which have greatly facilitated the development of the gold fields.

Lady Claude Hamilton, wife of the chairman of the Great Eastern Railway, has opened the new Britannia pier and pavilion at Great Yarmouth. The pier is a very handsome, spacious structure, being 810 feet long and 144 feet wide. The pavilion is a first-class theater, capable of holding 3000 people. The total cost has been about £70,000, much of which has been subscribed locally.

Messrs. Elders and Fyffes, Limited, who are the largest importers of bananas in the United Kingdom, state that they have definitely decided to run a regular direct line of steamers, with fortnightly sailings, from Jamaica to Manchester, carrying bananas and other Jamaican fruits, which will be distributed from the Manchester docks to all the principal centers in the North of England and the Midlands.

Over four millions sterling was paid last year in the form of dues by vessels using the Suez Canal. The report of the directors of the canal, which has just been issued by the Foreign Office, shows that the bulk of the traffic passing through the canal is still British or British owned. Of 3699 vessels using the canal in 1901, no fewer than 2075 were British. In 1900 the figures were respectively 3441 and 1935, and in 1899 they were 3607 and 2310.

Tea planting in Natal is in an exceedingly prosperous condition, according to Reuter's Durban correspondent. Upon Messrs. W. R. Hindson & Co.'s estates, the second in importance in Natal, there is an aggregate of about 800 acres under tea of all ages. The output in 1901 was given as 400,000 pounds, and this year it is hoped it will be increased by 50 per cent. The wholesale prices obtained by Natal tea estates upon the South African market run from 7d to 7½d per pound for the lowest quality to 1s 6½d per pound for the highest quality.

## DIVIDEND NOTICES.

**SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY**, 101 Montgomery street, corner of Sutter—The Board of Directors declared a dividend for the term ending June 30, 1902, at the rate of three and one-eighth (3½) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, and payable on and after July 1, 1902. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of dividend as the principal from and after July 1, 1902.

CYRUS W. CARMANY, Cashier.

**SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS UNION**, 532 California street, corner of Webb—For the half year ending with the 30th of June, 1902, a dividend has been declared at the rate per annum of three and forty-two one-hundredths (3 42-100) per cent on term deposits and three (3) per cent on ordinary deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Tuesday, July 1, 1902.

LOVELL WHITE, Cashier.

**MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO**, 33 Post st.—For the half year ending June 30th, 1902, a dividend has been declared at the rate of three (3) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Tuesday, July 1st, 1902.

GEORGE A. STOREY, Cashier.

**CALIFORNIA SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY**, corner California and Montgomery sts.—For the six months ending June 30, 1902, dividends have been declared on deposits in the savings department of this company as follows: On term deposits at the rate of 3 6-10 per cent per annum, and on ordinary deposits at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, free of taxes and payable on and after Tuesday, July 1, 1902. Dividends uncalled for are added to the principal after July 1, 1902.

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## BOERS WELCOME PEACE AND BRITISH SUPREMACY.

THE surrendered Boers continue to express the greatest joy at the cessation of hostilities, and are showing readiness to acquiesce loyally in the new conditions. The intercourse between the Boers and the British is invariably friendly, and many of the ex-commandants freely express their gratitude for the generous terms granted and the assistance given for their repatriation.

South African newspapers of the date of the surrender record some interesting expressions made by Boer leaders when the negotiations were completed. General Botha remarked that the day of the signing of the peace terms was the happiest day he had known since he left school. Commandant Fouché, in surrendering to Colonel Ternan at Aliwal North, said the Boers had fought well and had been good citizens to their own country; they would now be equally good citizens under the British Government. He hoped that the next time they fought it would be side by side.

Commandant Kemp declared that the British soldiers were fighting men in the true sense of the word. They advanced with amazing steadiness under fire, their dogged persistency overcoming stupendous difficulties. The success of the Boers in avoiding the British columns was due to their superior knowledge of the country and the trustworthy character of their scouting. "We did our best," he continued, "and we must be satisfied with the result, since Lord Kitchener has declared that no shame attached to giving in. The men are quite satisfied with the terms of peace. We have no ill-feeling against England, and there will, I think, be no bitterness in the future. On the contrary, I believe we shall get on all right together."

At Middelburg, the surrendered Boers went to the concentration camp and got up an impromptu ball, at which the refugees, the scouts, and the surrendered burghers took part most amicably, the dancing lasting for hours into the morning.

General De Wet urged the burghers to be loyal to the British Government "till death."

Vantonder's and Vanheerden's commandos surrendered near Ventersdorp. At a camp concert held afterwards burghers sang "Auld Lang Syne," and "God Save the King."

The Orange Colony delegates expressed their determination to support the British Government in the way they supported their own Government in days past.

At the thanksgiving service at Pretoria, British and Dutch joined heartily in singing the "Old Hundredth," and it was noticeable that many of the Dutch were visibly affected during this hymn. The National Anthem was chanted to the accompaniment of the massed bands, and it was the first time for many years that people had seen Dutch and English taking off their hats in unison to the tune of "God Save the King."

Lord Kitchener, in the course of his speech to the Boers, touched their hearts by saying that if he had been one of them he would have been proud to have done so well in the field as they had done. His statement was greeted with prolonged applause.

General Beyers, chairman of the Boer Conference, in his reply, said how pleased they were now to meet Lord Kitchener as a friend. They had fought so long against him that they had acquired a full appreciation of his worth.

Groups of Boers and Britons gathered round huge bonfires on the railway track, singing patriotic songs.

General Piet De Wet said that the quarrel, which was now happily over, had given the British and the Dutch the opportunity of becoming acquainted with one another, and had laid the foundation of a lasting friendship. Commandant Van Vuuren said their rifles would be always ready to help the cause of the Empire, of which they were so proud.

The only bitterness observable among the surrendering Boers at Pretoria was a feeling of resentment against the European Powers, and more especially France and Germany. They declared that the war had been protracted unnecessarily owing to the hopes held out by the attitude of the Press of these two nations. One prominent Boer expressed the hope that one day he would be allowed to fight on the side of the British troops against one of these Powers. These Boers manifested, as others have done, intense pride in their new heritage as British subjects, asking innumerable questions about the extent and resources of the Empire. One made a suggestion that the British Government should charter a steamer to take round the Empire some prominent Boers elected by themselves, so that they might realize personally the true extent of the Empire and bring them back an object-lesson to their fellows.

## LONDON COMMENT.

Our friends in the foreign press do not accept the peace in a very amiable spirit. For lies they substitute prophecies of evil, and look hopefully for the day when a new Boer rebellion shall have better success. Great disappointment is felt in Russia because it was "confidently expected that the war would continue for a long time to paralyse our military forces and absorb the financial resources, to the benefit of Russian interests." Much of this feeling runs through all the foreign comments and several papers in France and Spain (naturally enough in Spain) pretend that our new freedom will be used with "hostile intentions" against other nations. It was very good of them all not to hurt us, as they say they might have done during the war.—*Saturday Review*.

The alacrity with which all the different commandos, dispersed over a vast extent of country, have seized the opportunity of submission offered to them, shows how weary they had become of a hopeless contest and how welcome to them was the prospect of peace under the British flag. The temper they everywhere display is a gratifying and instructive commentary on the prophecies with which we were copiously favored as to the spirit in which they would accept defeat. Sullen acquiescence in our rule was the utmost the pro-Boers at home and abroad assured us, that we had to expect, unless we consented to terms dishonoring to the Empire and fatal to its interests; while we were freely threatened with the protracted opposition of independent guerrilla bands in the fastnesses of the mountainous districts of the new colonies. So far there is not the faintest sign that the authors of these lugubrious predictions will have the satisfaction of seeing them fulfilled. The astonishing rapidity with which the first stage in the pacification of South Africa has been accomplished is the more remarkable, because the official figures prove that the number of burghers under arms at the end of the war very largely exceeded the estimates of the British authorities. Lord Kitchener reports that the total number of men who have surrendered in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony is 16,620, and that they brought in with them 16,123 rifles. The full figures from Cape Colony had not reached him, but an unofficial message puts them at 1,120 combatants, and the total of surrenders at 17,700. The close approximation between the number of surrenders and the number of rifles delivered up, is another encouraging sign of Boer good faith which ought not to pass unnoted. Had any considerable portion of the burghers harbored the desperate and treacherous designs attributed to them by some of those who pose as their friends, they might have been expected to resort to all kinds of subterfuges to conceal their arms. They have done nothing of the kind, so far as our information goes, and we are entitled to draw the best auguries.

Here, again, we may note as an advantage that the Boer is not a politician. He is not naturally "agin the Government," and if his material prosperity be fairly assured he will become a peaceable and conservative citizen. He is disposed to believe in British fairness, and it will be Lord Milner's task to confirm his belief. It is a task calling for much tact, firmness, and sympathy. Lord Milner will have to be fair and generous to the burghers who have fought against us, but he will, at the same time, have to do justice to the claims of the loyalists.—*The Times*.

## DIVIDEND NOTICES.

THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, corner Market, McAllister and Jones streets—At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this society, held this day, a dividend has been declared at the rate of three and one-eighth (3 $\frac{1}{8}$ ) per cent per annum on all deposits for the six months ending June 30, 1902, free from all taxes and payable on and after July 1, 1902. ROBERT J. TOBIN, Secretary.  
San Francisco, June 27, 1902.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK, 222 Montgomery st., Mills Bldg.—For the half year ending June 30, 1902, dividends on term deposits at the rate of three and six-tenths (3 $\frac{6}{10}$ ) per cent per annum, and on ordinary deposits at the rate of three (3) per cent per annum, free of taxes, will be payable on and after July 1, 1902. FRED W. RAY, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION 301 California st.—For the year ending June 30, 1902, has declared a dividend of 5 per cent on ordinary deposits, 6 per cent on term deposits and 8 per cent on installment stock. WM. CORBIN, Sec. and Gen'l Mgr.



## THE TERMS OF PEACE.

The actual terms of peace are, briefly stated, as follows:

The burgher forces lay down their arms, and hand over all the rifles, guns and ammunition of war in their possession or under their control, and acknowledge Edward VII as their lawful sovereign.

All prisoners are to be brought back as soon as possible to South Africa, without loss of liberty or property.

No action to be taken against prisoners, except where they are guilty of breaches of the rules of war.

Dutch is to be taught in the schools, if so desired by the parents, and used in the courts, if necessary.

Rifles are allowed for protection.

Military occupation is to be withdrawn as soon as possible, and so soon as circumstances permit, representative institutions leading up to self government will be introduced. The question of granting the franchise to natives will be deferred.

There is to be no tax on the Transvaal to pay the cost of the war.

The sum of three millions sterling is to be provided for restocking the Boers' farms.

Rebels are liable to trial, according to the laws of the colony to which they belong. The rank and file will be disfranchised for life. The death penalty will not be inflicted.

## CONTINENTAL PRESS ON THE BRITISH VICTORY.

Continental Europe should bear in mind that by the conclusion of peace Great Britain once more occupies the position of chairman of the International Council.—*Tageblatt*.

\* \* \*

Great Britain has issued from the struggle more self-confident than when she entered upon it, and fully convinced that for a long time yet she must continue to be the first Colonial Power in the world.—*Fremdenblatt*, Berlin.

\* \* \*

The Boer loss of independence is a national disaster to Holland; a disaster greater than any that has visited us since 1812, and more deplorable than the secession of Belgium in 1830.—Professor de Louter in *Het Dagblad*, Utrecht.

\* \* \*

The friends of England will not be contradicted by sensible men if they affirm that, in the course of this too long war, the English people has given as much and more than at any period of its history a proof of its tenacity, its discipline, and its power.—*Petit Bleu*, Paris.

\* \* \*

The Boers will soon learn to appreciate how far higher are the British ideas of freedom and toleration than the republican freedom which Oom Kruger meant by the word, and the significance of which he demonstrated only in a regime of obstinacy and impatience.—*Pester Lloyd*, Budapest.

\* \* \*

The Continental Anglophobes have succeeded in making England a much more redoubtable Power than she was. They have forced her into an excess of militarism, and it is their malignant provocation which is responsible for her Imperialistic policy.—M. Yves Guyot in the *Siecle*, Paris.

## TRUE SOURCE OF BRITAIN'S GREATNESS.

At a dinner table in a remote corner of Nova Scotia an American guest was touched to see his host look at the clock and say: "They're having evening service in the chapel at home now." Twenty-seven years out from Bournemouth and yet the English cottage with the box-wood borders and the hawthorn hedge still was home! And the visitor is moved to add:—Not England's army, nor her Church, nor her navy, is her greatest institution—but her youngest sons, who "preach in advance of the army and skirmish ahead of the Church"—each a link in the scarlet band that circles the globe; with his tea plantation in Assam, his trading post in Baffin Bay, his mine in Newfoundland, his ranch in Manitoba—he is the true Empire-builder.

## SHRIEKING ANGLOPHOBIA.

Germany! Avenge the Transvaal; redeem thy own future as thou hast failed to save the poor peasants of thy own blood. Cursed be every one who does not think of revenge; cursed be every nation which does not take a solemn oath to requite the ignominy of Pretoria.—*Ostdeutsche Rundschau*, Vienna.

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When shopping in Auburn remember that J. G. McLaughlin has the most complete line of Drugs and Drug Sundries, choice Stationery and high grade Cutlery, and his prices are right.





Editor, BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN: In an outrageous article in the *American Review of Reviews*, Editor Shaw practically advocates a seizure of the Canadian Northwest. He expresses much regret that more was not insisted upon at the time of the Ashburton treaty. He neglects to point out, however, that Portland, Maine, was filehed from Canada by the use of a bogus map. The original French map of Canada, preserved at Paris, shows Portland within French Canada. I have always understood that it was, or is, the remembrance of that "do" which makes Canadians so stiff about the Alaska boundary and so sceptical about documents produced by U. S. A. As American editors seem determined to rake up these old disputes, it is well that as much of the truth as is known should be told.

J. B. OLDRIVE.

*Women's Liberal Unionist Association, 61. Palace Chambers, Westminster, S. W.*

Editor of THE BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN—Dear Sir: Allow me to thank you for your kindness in sending us so often your interesting paper, THE BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN. I have now great pleasure in sending you a copy of our Annual Report, just out, as you may like to see what we have accomplished.

It is a great pleasure to see, as I do by the aid of your admirable paper, that there are many staunch supporters of Great Britain in San Francisco. One realizes with joy that if our enemies have some friends in America, the English have many more.

Thanking you again, and wishing your paper long life and prosperity, which it richly deserves, I remain, yours faithfully,  
AUSTEN PARK.

[We appreciate this kindly expression, but wish to say that the indebtedness is ours. Much of the information which we have from time to time given in these columns in refutation of Continental slanders on the British Army, was supplied to us by the Women's Liberal Unionist Association—a patriotic and self-sacrificing body of women who have done noble work for their country during the past two years.—Ed.]

Mr. Joseph Surr, Coronado, calls our attention to the oration delivered at San Diego on July 4, by Judge J. Wade McDonald. Our correspondent objects, and very properly, to the invidious remarks anent Great Britain indulged in by the Judge, and asks: Is it friendly, is it judicious for this candidate for public office (who in turn has been Populist, Democrat and Republican) to attempt to revive the old grievances at this time, when the leading men of both nations are endeavoring to bring about a better feeling between the two peoples?"

No, it is not the proper thing for the Judge to do, if he values the welfare of his country, but being a candidate for office, he doubtless feels it necessary to show disregard for British feeling, in order to curry favor with a certain other faction. Argument is of no use in a case of this kind. Local Britons will know how to reply on election day.

Says a correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, London:—"I am a joiner and a trade unionist. For over ten years I have worked in America, and it is absurd for your correspondents to talk about better conditions being in operation over there. Take the building trade in Central Pennsylvania, and you will find carpenters working ten hours a day for six days a week at \$1.50 to \$2 a day. They start work at 6:30 a. m. and continue till 5:30 p. m., with only one hour for dinner. Of course, the better workmen will earn higher pay, but I am glad to say that in Great Britain the trade union makes it possible for all laborers to get a living wage.

A foreman stereotyper in a London printing works has had a curious windfall. Going to a sale of musical instruments, he purchased an old harpsichord for twenty shillings because, having a hobby for fretwork, he fancied the wood of the front panel. When he got his purchase home he dissected it. He then discovered that the harpsichord had a double back, and presently between the boards he found very old Bank of England notes, the total face value of which amounted to £30,000.

## THE REAL ENGLISHMAN.

His Characteristics as Seen by Max O'Rell.

The Englishman does nothing by halves. His favorite adjective is the adjective thorough. The more difficulties he has to surmount the more he feels in his element. He is a curious mixture of lion, mule and octopus. We have some experience of him on the continent. If we take an Englishman to visit the ruins of some old castle or cathedral he will not rest until he has thrust his nose into every nook and cranny of the place and climbed the most crumbling walls at the risk of breaking his neck over and over again.

He has seen nothing if he has not seen the lot. And we consider ourselves lucky if he has not profited by our backs being turned for a moment to go and hoist the Union Jack on top of some lonely tower. That is his little weakness, and one which makes him somewhat inconvenient; but if you want to be successful in this world, the first thing you have got to learn is how to make yourself at home everywhere.

Truly a strange being, and always an interesting subject study, is this same Englishman, with his eccentricities, his contradictions, his sterling qualities and his amazing fad. A man, capable of combining a thousand different personages, of playing all over the world a thousand different parts, of doing in Rome (to use his own words) as the Romans do; extreme in all his acts, presenting the most striking contrasts, but always guided by reason and by common sense. Fiery patriot, never admitting that he has been beaten, yet calmly bearing humiliations while awaiting the propitious moment for taking his innings.

In his Established Church, crying at the top of his voice that he is "a miserable sinner;" outside that church a man who, if you were to take him at his word, would knock you down on the spot. Worshipper of Mammon and Jehovah, a man most concerned in the interests of the next world and most wrapped up in the concerns of this.

In the singular, a man upon whose word you can rely as you would upon a trusty sword; in the plural, as a nation—well, let us say the shrewdest of diplomatists. The staunchest monarchist, yet the freest man in the world, from which we may conclude that liberty is not incompatible with a monarchical form of government. Worshipping his old monarchy, devoted to his old institution, but ravenous for justice and freedom, he would be ready again today to demolish both monarchy and constitution, as he did in the seventeenth century, if his liberty ran the least danger.

In politics possessing two virtues which are indispensable to the prosperity of a nation, the respect of the law and the respect of power clearly manifested. A man who is ever ready to listen to the other side of every question and invariably bows to the decision of a majority. Refusing to submit to despotism in any shape or form, he himself keeps in order and discipline all his paid guides and governors. To every one to whom he pays a salary, from the Sovereign to the most humble citizen, he says: "Please to remember that you are not a master, but a servant of the people."

Opportunist par excellence, the Englishman never asks for all or nothing. He accepts a little as being more acceptable than nothing. And thus it is (and for that, as a Frenchman, I envy him) that little by little, without violence, without revolutions, he manages, slowly and safely, to perfect the machinery of his constitution.

## AMERICAN SYMPATHY.

The King has behaved like a gentleman in thinking more of others than of his own safety.—*Evening Sun*, New York.

Millions of Americans join in the cry, "God Save the King!" that is going up from the British people.—*New York Herald*.

It would be difficult to find in history anything like a parallel for the cruel disappointment of the British people. Londoners in particular and Britishers in general are entitled to the sympathy of mankind.—*New York Times*.

The change in plans is costly and startling, but it affords an opportunity for the exercise of the highest type of national manliness. The city that can endure what London is enduring is by virtue of that fact a great city, great in soul as well as in numbers.—*New York Tribune*.



## THE ROMANCE OF COATS' COTTON.

A soldier of the Paisley Fencibles returned to his native town almost sixty years ago and started a small thread manufactory. The successor of that business is the great combination which hides its international character under the name of J. and P. Coats, Limited. The prodigious development of Coats during the last few years is one of the industrial romances of modern times. It has consolidated almost the whole of the sewing cotton business in Great Britain, tied up business in America, and linked itself with the leading manufacturers of the Continent. It has more than quadrupled its profits in ten years, piled up millions in premium and new stock, and raised its dividends until they reached 50 per cent. In 1900 it earned more than £2,500,000 net profit, after paying £350,000 to reserve fund, on a capital of less than £7,500,000. The Coats family have combined all the canniness of the Scot and the daring of the American. Since they launched their ambitious scheme they have, in turn, cut prices and raised them, fought competitors or absorbed them, taken stock in other companies to help them, and, when they ceased to be docile, sold out to crush them.

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## THRIFTY BRITISH MUNICIPALITIES.

Glasgow is not only the second city of the Empire, it is a successful trader. It collects and sells waste paper, making £116 a year in this way. It also deals in scrap-iron, this item and other waste material accounting for a profit of £430 a year. At the same time, the city cleansing department does business with half the counties of Scotland. It owns 900 railway wagons and makes a profit of nearly £600 a year as a farmer. It also has quarries and numerous works of other kinds. Besides all this, it is in business as a bog-reclaimer, market gardener and butcher. Indeed, there are few trades in which Glasgow has not a hand.

There are seven English towns which make a profit on their municipal enterprises equal to 1s in the pound or over. Liverpool is at the head, and makes a gigantic profit of £104,323 a year by its trading. Manchester comes second, with £85,000 a year. Darlington does excellently well as a trader, the profits reducing the rates by no less than 1s 8½d in the pound. Manchester does a good trade in soap, oil, tallow and other allied goods of its own manufacture, and makes mortar on a very large scale. It employs about a couple of thousand men in this department. All these goods are made from refuse, and their sale yields a large sum of money. The city's cleansing department is the largest in the kingdom, and it makes all kinds of implements, wagons, brushes and machines. It has turned hundreds of acres of swampy waste land into an agricultural paradise.

Liverpool makes a profit of from £3,000 to £4,000 a year by its annual exhibition of pictures. This is a remarkable success, and half a million visitors throng the gallery every year. The city is very successful as an electrical engineer, and it is a maker of concrete slabs for paving purposes. Birkenhead owns ten steamers with which it conducts a unique and profitable business. This is as a carrier of goods and passengers across the Mersey. The borough has been able to relieve the rates during the last fifty years by a sum closely approaching half a million sterling. Passengers bring in a sum of £30,000 and goods £23,250. After big amounts have been carried to contingency and depreciation funds, there is still a sum of £7,232 left to diminish the rates.

Colechester has a magnificent source of revenue in its oyster fishery. The town is the owner of the Colne Oyster Fishery. The Colne Fishery Board makes a profit approaching £20,000 a year, although the town gets only a portion of this sum.

St. Helens sells milk and St. Albans enjoys the remarkable privilege of having the sole right to sell wine within the city. Doncaster, Chester and Lincoln make money out of their municipal race courses, while Hull owns a municipal crematorium. Wakefield makes a profit of £20,000 a year by selling water. Probably the most curious case of municipal trading is that presented by Ashton-under-Lyme and Stalybridge. These towns jointly own Stamford Park, and they have stocked a lake with 60,000 trout, borrowing money for the purpose. They make a good profit by issuing day licenses to fish, the tickets costing 1s each.—"Daily Mail," London.

It can do no harm to have it generally recognized that a movement which should have the effect of taking from England the prestige and power that she now enjoys would be a movement directed almost as much against the American as against the English people.—"Herald," Boston.

A trial will convince you that there is nothing better than

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Original hermetically sealed packets. Direct from plantation to consumer. One teaspoonfull makes one quart (5 to 8 cups).

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Blue Wrapper	1 lb. Packet	50 cts. each
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## Facts About the British Empire

THE British Empire comprises nearly twelve million square miles, or about one-fourth of the entire surface of the earth. The British Colonies are 97 times the area of the United Kingdom. This Empire on which the sun never sets is valued at about twelve thousand millions of pounds sterling, and its national debt is only six pounds to the hundred. It still stands first in rank of commerce, its imports and exports amounting to nearly nine hundred millions sterling. The Mercantile Navy of the United Kingdom is very nearly equal to the combined total of the next six largest Powers. The British Navy is by far the most powerful navy in the whole world. The British Army, under Mr. Broderick's Army Scheme, 1901, is to have a total Home Force alone of 680,000 men. The population of the United Kingdom is 42 millions, of the rest of the British Empire, 354 millions; a grand total which represents more than 26 per cent. of the total population of the world.

CANADA—Area, 3,653,946 square miles; population, 5,360,833. The Dominion is nearly as large as the whole of Europe, and is larger than the United States.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH—On the 1st of January, 1901, the Act constituting the Commonwealth of Australia came into force. By this Act the six colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, West Australia, and Tasmania are federated under one Parliament. The first governor-general representing the Crown is Lord Hopesfoun. Australia is nearly 26 times as large as the British Isles, yet the population is not as large as that of London.

NEW ZEALAND—Which has recently formally annexed the Cook Islands in the Pacific, is 1,200 miles from Australia and did not join in the federation of the Australian Commonwealth. New Zealand has a population of over 800,000, of whom less than three per cent. are foreign. It comprises over 100,000 square miles. Wool, mutton, dairy produce, and cattle are the chief exports. New Zealand is one of the most progressive of the Colonies, and is the most advanced in social reform.

SOUTH AFRICA—The British possessions in South Africa now include Cape Colony, Natal, to which Zululand is now attached, Orange River Colony, Rhodesia, Bechuanaland, British Central East Africa, and the Transvaal. They contain about 1,200,000 square miles, or just about ten times that of the British Isles.

INDIAN EMPIRE—Area, 1,559,603 square miles; population, 294,266,701. India is thirteen times larger than the British Isles, and just about one-half the size of Australia. It contains about one-sixth of the population of the British Empire.

Ceylon has an area of 25,365 square miles, and a population of 3,596,170.

Burmah (chief towns Rangoon and Mandalay) has a population of nearly ten millions. The country is rich in minerals of every description, and rice is the main product of the delta region. The area of Lower Burmah is 87,957 square miles; Upper Burmah, 83,473 square miles; and the Shan States occupy more than 40,000 square miles.

EAST AFRICA—Egypt, being under British protection and occupied since 1882 by a British army, has come to be regarded as a part of the Empire. Under Earl Cromer a complete revolution has taken place, many reforms have been introduced, and many abuses abolished. British trade has increased nearly 40 per cent. during the past five years.

The Soudan is a vast territory to the South of Egypt, administered by a governor-general appointed by Egypt with the consent of Great Britain.

British East Africa, an immense territory of over a million square miles, with a population of two and a half millions, lies on both sides of the Equator, and is under the control of the British Foreign Office. Mombasa, the capital, has a fine harbor, and is the terminus of the Uganda Railway. Uganda, to the southeast, is another British protectorate with a most promising future.

Somaliland, on the Gulf of Aden, is also governed by the Foreign Office. It is said to be the cradle of the human race. Area, 68,000 square miles.

WEST AFRICA—Few parts of the British Empire afford more interest to the explorer and the student, or foreshadow greater possibilities of development, than those located around the Gulf of Guinea on the coast of West Africa.

Nigeria contains half a million square miles and an estimated population of thirty millions. It is a fertile country, and exports more than one million sterling in palm oil, rubber, gum arabic, and Kola-nuts.

The Gold Coast Colony and Protectorate, which now includes Ashanti, has been very much to the front in recent years. It comprises about 40,000 square miles. Trade is rapidly increasing, and a railway is built in the direction of Kumasi.

Sierra Leone, though only containing about 250 whites, is one of the most important points on the coast of West Africa. Freetown is an Imperial coaling station, with the best harbor along the coast, and is also the headquarters of the British forces in West Africa.

St. Helena is a volcanic island 1,200 miles from the West coast of Africa. It is an Admiralty coaling station, and is in telegraphic communication with the world.

Ascension, another volcanic island, under Naval Administration, is used as an Admiralty depot and recruiting station for crews employed on the West coast of Africa.

### OTHER MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH FAMILY.

Alderney—One of the Channel Islands. Population, 2,062.

Antigua (West Indies)—Area, 68,980 square miles; population, 34,743.

Baffin Land—North of Hudson Bay.

Barbados (West Indies)—Area, 106,470 acres; population about 200,000.

Bermudas—A cluster of 100 small islands in the West Atlantic. Area, 19 square miles; population, 17,535.

Borneo—A large island in the Eastern Archipelago, the northern part of which (31,000 square miles), is under British protection.

British Guiana—On the Northeast Coast of South America.

British Honduras—Central America. Area, 7,562 square miles; population, 37,479.

Ceylon—An island south of India. Area, 25,365 square miles; population, 3,576,990.

Chatham Islands—East of South New Zealand.

Cyprus—An island in the Mediterranean. Area, 3,584 square miles; population, 237,022.

Dominica (West Indies)—Area, 291 square miles; population, 29,000.

Falkland Islands—A cluster in the South Atlantic, with a population of about 2,000.

Fiji Islands—Group of islands in South Pacific, of volcanic origin. Population, 117,870; mostly natives.

Gambia—A district along the River Gambia, West Africa.

Gibraltar—A rocky promontory, three miles long and 1,439 feet high. The key to the Mediterranean.

Grenada (West Indies)—Area, 85,120 acres; population, 63,438.

Guernsey—One of the Channel Islands. Population, 43,045.

Hong Kong—On the Chinese Coast. Area, 30½ square miles; population, 254,500, of whom 240,000 are Mongolians.

Isle of Man (Irish Sea)—Area, 145,325 acres; population, 52,598.

Jamaica (West Indies)—144 miles long, 49 miles broad; population, about 650,000.

Jersey—One of the Channel Islands; population, 52,796.

Kangaroo Island—South of Australia.

Magdalen Islands—In the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Malay Peninsula—Includes the Straits Settlements and other minor British Colonies.

Malta—An island in the Mediterranean, used as a coal base and naval station. Area, 91½ square miles; population, 183,679, exclusive of British troops.

Mauritius—An island in the Indian Ocean—Area, 705 square miles; population, 380,000.

Montserrat—A West India island, famous for its limes. Area, 32½ square miles.

Newfoundland—A large island on the northeast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Area, 40,200 square miles; population, 200,000.

New Guinea—Next to Australia, the largest island in the world. Area, 90,000 square miles; population, 350,000.

Prince Edward Island—In the Southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Area, 2,000 square miles; population, 110,000.

St. Vincent—An island West of Barbados. Area, 140 square miles; population, about 45,000.

Santa Lucia—One of the Windward islands. Shetlands—Islands north of Scotland.

Singapore—Island off the Malay Peninsula. Area, 1,000 square miles; population, 5,000.

Sokotra—An island in the Indian Ocean. Area, 1,000 square miles; population, 5,000.

Tobago—Annexed to Trinidad in 1899. Area, 114 square miles; population, 18,692.

Trinidad (West Indies)—Area, 1,750 square miles; population, 270,000.

Wei Hai Wei—A Chinese Port leased to Great Britain under treaty.

A number of quite small islands in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and several of the smaller West Indies are necessarily not included in this list.

### American Boers Unconquered.

While the Boers in South Africa welcome peace with hearty hurrahs for King Edward, the democratic Boers of this country are so crestfallen and angry that they cannot contain their spleen.—*Helena Herald*.

Up to the hour of going to press the Hon. Lobster Davis was the only Boer leader who had not surrendered to Great Britain. He is still supposed to be fighting the British at Kansas City kopjes.—*St. Louis Mirror*.

Enemies of England are unable to find fault with the terms accorded to the Boers, for, indeed, these terms are most liberal. Deprived of the joy of abuse, the same people who have been harping upon British brutality, instead of regarding the terms as a generous concession, say they amount to a victory for the Boers. Against such a process of reasoning as this there is no use to argue. Unprejudiced people of any nationality will see the fallacy of it, and the prejudiced do not wish to see it. \* \* \* The word-mongers who have lashed themselves into rage over the hardships of a distant people for whom they really have no consideration, will never be reconciled. What! Become reconciled, and have nothing more to blow about? Never. The fight will go on until the last drop of ink has been spilled, and the last Cockran folded his weary tongue behind his teeth and sunk to final rest.—*The Ledger*, Tacoma, Wash.

### In Lieu of Peace Celebration.

The Peace Celebration and observance of Coronation Day advertised to take place at Metropolitan Hall, June 26, was, owing to the dangerous illness of the King, indefinitely postponed, and an intercession meeting held in its place. Beautiful and impressive the service was, and the means of bringing into expression some noble sentiments. The speakers were H. M. Consul-General C. W. Bennett, Wm. Greer Harrison and Dr. F. W. D'Evelyn. The beautiful decorations were allowed to stand.

The band of the American British Rifles played sacred airs and the men, in uniform, acted as ushers.

### Shot by a Dead Man.

During the South African war a peculiar incident occurred. A Boer was shot by a dead English soldier. This was how it happened: A private had been shot through the heart; as he fell dead he kept a tight grip on the trigger. A Boer passed by, and was about to seize the dead man's rifle. But when he got hold of the muzzle, and pulled it towards himself, the grip which the dead man had on the trigger caused the rifle to go off, and killed the Boer on the spot.

All the new trains on the Central London railway are to be of fireproof construction, steel and asbestos being largely used. Other precautions for the safety of passengers are being taken.

Tours to the recent scene of war

No doubt they soon will book;

It had the Kitchener before—

Now it will have the Cook!

—*World*.



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Souvenir Buttons of King Edward, .....

.....5 and 10 Cents each  
Silk Bows, (British colors) .....10 Cents each  
Silk Bows (Brit. & Am. colors) 10 Cents each  
Coronation Souvenir Trays.....15 Cents eachBeing in the nature of a premium these goods  
will be sold to subscribers only.

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## Quoted from Letters.

"It makes an old Britisher feel good."—T. F.,  
San Antonio, Texas.

"Send me your paper. I saw a copy yesterday for the first time and consider it decidedly refreshing."—Dr. G. W., Cottage Grove, Oregon.

"Every number seems to have something better in it than the one before. In many respects it is ahead of our English papers of the class."—A. W. B., Moreno, Cal.

"THE BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN is a clean, healthy sheet, and no man who likes to have the truth plainly told can help enjoying it."—R. S., Bremerton, Wash.

"I take this opportunity of expressing myself very highly satisfied with the paper, and hope to continue to be a subscriber as long as I remain in the country."—A. A. N., Comstock, Texas.

"The paper was recommended to me by Dr. S., and I am very glad to say that I am much pleased with it, and find it to contain a great deal of valuable matter."—J. R. P., Seattle, Wash.

"Enclosed please find P. O. for \$2, for two subscriptions for your paper, a copy of which happened to reach this town. I had no idea such a paper was in existence, but will now do my best to spread the truth."—J. C., Lillooet, B. C.

"Allow me to compliment you on the conduct of your paper. The sentiments expressed are very refreshing reading amidst such a blaze of yellow literature (?) as we have to endure even in the 'Paradise of the Pacific.'"—R. A., Honolulu, H. T.

Star Hotel, 67 Clarkson street, New York.  
THE BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN: Enclosed please find \$1, for additional subscription. We take pleasure in stating that your paper finds much favor in our house. We do a big business with English folks, and your bright and spiey publication is always in demand. Wishing you all you can wish for yourself, we are, yours very truly, Rundle & Blake.

## APPRECIATED IN NEW ZEALAND.

TE AROHA, June 18, 1902.

The BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN: Herewith find enclosed an order for four shillings as subscription for the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN for another year.

We really can not do without it. I know of no paper which is so much alive to its surroundings and so ready to state the truth at all times. Yours faithfully,

A. C. SHAW.

## Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Loyalty.

At a recent banquet in London, the Canadian Premier said:

"I am of French origin, as you all know," he said. "The blood flows in my veins of that great nation which excited in turn the admiration, the love, the pity, and the hatred of Europe, but never its indifference. But though I am proud of my French origin, I love England, and I love British institutions. And why? Because under the banner of St. George my fellow-countrymen and myself of French origin have found far greater freedom than we could ever have hoped for had we remained subject to France."

"If I wanted examples and precepts of art I would go to France. If I wanted philosophical counsels I would go to Germany. But for means of government, for all economic principles, I would go to the land of sound government and sound common-sense—Old England. It is from that land that I take my theory."

"I want no little Republic of San Marino, no principality of Monaco. My ambition is to be a citizen of a great empire."

"Boer Courage" is the name of a new rose recently exhibited in Paris.

"Boer Courage" need be never loth  
To blossom and to shoot  
When grafted on the sturdy growth  
Of a good English root.

—Punch.

Facsimile of Label (the name and motto in red)



Supplied to principal railway and steamship companies and to Delmonico's, New York. Also last two exhibitions, Glasgow, Scotland.

—Ask your dealer for it—

**FORBES BROS., Agents**

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Beware of imitations and substitutions

IT'S FUNNY how so many men act. They toil, and labor and struggle,

AND NEVER for a moment think of rest or recreation, or pleasure.

AND HOW FOOLISH for those residing in this vicinity, when right at their door lies the play ground, quickly and cheaply reached.

IF YOU WILL NOT occasionally give up the daily grind,

DO NOT make your wife and children continually walk the tread mill,

AT LEAST give them a chance for a little change of air that will bring some color to their cheeks.

PERHAPS then you will find time to visit them over Sunday,

AND FORGET yourself as children poke grass down your neck, and in your nose, and eyes, and ears,

GET OUT once in a while and romp,

BREAK AWAY and give your family a chance to get acquainted with you,

AND CALL or write for

## "VACATION, 1902,"

A little book issued by the California North western Railway Company (The Picturesque Route of California), giving Camping Locations, Hotels, Mineral Spring Resorts, and a long list of Country Homes where board for the Summer can be secured at from \$6.00 to \$8.00 per week.

Ticket Offices, 650 Market St. (Chronicle Building) and Tiburon Ferry, foot of Market St. General Office, Mutual Life Building, Sansome and California Streets, San Francisco.

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## BRITISH AND AMERICAN UNION.

THE regular open meeting held on July 2d was well attended, notwithstanding the circumstance that many of the members were out of town on their vacation. President Wm. Greer Harrison made the address of the evening, referring feelingly to the sorrow that had come upon the British people, and expressing his belief that the King's life would be spared until his earthly mission had been accomplished—the twofold mission of consolidating the Empire, and the bringing together in closest permanent relations the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race—which would insure the peace of the world.

Dr. D'Evelyn followed with a witty and spirited address on "Tommy Atkins." Music, vocal and instrumental, was furnished by Prof. Barnhardt, Miss Hewitt and others.

The handsome bronze tablet to the memory of the British and American sailors who fell together in Samoa some years ago has reached the city and will shortly be placed in St. Peter's Chapel at Mare Island. President William Greer Harrison, representing the Union, will unveil the memorial on the 24th inst., and the British Consul General and others have been invited to attend. The suggestion for the memorial to these brave sailors originated with Chaplain McAllister, and Mr. Harrison started the movement to raise the necessary funds. Members of the Union subscribed \$100—about one-half of the cost of the tablet. The balance was furnished by private parties at Mare Island.

## THE SAN JOAQUIN SECTION.

The Stockton section of the British and American Union held a very interesting social early in the month in Jory's Hall. The President, O. H. Reynolds, who has just returned from a visit to his old home in Toronto, Canada, gave a very interesting account of his impressions after an absence of nearly thirty years. Rev. A. S. Clark of St. John's Episcopal church, responded to a call for a few remarks, and gave a very appropriate impromptu talk expressive of his sympathy with the objects of the society.

The following programme was well rendered and heartily received, most of the items being encoired: Mrs. Henry Dodge, humorous reading; J. J. Smith, song; the Misses Margaret and Jennie Reid, Scottish dance; Miss F. E. Brown, song; Mrs. Gilfin, recitation.

Lemonade, cake and sociability brought the evening to a close. EDWARD BELLIS.

## Gift of Queen Anne at Clyde.

In this Wayne county village is the oldest church pipe organ in the United States. Additional interest attaches to the instrument from the reason that it was the first whose pipes gave music for the worshippers in old Trinity, New York City. The organ is now occupying a place of repose and honor due to the dignity of old age in the chapel of St. John's Episcopal Church. It has had a somewhat remarkable career from the time it came to the New World as a royal gift, to the day its place was taken in the country church by a rival of more modern make.

The organ was installed in old Trinity as a mark of Queen Anne's special favor to the Englishmen who had made New Amsterdam into New York. The gift was received with the royal command that it should never be sold, but that when the parish could afford a better one it should be transferred to a church which had no organ. After many years, the old instrument was set up in Trinity Church, Utica, where it was used for more than two decades. Still honoring the precept of Queen Anne, although times had changed and royal commands had little effect among the people of the new States, the organ was sent here in 1846, and from that date to 1884 it served St. John's Church. Once it had a narrow escape, for the church was burned, but the parishioners bent all their efforts toward saving the instrument and succeeded. When the new instrument was put in position in 1884 the old Queen Anne's gift was removed to the chapel, where for more than ten years its keys have not been touched, but the parishioners prize it highly.

The ancient instrument is eight feet in height, seven in width, and four in depth, with one set of keys and stops.—Clyde Correspondent of the New York Tribune.

## General Viscount Kitchener.

Lord Kitchener comes of a well-known East Anglian family—which has been settled in Suffolk for the last two hundred years. Aspull hall, Debenham, was the early home of his mother, the daughter of the Rev. John Chevalier. The Kitcheners themselves are also East Anglians, and hail from Lakenheath, in Suffolk. The connection of Lord Kitchener's father with Ireland dates from a period shortly after his retirement from the army. He purchased two estates in Kerry—Ballygoglan and Crotta—in which county Lord Kitchener was born on June 15, 1850. Thirteen years later his father, Col. Henry Kitchener, sold his Irish estates and went to live in France. He subsequently returned to England and died only seven years ago in his ninetieth year. The family still possess an estate in Brittany, France, where Kitchener's mother and sister frequently reside.



GENERAL VISCOUNT KITCHENER.

## Disapproves of "Magnanimity."

(Extract from address by Dr. F. W. D'Evelyn to the British and American Union.)

There is one word that has been bandied to and fro ever since the proclamation of peace, and that is "magnanimity." Now, I can assure you that there is no word that sends a cold chill through the spine of the settler, through the mind of the colonist, through the hearts of the natives, like that word "magnanimity." It was magnanimity that in 1881 filled the bandolier of the Boer. It was Britain's magnanimity that gave the native back to the rifle of the burgher; it was Britain's magnanimity that allowed our Tommy Atkins to pick up in his helmet dried cow manure while the Boer women stood alongside and jeered him, notwithstanding that there was abundance of firewood—but it belonged to the Boers. It was Britain's magnanimity that issued quarter rations to Tommy while it issued full rations to Boer rebels. Yes, ladies and gentlemen, it was Britain's magnanimity that gave to the Boers and has given to the Britons, for every widow and orphan of 1881, a thousand widows and ten thousand fatherless children to-day. The crucial test of the Empire's greatness is not and will not be the terms which she has made to the Boers, but it will be the concessions she has granted to the loyalists; and God forbid that the loyalist of the future will ever again have to interpret England's magnanimity as he had to interpret it in 1881. England's magnanimity in South Africa has been innate imbecility and blood-stained injustice; and just as surely as she in the future carries out in her magnanimity the policy of the past, just as assuredly will the bones of those who settle in these colonies to-day whiten the veldt as the bones of our men have done during the past two years. England's magnanimity may be great; but what we want is justice; justice to the loyal heart and justice to the rebel.

Three sons, six daughters, seventy-nine grandchildren, seventy-three great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren survive Mrs. Ursula Lightfoot, a widow, aged 94, who has just been interred near Scarborough.

## How the "B. C." Strikes a New Zealander.

The following is taken from the Nelson, New Zealand, *Daily Colonist*, of June 16:

"A copy of the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN has been sent to us by a Nelson resident. It is a very interesting paper, intensely British in sentiment, and smartly written. The BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN has a large circulation among the British residents of the Pacific Slope, in Canada and in the British colonies, but it is probably too outspoken to be regarded with much love by the general run of American citizens. In connection with the general attitude of Americans towards Britain, the editor writes:

"But we would respectfully ask, has the American public ever shown a disposition to repress Anglophobia in this country, or even to express its disapproval of it? Pro-Boer meetings innumerable have been held in every city in the United States during the past two years, but has there been a solitary meeting called in defense of the British by Americans? We do not know of one, and we have kept close watch. All the denial and refutation of the lies and vile calumnies of the Britain-hating population has been done by British-born citizens. Heaven knows, we waited long enough for Americans to say something, to give us fair play, and only turned when patience ceased to be a virtue.' The number before us contains a reference to the Nelson Jubilee and a view taken from Auckland Point, which does not do the city justice, however."

Miss D—Angelica, why don't you marry Lieutenant Y—? Miss A—First, because he has no brains, and he can't ride, dance, or play tennis. What could we do with him? Miss D—But he swims beautifully. Miss A—Oh, yes; but one can't keep one's husband in an aquarium, you know.—Tit-Bits.

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## FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

Asparagus is the oldest known plant used for food.

The ropes in a first-class man-of-war cost about £3,000.

A steel ship carries one-fifth more cargo than an iron one.

Umbrellas were introduced into America from England in 1772.

Oxford and Cambridge recognize degrees granted by Dublin University, but by no other.

The banking capital and reserve funds of the United Kingdom are over 129 millions sterling.

The goldfields of Western Australia are the largest in the world. They cover 324,000 square miles.

Canada has the largest forest in the world. It covers more than 1,000 miles one way by 1,700 the other.

One hundred and twelve years ago the life-boat, invented by Mr. Greathhead, was first used at Shields, England.

The tallest man in the British army is Private McCulloch, of the Guards. He is 6 feet 10 3/4 inches in height.

British engineers designed, and British capital produced, the first electric and the first tube railway in the world.

Swansea Parish Church has a communion chalice which has been in regular use for nearly three hundred and fifty years.

The first greenhouse was erected in England in the Apothecaries' Garden at Chelsea in 1684. It merely had glass sides, and was heated by an oven.

A patent for the manufacture of wood paper, or paper made from the pulp of wood, was issued in England in 1853, and in America a year later.

Swiss cow bells have been introduced into the Himalayas as a protection for cattle against tigers. The tigers run as soon as they hear the bells.

The question of the Celtic gold ornaments in the British Museum is, after all, to be fought out in a court of law, between the trustees of the Museum and the Treasury.

Druidical remains, several "plague stones," erected about 1450 A.D., fifty old market crosses, and forty stocks, or their remains, are among the ancient monuments now to be found in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

In 1901, 39,613 natives of Ireland emigrated, being a decrease of 5,675 as compared with 1900. The Colonies and foreign countries attracted 33,349, or 84.2 per cent., and 6,264, or 15.8 per cent., settled in Great Britain.

Belfast claims to have five of the biggest things of their kind in the world—the biggest rope-work, biggest linen factory, biggest whisky store, biggest tobacco factory, and the biggest shipbuilding yard, which has turned out the biggest ship yet built.

Baron de Longueuil, whose family name is the Scottish one of Grant, is the holder of what is, strictly speaking, Canada's sole hereditary title. The barony is of French origin, having been conferred by Louis XIV in the year 1700, at the time when the colony belonged to France.

Common salt, snuffed up the nose in doses of four grains, has been reported by Dr. George Leslie to have remarkable effects upon the nerves of the face. In thirty or forty cases of toothache, facial and other neuralgia, the pain disappeared almost instantly, and only two cases failed to yield to the treatment.

Great Britain, with her colonies, says *La Gazette Maritime* of Brussels, owns nearly one-half of the total tonnage belonging to the marine of forty nations, or 14,000,000 tons out of a total of 29,000,000 tons. This is divided among 28,350 vessels, of which 10,838 sail under the British flag.

The following figures are from the last census returns:

Jews in Ireland numbered in:

1861 .....	393
1871 .....	285
1881 .....	472
1891 .....	1,779
1901 .....	3,769

Increase between 1891 and 1901 of 1,990, equal to 111.9.

## AMERICAN-BRITISH RIFLES.

Organized as a military body and bearing arms under authority of the Governor of the State of California, according to law.



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Orderly Room, room 111 Phelan Building. Telephone, Bush 95.

Rifle Range, Schutzen Park, Marin County. Uniform—Kakhi, white facings.

## HEADQUARTER STAFF.

Major F. W. D'Evelyn, late Natal Field Force and Pretoria Siege Garrison, South Africa.

Major J. B. Macnamara, late Canadian Garrison Artillery.

Major G. A. Wright, late Fourth V. B. East Surrey Regiment, Kennington, S. E.

Capt. Colin E. Peacock, late 13th Regiment, Brooklyn, and Astor Battery, U. S. Army.

## NOTICES.

Subscriptions—For full membership and privileges 50 cents a month. Honorary members, 50 cents a month.

Recruits wanted for new companies now forming.

Note—Members desiring promotion can only obtain the same by personal application to drill and duty.

Members desirous of becoming non-commissioned officers will report to Headquarters for examination, 8 p. m., Friday, the 11th.

Battalion Orders for July, 1902:

July 14—Band practice, 8 p. m.

July 17—School of arms; A & B Companies; 8 p. m.; bugle practice, 8:30 p. m.

July 21—Band practice, 8 p. m.

July 24—Battalion drill; full uniform; belts and rifles; 8 p. m.

July 28—Band practice; 8 p. m.

July 31—Platoon drill, A & B Companies; full uniform; belts and rifles; 8 p. m.

First Sergeant F. N. Askin of A Company, will be in charge of quarters this month.

By order Headquarters Staff,

C. E. PEACOCK,

Captain Commanding A Co.,  
Acting Adjutant.

## A Compliment to the Rifles.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 10, 1902.

THE EDITOR, BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN:

Kindly permit me to avail myself of the courtesy of your columns to thankfully acknowledge on behalf of the officers and men of the American-British Rifles the undenoted most practical and highly appreciated compliment. I am, sir, yours sincerely,

FREDERICK W. D'EVELYN,

Major Commanding, A-B. R.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8, 1902.

MAJOR FREDERICK W. D'EVELYN, A-B. R.:

Sir: Appreciating the objects and sentiments of the A-B. R., and congratulating you upon the appearance of your men, I ask your acceptance of \$25.00, with the best wishes for continued success of the corps. Yours, etc.,  
HONORARY MEMBER.

## The Grasping Teuton.

In the June number of the *National Review* is a striking article by Sir R. Blennerhassett on the propaganda of the Pan-Germanic League. A map is given illustrating the ambitions of this league, which has very powerful backing. It shows Germany in 1950, and the good Teutons have eaten up Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, and the greater part of Austria and Hungary. The hostility of this league to England is noted. It is pointed out that men of the eminence of Professor Delbrueck and Herr Schaeffle persistently inculcate the doctrine, "Britain must be blotted out."

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# The British Fraternal Societies.

## Sons of St. George

**B**URNABY Lodge has been unfortunate in having a heavy sick list during the past month, but the ailing brothers are all improving. On June 14, G. E. Fisher, the genial Past President, was the recipient of a certificate and badge, the gift of the Lodge. The presentation was made by Bro. W. G. Johnson. Bro. R. Leach has been elected one of the Trustees. Mr. John A. Stickland has been initiated during the month. The attendance of late has been very encouraging. A large number of visitors have favored the Lodge with their presence, among them being Bro. W. Jones of New York, Bro. Dunn, of Sacramento, and Bro. Nicholas, of Butte, Montana. A hearty welcome is extended to all visiting brothers, and it is to be hoped that our visitors will make "Old Burnaby" their lodge home while sojourning in our city. P. C. WOODHOUSE.

## PICKWICK LODGE.

Pickwick Lodge, on the evening of June 7th, opened its doors to visitors and friends; and, although so shortly after a public holiday, the attendance reached the limit of comfortable accommodation. A fine programme was excellently rendered by Brothers Coates, Gerrans, Prior, J. B. Brown, H. Williamson, Potter, Barlow, T. Booth, Chas. W. Pope and H. Digby Johnston.

Brother Barlow eulogized the members of Pickwick Lodge in general and the Grand Old Man of the Order, Dr. Digby Johnston, in particular. He congratulated the assembly on its nationality, and was thankful for the ever increasing influence which England was obtaining in all parts of the world for the spread of justice and freedom.

Brother H. Digby Johnston said eighteen thousand Boers had laid down their arms, and eighteen thousand Boers were to-day singing "God Save the King." This peace was not of the patch-work sort. We knew we had a peace which was durable and abiding. The Doctor then related the historical event which gave rise to the Order of the Garter, the motto of which is the motto of the Order Sons of St. George: "Honi soit qui mal y pense."

Midway in the proceedings, refreshments were served, President Thomas Butcher on this, as on many former occasions, being host. Pickwick Lodge, it is a pleasure to state, steadily increases its membership and maintains its good financial standing. W. R. W.

## ALBION LODGE, OAKLAND.

The members and friends of Albion Lodge sat down on the evening of Tuesday, the 24th of June, to a banquet which was intended to commemorate the double event of the declaration of peace in South Africa and the coronation of King Edward VII. The chairman, H. Digby Johnston, having been fittingly introduced to the company by Brother Carlin, proposed the toast of the President of the United States. "The Star-Spangled Banner" was then sung by those assembled, after which the song, "True Till Death," was rendered.

Brother Williamson was then called upon to sing "Rule Britannia."

After the Doxology and a prayer by the Rev. Lacey, Mr. Mole sang "Peace for the Nations."

The concluding address was made by Dr. D'Evelyn. W. R. W.

## JUBILEE LODGE, SACRAMENTO.

The officers recently installed are: Past President, H. W. Rivett; President, E. W. Littleton; Vice-President, W. H. Button; Secretary, T. H. Davis; Assistant Secretary, J. H. Taylor; Treasurer, J. E. D. Baldwin; Messenger, A. H. Jeans; Chaplain, F. Townsend; Inside Sentinel, J. C. Hampton; Outside Sentinel, Wm. Wicks.

Jubilee Lodge enjoyed its monthly social at Foresters' Hall. The lodgeroom was filled with members and their guests, and the evening was as happy a one as the jovial lodge has yet spent. During the evening Edwin Booth, on behalf of the Lodge, presented the Secretary, T. H. Davis, with a beautiful album. Mr. Davis responded in a neat speech in which he gave expression to his thanks. William Wicks was a genial chairman for the occasion.

## ROYAL OAK LODGE, LOS ANGELES.

This sound section of the Order is prospering numerically and financially, and is having some good social times. It's the Reds against the Blues, in getting new members into the lodge, with the Reds in the lead. It looks as if the Blues will be bluer at the windup by having to pay for what the Reds eat and play waiters beside.

The lodge now meets at Caledonian Hall, 119 S. Spring street.

## CONVENTION OF GRAND LODGE.

The Grand Lodge, Pacific Coast jurisdiction, will meet in San Francisco Tuesday, July 22, at 10 A. M. a convention hall having been engaged at 32 O'Farrell street. Following the business session, a series of receptions and social entertainments will be inaugurated, and on Wednesday evening, the 23d inst., the visiting brothers will be banqueted by Burnaby and Pickwick Lodges at the California Hotel. Those, other than invited guests, who may wish to attend, may obtain tickets at \$1 each. Ladies will be present.

## St. Andrew's Society.

**P**REPARATIONS are being made to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Sir Walter Scott, which event takes place on Friday, August 15th. The celebration this time will be a departure from the usual run of these entertainments. John D. McGilvray will deliver an address on the scenes celebrated by Scott in his novels and poems, illustrating the same with a series of fine stereopticon views. Appropriate songs, readings, etc., will be interspersed throughout the evening.

The bowling game, increasing in popularity every day it is played, drew quite a crowd of enthusiastic Scots to the green in Golden Gate Park on the Fourth of July.

A return match was on between teams from Oakland and San Francisco. Two rinks were played, resulting in a draw, Oakland winning on one rink and San Francisco on the other.

The new green is to be opened on the 9th of September, and it is expected that many enthusiasts of the game from the interior will be present.

Many who never had an opportunity to play the old Scottish game since they left the old sod will welcome the chance now offered of playing on a level, well-made green, and many an old, treasured pair of bowls will make their acquaintance with the turf of California for the first time. G. ST. J. B.

## Scottish Thistle Club.

**A** PRODIGIOUS success was the twenty-first annual gathering of the San Francisco Scottish Thistle Club at Shell Mound Park on July 4, the grounds being crowded from morning till night and the games throughout being entered into with splendid spirit by the contestants.

Royal Chief John H. McInnes who has been ill for several weeks, was present at the gathering, but took no part, and the direction of the affair fell upon Chieftain Alexander Strang and Recorder George Fullerton and their efficient corps of aids. The best dressed man in full Highland costume was Hugh Fraser, with George Paterson second and R. Ross third. A full list of the prize winners in the contests appeared in each of the daily papers the following morning. The tug-of-war between Oakland and San Francisco was exciting, the latter winning. In the race for members of the committee Alex. Strang took first prize and Wm. Murray second. Dancing in the pavilion and fireworks at night completed a programme replete with interest and pleasure.

The Texas-British Association of San Antonio, Texas, received a letter in reply to an invitation to attend a celebration of the peace in South Africa and the coronation of King Edward VII (which, of course, was postponed), from Mr. James Tidmarsh Clarke of Boerne, Kendall county, Texas, in which Mr. Clarke mentions the interesting fact that he is the grandson of the Herald who proclaimed three British sovereigns: King George IV, King William IV, and Queen Victoria, at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

## Daughters of St. George.

**B**RITANNIA Lodge, No. 7, will give an evening at home on the 21st inst., at the lodge room, 909½ Market street, to which members are requested to invite their friends. The social last month was very well attended, and everyone enjoyed the exceptionally good programme and the supper which followed.

On June 30th, for the first time in nine years, Britannia Lodge had an election for Physician, Dr. S. I. Harrison being chosen to fill the office. The lodge is progressing nicely under the Presidency of Mrs. Beauford. R. M.

## EMPRESS VICTORIA LODGE.

Empress Victoria Lodge held an open meeting on Monday, June 30th, in Red Men's Hall, to which they kindly invited the members of the Order Sons of St. George and other friends. Refreshments were handed round during the evening, and a very pleasant time was spent by all.

A good programme of songs, recitations and short speeches was participated in by Brothers Gerrans, Whyte, Fisher, Digby Johnston, Brandon and Potter. W. R. W.

## Oakland Scots.

On Decoration Day, the St. Andrew's Society of Oakland and Alameda inaugurated a unique feature by placing flowers on the graves of deceased members whose kith and kin are across the seas. President Jas. P. Taylor appointed Hugh Forgie and Wm. Stuart as a committee to carry out this sacred duty. It has been suggested in decorating these resting places of St. Andrew's men that a Scotch cross of heather or any green foliage be placed with a piece of tartan ribbon attached, to show that the society cherishes the memory of her sons who have left this land of the dying for that fairer region, the land of the living.

JOHN RONALD, Secretary.

## A Happy Union.

**S**T. STEPHEN'S Episcopal Church, San Francisco, was the scene of a pretty wedding on Tuesday evening, June 17, the Rev. Edgar J. Lion officiating and the contracting parties being Percy C. Woodhouse and Ethel M. Jack.

The bridegroom and bride being well known in the local English colony and both being extremely popular, the large attendance of friends and well-wishers, and the generous presentation of valuable wedding gifts were a foregone conclusion, but none the less gratifying to the young couple so handsomely honored. Mr. Woodhouse is Secretary of Burnaby Lodge, Sons of St. George; is a Past-President of the Lodge and has at several conventions been delegated to represent the membership in the Grand Council, Pacific Coast jurisdiction. The bride, talented and pretty, is the daughter of Mr. W. R. Jack, the well-known contractor who has figured prominently in local British happenings for twenty years past.

The church was made pretty with flowers. Miss Maud Jack and Miss Florence Woodhouse were the bridesmaids, while Mr. A. H. Hutton acted as best man. Owing to the illness of the bride's father, the giving-away ceremony was performed by Mr. Thomas W. Butcher, President of Pickwick Lodge.

Ethel is 23 years old, Percy 27. Both were born in England. A host of friends wish them the best of luck and happiness in their new life.

The inventor of the gummed postage stamp was a Scotsman. Mr. James Chalmers, of Dundee, who, in 1834, suggested the adoption of the practical system of affixing adhesive squares of paper to envelopes. Mr. Chalmers was ridiculed, and, amongst others, medical men predicted that the constant licking of gum would be prejudicial to the health of the nation. It was not until 1841 that the plan of Mr. Chalmers received the serious attention of the postoffice authorities.

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There is scarcely any condition of ill-health that is not benefited by the occasional use of a R.I.P.A.N.S. Tabule. For sale by Drug-gists. The Five-Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.



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Any persons of British or American birth is entitled to membership. Dues \$1 per quarter. No initiation fee. Open meetings held on the first Wednesday evening in each month at Academy of Sciences Hall.

President, Wm. Greer Harrison, 305 California street; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. F. W. D'Evelyn, 109 Phelan building; Recording and Financial Secretary, C. B. Sedgwick, 508 Montgomery street; Treasurer, Wm. Pardy, 410 Pine street.

## Women's Auxiliary, B. &amp; A. U.

Meets first Monday in each month, 2 p. m., at Headquarters, 927 Market Street, San Francisco. Visitors welcome. President, Mrs. R. Hewitt, 619 Capp street, San Francisco; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Hufferdine, 587 Eighteenth street, Oakland.

## American British Rifles.

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Open to all nationalities who favor a bond of sympathy and good fellowship between the United States and Great Britain, irrespective of political or religious views.

Headquarters, Armory and Drill Hall, 1327 Market street. Open Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings. Visitors always welcome. (See also monthly orders published regularly in this journal.)

## Cymrodorion Society.

Meets 2d Tuesday in each month, at 723 Market President..... Prof. Thos. Price  
Recording Secretary..... H. T. Roberts

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## Directory of British Societies.

## SONS OF ST. GEORGE.

The Order Sons of St. George is a fraternal and social organization having branch lodges in all the principal cities of the United States and Canada. The benefits are a weekly payment in case of sickness; a death benefit on the decease of a member or his wife, and the services of a first-class physician, with medicine, whenever necessary. In most lodges the dues are \$1 per month; social members 25 cents. Full particulars will be forwarded by the Secretary of any lodge on request.

Grand President..... T. Bradbury, Vancouver, B. C.  
Grand Secretary..... T. Poyser, 217 Eighth St., S. F.  
Grand Treasurer..... F. Winterburn, 417 Clay St., S. F.

## SAN FRANCISCO.

## BURNABY LODGE, No. 194.

Meets every Saturday evening at 32 O'Farrell St.  
Worthy President..... H. W. Gerrans  
Worthy Secretary..... R. J. Airey

## PICKWICK LODGE, No. 259.

Meets Mondays; Red Men's Hall, 320 Post St.  
W. President..... T. Butcher, 40 New Montgomery.  
Worthy Secretary..... T. Poyser, 217 8th St.

## OAKLAND. ALBION LODGE, No. 206.

Meets Tuesday evenings at Gier's Hall,  
Worthy President..... C. DeLancy  
Worthy Secretary, J. J. Roberts, 12th & Market

## ALAMEDA. DERBY LODGE, No. 285.

Meet Tuesdays at Linderman's Hall.  
Worthy President..... H. W. Spurway  
Worthy Secretary..... Fred Miller

## SAN JOSE. VICTORY LODGE, No. 287.

Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Pythias Hall.  
Worthy President..... Joseph Dennis  
Worthy Sec'y..... E. W. Maynard, 112 S. First St.

## SACRAMENTO.

## JUBILEE LODGE, No. 424

Meets Thursday Evenings at Foresters' Building  
Worthy President..... H. W. Rivett  
Worthy Secretary..... T. Davis 2815 O St.

## GRASS VALLEY.

## VICTORIA LODGE, No. 289.

Meets every Tuesday evening at Fraternal Hall.  
Worthy President..... John Dower  
Worthy Secretary..... Rd. D. Gluyas

## LOS ANGELES.

## ROYAL OAK LODGE, No. 220.

Meets Mondays at 119 S. Spring St.  
W. President..... J. W. Penn, 321 Temple St.  
W. Secretary..... H. Riley, 119 Ave., 18 S.

## PASADENA.

## ALEXANDRA LODGE, No. 385.

Meets 2d and 4th Fridays in G. A. R. Hall.  
Worthy President, H. J. Vatcher, Ostrich Farm  
W. Secretary..... Ed. Ward, Box 851

## DAUGHTERS OF ST. GEORGE

## SAN FRANCISCO.

## BRITANNIA LODGE, No. 7.

Meets every Monday night at 909 1/2 Market St.  
Worthy President..... Mrs. J. Beauford  
W. F. Sec.... Mrs. R. Meadows, 202 Seventh St.

## EMPRESS VICTORIA LODGE, No. 142

Meets Mondays, Red Men's Hall, 320 Post St.  
Wy. Pres. .... Mrs. E. Harries  
Wy. F. Secty.... Mrs. H. Williams, 2525 Post St.

## LOS ANGELES.

## VICTORIA LODGE, No. 138.

Meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., at  
Caledonia Hall, 119 1/2 S. Spring Street.  
W. Pres., .... Mrs. T. G. Remsen, 415 N. Hill St.  
W. Secretary.... Mrs. C. K. Marsh, 511 E. 4th St.

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Secretary..... G. C. Woodward

## CLAN FRASER, No. 78, O. S. C.

## OBJECTS OF THE CLAN

1st. The objects of the Clan shall be to establish a fund for the relief of sick Clansmen and to extend to them succor and sympathy "in time o' need."

2d. To institute and maintain a bequeathment fund for the benefit of widows and orphans of deceased Clansmen.

3d. To cultivate fond recollections of Scotland and to recall its history, its people, its customs, its amusements and the days o' Auld Lang Syne.

## MEMBERSHIP

Active membership is confined to Scotchmen, sons or immediate descendants of sons of Scotchmen or Scotch-women, not under 18 years of age nor over 50 years.

## BENEFITS

The Order pays death benefits of \$250, \$500, \$1,000 and \$2,000.

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Active members, initiation fee, - \$3.00  
Active members, monthly dues, 75c or 1.00  
Honorary members, initiation fee, 3.00  
Honorary members, yearly dues, - 2.00

The Clan meets twice a month, on the first and third Thursday evenings, at 32 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco.

Chief..... John W. King  
Secretary..... Alex. King, Jr.

## CALEDONIAN CLUB.

## SAN FRANCISCO.

Meets twice a month on the first and third Friday evenings, at Scottish Hall.

Chief..... A. M. Macpherson  
1st Chieftain..... J. A. McLeod  
2d Chieftain..... F. F. Finlay  
3d Chieftain and Secretary..... Jas. H. Duncan  
4th Chieftain..... J. W. Cameron  
Physician..... Dr. J. A. J. McDonald  
Directors—Neil Liudsay, Rod Chisholm, J. A. McDonald, J. E. McFarlane, J. A. Cameron.

## SCOTTISH THISTLE CLUB.

## SAN FRANCISCO.

Meets on the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month at 32 O'Farrell St.

Royal Chief..... John H. McInnis  
Chieftain..... Alex. Strang  
Recorder..... George Fullerton  
Treasurer..... John Ross  
Financial Secretary..... John Swau  
Property-man..... William Davidson  
Sergeant at Arms..... C. C. McGregor  
Trustees..... { Thos. Christie  
W. Shepherd  
J. C. Moore

## ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

## SAN FRANCISCO.

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Treasurer..... Y. C. Lawson  
Recording Secretary..... G. St. John Bremner  
Financial Secretary..... R. D. Colquhoun  
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# The British - Gentle for England.



ROSEWELL DES

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CHARLES B. SEDGWICK - - - - - Editor

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THE Pittsburg Post very frankly says there is something puzzling or deceptive in the official figures of our foreign commerce. "Take the official statement of the foreign commerce of the United States for the fiscal year 1902 as an illustration. Here we have an apparent balance of trade of nearly \$500,000,000, and the year before it was larger by a hundred millions of dollars. Yet in face of this great debt due us from abroad, gold is being exported and the imports of free gold for the year are trifling indeed compared with this apparent balance in our favor. Where is the error in the figures? It is believed it arises mainly in the overvaluation of our exports. The official figures are padded to make the magnificent showing. There is no other explanation. This is especially the case in the export of manufactures, amounting to some \$400,000,000 last year. The Springfield Republican, discussing the question, puts the inflation of the values of exported manufactures at 40 per cent, or \$160,000,000 in the aggregate for the year. Many other products are similarly overstated in their values, and the belief is expressed that the total values of our exports for the year are some \$200,000,000 in excess of the amount for which our exports were actually sold.

"If this is correct the puzzle of our great trade balance is explained, and it comes within known conditions. The apparent balance is reduced to \$300,000,000, instead of \$500,000,000. There is an offset for this reduced balance in the freight paid foreign carriers, in travelers' expenditures, and the interest and dividends paid on American stocks and other investments held abroad. So that as a matter of fact the last fiscal year, instead of \$500,000,000, left no unsettled balance of any great amount to our credit abroad. In that case with gold exports our foreign trade is now running against us. What other explanation, with our apparent favorable balance of five hundred millions the last year, can there be? The government statistics and reports do not reach into the actual facts, and are therefore misleading."

THE Anglophobe press in America, now that peace reigns in South Africa, is driven to the sorry consolation and desperate hope that British rule in the conquered territory will be but temporary, that the two races will never amalgamate and that never shall British institutions and customs prevail on the Dark Continent.

Far from sharing this foreboding, we are most optimistic, no belief of ours being more firmly rooted than the belief that nothing

can withstand the British civilization in any land where it has once been introduced. And if we need example, take the United States, a country which became politically independent, threw off the "British yoke," and yet has developed, in all that is best in it, along thoroughly British lines. The American colonists, when they became an independent people, resorted to every measure they knew of or could devise to be something different from the parent state. True, they could not improve upon the old laws or institutions, but they gave new names to things, and the more radical of them outraged the proprieties. Because it was the English custom to die in bed, between sheets, the American irreconcilables took to the woods and found glory in going to kingdom come with their boots on. Any man who died without his boots on was deemed unworthy the name of man. George III, whatever his faults, detested vulgar habits, and no habit was so abhorrent to him as that of spitting. And because George III detested spitting, expectoration at once became a popular American institution. Everybody spat—for generations. But just as the American gradually came to see no disgrace in dying with his boots off and in a clean bed, like a Christian, just so has expectoration fallen, if not into disuse, at least into disfavor, generally speaking. True, there are Americans in San Francisco who continue to spit to spite George III, probably for the same reasons that citizens of Tennessee continue to vote for Lincoln—not knowing that he is dead. But the majority of educated Americans are aware that George III is gathered to his fathers, and their inherited common sense pointing the way, they have once more become clean and English. In fact, the Anglicizing of the States is proving so thorough that in no great city, excepting San Francisco, is it considered unmanly to use a cuspidor. Once upon a time it was the Easterner's twin ambition to become President and to be efficient to spit across Niagara Falls. But with each passing year, the annual conventions of the Honorable Fraternity of Long-Distance Expectors have become more and more slimly attended, and popular interest in the institution has gradually died out. Even in the West, where it survives in somewhat of its former glory, there is no ambition for the original great achievements. To land a mouthful of tobacco juice on a lady's dress in a street car is the limit of the modern devotee's aspiration. There is no ambition to reach across the Golden Gate or between San Francisco and Oakland, great and glorious and unparalleled in the world's history as the feat would be. Ten years hence San Francisco will be as English as are New York and Boston to-day, both of which are more English than is London.

And so it will be with the Boer "irreconcilables." For a time they will elect to be dirty, lawless, ignorant, and at variance with the progress of the age. But they, having inherent good sense and the civilized instinct, will no more be able to resist that which is best than have other peoples. To-day there is no distinguishable difference between the English gentleman and the American gentleman, and fifty years hence the regenerate Boer will doubtless be entitled to the same proud indistinction.



ODDLY enough, the sugar question is the cause of much bitterness.

PEOPLE die young in this country. The average longevity in the United States in the year 1900 was but 35.2.

THE *Berlin Tageblatt* is spoiling for a fight with Uncle Sam, but the German people are not over curious to know how it feels to be the principal party at a funeral.

THE introduction of the bull fight into California is roundly denounced by the press, and rightly so, but should not the equally brutal and degrading prize-fight come in for a share of the editorial disapprobation?

THREE prizes offered in a race "for old women over sixty" failed to attract a single competitor at Storrington, Sussex, during the local celebrations. The women over sixty, it appears, objected to the use of the word "old."

AN English contemporary recalls the fact that it is just fifty years since the *John Bowes*, the first iron-screw steamer ever built, was launched at Jarrow-on-Tyne, by Messrs. Palmer Brothers. The vessel was 465 tons register, and was calculated to carry thirty keels of coals, and to make thirty trips per annum between Newcastle and London. The *John Bowes* is still running.

NOW that Pierpont Morgan offers to place the steamships in his trust at the disposal of the British Admiralty, American exultation turns into disgust. The acceptance of the offer means that in case of war these vessels would be auxiliary to Britain's fleet, and that far from John Bull's sea power being lessened by the vaunted American "conquest," his position as master of the seas is rendered the more secure.

SOME American manufacturers recently sent to their German agent ten thousand show-cards in which their agricultural machines were drawn by tigers driven by an airily attired Goddess of Liberty. The agent returned the cards with the criticism that in Germany neither were tigers available or adapted for draught purpose, nor could such women as work in the fields afford to dress as seemed to be the fashion in wonderful America.

PRESIDENT ANDREWS, of Nebraska University, stated in public the other day that in London apprentices were frequently brought by the police in handcuffs to their employers after absenting themselves beyond the regulation hours. His purpose was to show that there is no real personal liberty in England.

This puts Jordan, of Stanford, in the shade for knowledge of conditions in England.

EDWARD is crowned, and superstition and ill-will once more meet with a rebuff. From out of the shadow of death the King serenely emerged and with due magnificence took his place in British history as Edward VII. The quietness and dignity of the proceeding was fit, for even as it were impossible to give added beauty to the lily by paint, so it were impossible by outward show to impart new greatness and dignity to a sovereign of Britain and her Dominions. The mere fact gives all of glory that is possible.

THE Polish agitation resulting from the Wreschen school scandals has spread to America. The Poles of Buffalo have publicly declared that they will not buy a single article they know to have been made in Germany. Mass meetings are being held. In stores on the east side of Buffalo all labels "made in Germany" are being removed from the wares.

The *New York Times* observes that "as just now the German papers are filled with scathing articles setting forth the blackness of the British kettle, it is most disconcerting that attention should be called so soon to the German pot."

A SOUTHERN California priest, addressing a public gathering, declared that the only true American school is the parochial school of the Roman church, and entered a vigorous demand for State support of this sectarian institution. To show the urgency of the step, he drew some appalling pictures of social conditions, which he attributed to the "godless education" practiced in our public schools.

Fact is ever the best kind of argument. The Massachusetts Prison Commissioner's report for 1901 gives the birthplace of prisoners committed for drunkenness during the year as follows:

Ireland, 5,012; England, 956; Scotland, 337; Wales, 16. Ireland furnished 28 per cent of the entire number of commitments, though she gives but 12 per cent to the total population. The *Boston Citizen* guarantees these figures. That well-known Canadian paper, *Saturday Night*, is authority for the following:

"The recently issued report of our penitentiaries shows the number of inmates in June last to have been 1,382, being 12 fewer than the year before. It sounds odd to talk about the religion of convicts, but 787 of the total are set down as Roman Catholics, 232 Church of England, 141 Methodists, 107 Presbyterians, 61 Baptists, 23 Lutherans, 31 of other creeds and two with no creed at all.

"In view of the never-ceasing outcry for the teaching of religion in public schools, or for the foundation of voluntary schools with a religious bias, it is worth noticing that considerably more than half of the convicts—nearly 57 per cent—are Roman Catholics, though that denomination in all countries has always insisted, and still insists, on taking charge of its own young for the purpose of teaching them in a secular as well as spiritual way. As the Roman Catholic population of Canada was 41.21 per cent, the discrepancy between that and 57 per cent was so large that I looked up some other figures. I found that persons tried for indictable offenses in the Dominion during the last fiscal year were over 41 per cent Roman Catholics, while in Ontario, where Catholics are only about 17 per cent of the population, persons tried for the same offenses were 25 per cent of them of that creed.

"The Central prison, according to the last report, contained 553 persons, of whom 217 were Roman Catholics, or over 39 per cent, though this is an Ontario prison, where, as before pointed out, the Roman Catholic population is only 17 per cent of the whole; and as the year in question is not peculiar in this regard, it would appear that the denomination insisting most strenuously on religion in the schools and having 355 separate schools in this Province, is not demonstrating its success in making a better percentage of good citizens than those who use the public schools."

UNCLE SAM is about to make a hasty abandonment of his ambition to conquer the industrial world, and is preparing the nations for his complete surrender. Reciprocity Leagues are springing up all over the country, with the object of reducing certain tariffs so that other countries may do business with us. Our foreign trade is declining rapidly and unless something is done, and done quickly, to encourage the foreigner to continue to trade with us, practically no market for our manufactured goods will be left to us.

To a writer in the *Bankers' Magazine* the assertion frequently made "that we are changing from a debtor to a creditor nation, seems like one of the biggest deceptions ever imposed on the American people. The wonder is that public opinion has tolerated it so long. The truth is that instead of having any such surplus, the financial and other conditions fully warrant the belief that these balances, big as they are, are not nearly big enough to offset our annual foreign debts, and that the actual balance of trade is largely against us."

The *Portland Oregonian* takes the view that "the growing imports and lessening exports should teach us the old truth that no one can expect forever to sell and never to buy. For the commodities with which we vaingloriously deluge Europe, we can only expect to be paid back in commodities again. No country can endure a continued drain or a continued receipt of gold."

THE recent official returns presented to the German *Reichstag* strikingly reveal the comparative failure of the colonizing policy of that Empire. The Caroline group cost Germany nearly two millions to purchase from Spain, and now have an annual deficit of \$90,000. German East Africa, the most important of the Kaiser's outer lands, contains about 600 white administrators and about 300 white merchants. For every \$1 worth of exports from this colony there are imports to the value of \$3. In the Cameroons, where the average of white government officials has been kept down to one for each merchant, the imports are twice and a half as great as the exports. In German West Africa both exports and imports have declined about 33 per cent in a year. Here the exports are less than one-seventh the value of the imports.

THE Minneapolis "Tribune" remarks: Rockefeller has made no gift to the Chicago University for some months and it may be noted as a coincidence that the price of oil has not been advanced.



NEWFOUNDLAND will shortly take up the French shore question again, and this time with a determination to get the French hold upon the colony relaxed. The French certainly have treaty rights on the coast, but their commercial value has so depreciated in late years that they are now practically worth nothing. When the *modus vivendi* was established in 1890, the French had on the shore more than sixty stations, operated by more than seventeen hundred men. At the present time they have only fourteen stations, with 473 employes, including a number of girls. The total output of their establishments is less than \$100,000 a year in value and is steadily decreasing. The Newfoundlanders feel that it is outrageous that so insignificant an industry should be allowed to hamper their progress and impoverish the colony and have no two ideas about demanding a removal of the grievance. France will do well to accept a fair price and gracefully withdraw.

TO the charge that American trusts are selling their products cheaper abroad than at home, Chairman Babcock, of the Congressional campaign committee, lightly replies: "What if they are? It is a rule of trade that surplus products must not be dumped on the local market to demoralize prices, but must be sold outside. Any jobbing house in this country desiring to close out a surplus stock would not unload it in the home territory, breaking prices, but would try to move it into the other fellow's bailiwick."

So this, then, is the secret of the American success in foreign markets! Quite a shrewd idea. But, as the Springfield *Republican* observes, it is difficult to see where any benefit to the American public comes in. Says our contemporary: "As shown by recently published export price tables, the price made to the foreigner is from 40 to 50 per cent below that charged the home consumer. It is evident, therefore, either that most extravagant prices are exacted from the latter, or that the sales for export are made below cost and at a heavy sacrifice. Choose either conclusion you please, and then try to figure out a home advantage. It simply cannot be done."

And there is another side to the question. Russia, for one, is about to impose "differential duties corresponding to the price at which imported goods are sold in Russia and the country where they are manufactured." If, for example, an American sewing machine is sold in Odessa for \$12, while it costs a New York seamstress \$30, Russia's plan is to clap on an extra duty of \$18.

Were Great Britain, Germany and the other purchasing nations to follow suit, what would become of the colossal industries of the trusts?

A CATHOLIC correspondent of the London *Spectator* says: "Catholics object to being called 'Roman Catholics,' firstly, because that name was invented and first used in opprobrium; secondly, because it connotes what is untrue; and thirdly, because it is an infringement of their own peculiar trademark. The first is a notorious historical fact. The second arises from the use of 'Roman' as distinctive, instead of as additive. The church is both 'Catholic' and 'Roman,' the former in extension, the latter in concentration. But it is not 'Roman Catholic,' as implying the existence of more than one Catholic church—an absurdity. As to the amusing claim of the Anglican to share churchdom with us and the Greeks, one need hardly say that a threefold partnership can hardly exist when two out of the three repudiate it. The third is simply a breach of good manners. It is not felony, no doubt, nor even misdemeanor, to take another man's name or title and use it as one's own. The State does not punish such pilfering, though society usually does. The claim urged by 'An Irish Bishop' in the *Spectator* is ludicrously irrelevant. The question is not one of theology, but of common courtesy. We claim the name 'Catholic' because we have a prescriptive right to it by the exclusive use of nineteen centuries. During that time many have aspired to it, none have actually acquired it."

The editor of the *Spectator* says in reply: "Our correspondent's letter is not merely rude and illogical, but it is not even consistent with the view of his own church as expounded by its chiefs. Cardinal Vaughan, at a meeting of the Catholic Truth Society, said: 'I would now say to you all, use the term "Roman Catholic." Claim it, defend it, be proud of it—but in the true and Catholic sense. It is logically correct and absolutely exclusive.'"

## WHY KING EDWARD IS POPULAR.

(*St. Louis Mirror.*)

Edward has shown the world the supreme value of tact by his course in holding the respect and affection of a people at core democratic. He has had the genius to avoid being bored, and to avoid boring others. He has kept out of politics and in politics just enough to please the English people. He has been a cheerful personage always, and the best mixer with the people that ever acceded to the purple without going to the length of Prince Hal, the friend of fat Sir John Falstaff. He waited long for the sceptre, and he waited graciously and gracefully. The world does not care particularly for the King, but it has learned to like the man who has lived so long in the fierce, white light of high station without making any grievous, unpardonable faux pas. The world likes him because, as we say, he knows his business and has done it with excellent propriety and effectiveness. Americans, especially, like him because he has gone out of his way to show his liking for Americans and he did it first at a time when his own people did not heartily approve of such a course. Edward has always had a good share of both humor and common sense and he has never regarded himself in a way anyone could regard as too serious. There is a general conviction, though how generated it is impossible to say, that Edward is a man of abilities much greater than any that were called for during his years of minor political and social usefulness and ornamentation, and it is at least certain that he has always kept abreast of the world in those matters relating to the aesthetic aspects of life. He has been a good friend of the drama and he has honored, whenever opportunity offered, literary men, musicians, painters and men of science. He has managed to be interested in everything about him and has never shown once that he has ever experienced ennui. He has had a happy faculty of sticking to his friends, no matter what their station. He has held his place as "first gentleman of Europe" and held it without effort for a long time, and though other royalties may have made more noise and show, he has somehow carried himself in such a fashion as to make the world believe that he only was "the real thing." He has never been loud in his personal tone. He has been, if anything, retiring. He has always been deferential to public opinion and in that respect, at least, an able politician. All this, say you, is not much to say for a King. Well, maybe not, but it's something to say for a man hampered and hemmed in by custom as Edward has been. Because of his manliness, the world sympathizes with him in his affliction, the more so, probably, because of the prophecy that he never would be crowned, and if we Americans cannot consistently sing "God Save the King," we can at least hope that Edward, the man, will be spared for many years to come.

## SIR GEORGE WHITE.

Sir George White was born when England was under William IV, two years before the Victorian Era began. For nearly half a century he has been a loyal fighting man, but until this war he had never fought against a white foe. He has never known fear, and his intrepidity has more than once amazed his fellow-soldiers. The deed which won him the V. C. is one of the romances of modern warfare. He met the Afghan leader face to face, and shot him dead. Sir George White was then a major at Charasiah, leading the 92d Highlanders against a force of Afghans outnumbering the Highlanders by eighteen to one. Major White and his little company were in the open, the Ameer's braves were entrenched on a strongly fortified hill. For a while the British shells burst upon the hills, and then the command to take the fastness at the point of the bayonet flew through the ranks.

It is like a page from mediaeval history, like a tale of war before the days of chivalry were dead. Only the simple language of the "Gazette" can do justice to that dash for dear life up the hills of Charasia. "Advancing with two companies of his regiment," the official record runs, "and climbing from one steep ledge to another, he (Major White) came upon a body of the enemy strongly posted, and outnumbering his force by eighteen to one. His men being much exhausted, and immediate action being necessary, Major White took a rifle, and going on by himself, shot dead the leader of the enemy." Not often in modern battles have the opposing chiefs met in personal combat, and the unusual scene filled the enemy with panic. It was the work of a few minutes; the Afghans fled, and the hill was won.



## ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT

THE greatest natural curiosity, and the most commanding object in the County of Cornwall is St. Michael's Mount, situated about four hundred yards south of the town of Marazion. At its base it is rather more than a mile in circuit, occupying an horizontal space of about seven acres, and exhibiting a surface of nearly twenty acres. Its natural height, from the surrounding sands according to the Ordnance Survey, is 231 feet.

At low water the Mount can be approached from the shore over a natural causeway, which is formed by the two currents of the tide sweeping around the island, meeting in opposite directions beyond it, and at the place of meeting, depositing quantities of shingle and sand. In bad weather, the causeway is scarcely free from water, but in mild weather, it is free of water for nearly five hours. A Cross which stood on it was broken down about a hundred and thirty years ago, by the violence of the storm.

Upon the summit of the Mount stands the Church having a tower in the middle. It was built by Edward the Confessor, who was the first to consecrate the Mount to religion.

The Mount has had several names. The ancient Cornish inhabitants who were careful to name all places from their most striking features and natural properties, called it *Karak-luz-en-kug*, *Cara*, *Clowze in Cows*, or more properly *Carreg-Lug-en Kug* "The Hoary Rock in the Woods." It was also anciently named *St. Mighell's Menyth*, because the Archangel St. Michael is said to have made his appearance on it about A. D. 495. About this time it also bore the name of *Dinsell* or *Dynsull*. "The Hill of Prospect," or "The Hill in Open View," or possibly, as an ingenious writer suggests, *Dinsell* may be a corruption or abbreviation of *Iktineell*, "The Tin Portecell."

The following literal translation of a passage in Diodorus Siculus, which describes the inhabitants of western Cornwall, and the manner in which the tin was raised, prepared and exported, forty or fifty years before the Christian era, must satisfy every one that St. Michael's Mount was the *Iktin* of that author.

"The inhabitants of that extremity of Britain which is called *Belerion*, both excel in hospitality and also by reason of their intercourse with foreign merchants are civilized in their mode of life. These prepare the tin, working very skilfully the earth which produces it. The ground is rocky, but has earthy veins, the produce of which is wrought down, melted and purified. Then, when they have cast it in the form of cubes, they carry it to a certain island adjoining to Britain, and called *Iktin*. For during the recess of the tide the intervening is left dry, and they carry over abundance of tin to this place in their carts.

"And it is something peculiar that happens to the islands in these parts lying between Europe and Britain; for at the full tide, the intervening passage being overflowed, they appear islands, but when the sea retires, a large space is left dry, and they are seen as peninsulas.

"From hence then, the traders purchase the tin of the natives, and transport it into Gaul, and finally traveling through Gaul on foot, in about thirty days they bring their burdens on horses to the mouth of the river Rhone."

In 1660 the Mount became the property of John St. Aubyn of Clowance, the first baronet of that family, and it has continued in the possession of the St. Aubyn's baronets, to the present time. The Baronetage was raised to the peerage in 1887 under the title of Lord Saint Levan.

St. Michael's Mount's stately grandeur is softened and beautified by thousands of narcissi and daffodils, which, from base to summit, cover with their white and green and gold its rugged sides.

## BRITAIN'S LATEST EGYPTIAN PROJECT

The Emperor Menelik has given his permission for the exploration of the regions round Lake Tsana in Abyssinia, and Sir W. Garstin intends going there shortly to study the irrigation question.

This is a step forward with one of the great projects for increasing the water supply of the Nile. Lake Tsana is situated in the Northern Abyssinia plateau at an altitude of 1,775 metres above the sea. Its area is about 3,200 square kilometres, and it is very deep. Its shores are practically uninhabited, and if its level were raised by five metres, a storage of 132,000 million cubic yards of water could be obtained.

Sir W. Garstin recently put first in his special recommendations for increasing the water supply of the Nile the project of constructing a reservoir on Lake Tsana.

## IRELAND IS PROSPEROUS

John D. Crimmins, of New York, just returned from an extended visit to Ireland, reports that he was surprised to see that country in such a prosperous condition. "People over here," he says, "have a wrong impression regarding Ireland. The peasants' farms are the prettiest and present a better appearance than any I have seen anywhere." He went so far as to say that he found little hostile feeling toward England.

The wrong impression in America as to the condition in Ireland is very largely due to the continued decrease in population as shown in the census reports. Where there was a population of 8,175,124 in 1841, there was only 4,456,546 in 1901. Even since 1874 there has been a loss of nearly a million.

But population and prosperity are by no means synonymous terms, as the following table of live stock in Ireland shows:

	1874.	1901.
Horses . . . . .	468,089	491,380
Cattle . . . . .	4,118,113	4,672,035
Sheep . . . . .	4,437,613	4,378,615
Pigs . . . . .	1,096,494	1,219,046

This shows an increase of over 600,000 in live stock, mostly in cattle, during the thirty years when there was a loss of nearly a million in population. In the years in question there has been a marked change from crop raising to stock raising and dairy farming. There has been a noteworthy increase in recent years in the number of holdings of less than one acre.

The growth of Irish commerce since 1896 is shown in the following table:

	1896.	1900.
Imports . . . . .	£9,366,000	£12,015,000
Exports . . . . .	316,000	1,312,000
	£9,682,000	£13,327,000

In 1879 there were only 76,000,000 letters delivered in Ireland; last year there were over 144,000,000 while the number of telegraphic messages increased during the same period from 1,559,854 to 4,903,075.

The deposits in the joint stock banks of Ireland have increased from £33,300,000 in 1886 to £48,428,000 in 1901, while the capital in the postoffice savings banks has increased from £2,138,172 in 1875 to £8,058,153 in 1900 and that in the trustees' savings banks, during the same period, has risen from £2,018,387 to £2,333,830. The preference shown the government postal savings banks is in itself significant of the mollification of the hostility to England.

All these facts corroborate the impression of Mr. Crimmins that Ireland is enjoying a period of reasonable prosperity.—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

In 1837, the first year of Queen Victoria's reign, a Commission reported that of persons "believed to live wholly by violation of the law" London contained 10,444, Bristol, 1,935, and Newcastle, 1,730; while about 6,000 more were believed to "add to their gains" by occasional crime. The returns for the same cities in 1899 show that the "habitual offenders" numbered—for London, 1,131; for Bristol, 41, and for Newcastle, 72. It need scarcely be remarked that the contrast is all the more satisfactory when we take into account the enormous increase in the population of these cities.

A trial will convince you that there is nothing better than

## "Pride of Ceylon" Tea

Sold only in the Original hermetically sealed packets. Direct from plantation to consumer. One teaspoonfull makes one quart (5 to 8 cups).

THREE GRADES	FULL WEIGHT	THREE PRICES
Blue Wrapper	1 lb. Packet	50 cts. each
White Wrapper	1/2 lb. Packet	50 cts. each
Red Wrapper	1 lb. Packet	75 cts. each

Registered trade mark (Native trooper on horseback) on each label. Postage on one pound packet is 22 cents. Sample of either grade sent gratis.

## Plantation Ceylon Coffee

Pleases Particular People

Freshly roasted (ground as ordered). In half pound and one pound sacks, 40 cents per pound. Sample half pound sack mailed on receipt of 25 cents.

F. A. PETERSON & CO.

Direct Importers and Sole Distributing Agents

136 Pacific Avenue, Santa Cruz, Cal. P. O. Box 114



## BRITISH NEWS IN BRIEF.

*Important Events not Chronicled in the Daily Press.*

The Hugh Miller centenary will be celebrated at Cromarty on August 22d.

Jamaica announces a surplus of £23,000 for the fiscal year which ended in June.

The improvements at Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, are to cost the British Government £4,000,000.

The British Government has appropriated £350,000 for sugar bounties in the West Indies.

Some 1,200 army officers have sent in their papers since the conclusion of peace.

Japan has ordered a complete armour-plate mill from a Sheffield firm.

Northwich, Cheshire, has revived the old English festival of crowning the Rose Queen.

Mr. G. W. Palmer, M. P. for Reading, has with his wife presented £2,000 to the Royal Berks Hospital, Reading.

Newgate prison will not be taken over by the Government for demolition until September.

Lord Strathcona says that in ten years Canada will supply all the foodstuffs needed in Great Britain.

The British Government has offered to take over next year the ships under construction for the Chilean navy.

Lord Brassey will succeed the Earl of Hoptoun as Governor-General of the Australian Commonwealth.

Canada's proposal to rival Morgan's steamship combine excites great enthusiasm in England.

A memorial tablet is to be erected in Camborne Wesleyan chapel to the memory of the late Captain Josiah Thomas.

The Imperial Government proposes to expend £100,000 on harbor works to assist the fishermen on the west coast of Ireland.

Irish landowners have formed a combination with a capital of \$500,000 to protect themselves against the United Irish League.

Six hundred new buildings have received permits in Winnipeg. The aggregate cost is \$1,372,925.

The Maharajah of Jeypore has intimated his intention of giving £5,000 to the King's Hospital Fund.

Bloemfontein is already putting forward its claim to become the future capital of Federated South Africa.

Trains are now daily running the 200 mile journey from Liverpool to London in 3 hours 55 minutes.

Steps are being taken by the British South African Company for the preservation of all the pre-historic ruins in Rhodesia.

King Edward has given Osborne House to the nation as a convalescent home for officers of the navy and army whose health has been impaired in rendering service to their country.

Calcutta is to be improved by driving wide-open thoroughfares through the slums of the city, at a cost of nearly two millions sterling.

Of 15,960 emigrants who sailed from Liverpool last month, 9,402 went to the United States and 6,037 to British North America.

The old stone chimney which stands on the lands of the Niagara Falls Power Company is to be removed. It was built by the French in 1750.

The Coal and Steel Co. at Sydney (Nova Scotia) are making 400 tons of steel per day. It is expected that 3,000,000 tons of coal will be mined this year.

A memorial to take the form of a stained glass window in St. Columbia's church is to be raised to the London Scotsmen who fell in the war.

Britain, it appears, beats the United States in farming. Her average yield of wheat is 30 bushels to the acre, double that of America.

Glasgow tramways show a net profit, after making all allowances for interest, sinking fund, etc., of £100,556 for the year ending June 30.

The Newfoundland revenue for the financial year ended June 30, is the largest in the history of the colony. It amounts to almost \$2,200,000.

The Duke of Westminster has given 24 guineas towards the funds of the National Eisteddfod of Wales, which is to be held at Bangor in September.

The Board of Managers of the Royal Manchester Infirmary recommend the rebuilding of the institution at a cost approximately of £200,000.

Over £15,000 was paid in fares by 3,130,000 passengers who traveled by the Liverpool municipal electric tramways during Coronation week.

The number of liners to be employed at Shetland this season in the herring fishing is 145. This is the greatest number ever employed at Shetland.

The claim to have the largest Sunday school in the world belongs to Stockport, England. At the recent parade of the school—its 97th—there were 3,500 scholars present.

The Winnipeg exhibition was formally opened July 22 by Lieut.-Governor McMillan. The fair promises to be the biggest yet in the point of exhibits and attendance.

Lord Penrhyn has unveiled a memorial brass in St. David's Cathedral to the members of the staff of the Welsh Hospital who died in South Africa.

Orders for some 10,000 tons of armour plate for the new war vessels King Edward VII, Commonwealth and Dominion, have been shared by three Sheffield firms.

Up to the end of last June immigration from the British Isles into Canada for the previous twelve months was over 17,000. For the past few years it has averaged 11,000.

It was decided at a private meeting at the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, to erect a national memorial in London to Mr. Cecil Rhodes.

The Hindus in Australia, basing their claim on the fact that they are subjects of the Crown, are clamoring for direct political representation in the Commonwealth Parliament.

Workmen who are reconstructing the London County Bank premises at Colchester have unearthed a lead casket containing nearly 20,000 early English silver coins, weighing forty pounds.

A movement is on foot in Paisley with the object of raising sufficient funds to erect a memorial tablet to the memory of Professor John Wilson (Christopher North).

It is understood at Lloyd's that Captain Freeman will receive 2 per cent on the value of the Roddam for saving that vessel at St. Pierre, Martinique, which will amount to about £250.

This year, for the first time, it has been possible to cross the American continent by the Canadian Pacific Railway in 72 hours, or three days. This means an average speed of over 40 miles an hour.

The Tacoma Steel Company has bought 150 miles of timber in British Columbia and will put up a big pulp mill. The deal will mean the expenditure of a million dollars.

The year ended June 30 has been a record one for Canadian trade. The imports are valued at \$202,791,595, an increase of \$21,000,000, and the exports at \$211,725,563, an increase of \$15,000,000.

Colonel Kekewich, the defender of Kimberley, has been presented with a sword of honor by the inhabitants of the town, and a gold cigarette case studded with diamonds by the ladies of Kimberley.

Glasgow wishes to have the wording of its civic motto restored from its present curtailed reading of "Let Glasgow flourish" to its old form of "Let Glasgow flourish through the preaching of the Word."

The sum of £60,000, of which £23,000 has already been contributed, will be required for the new cathedral, which is being erected in Capetown, in memory of those who have fallen in the late war.

Lord Kitchener is residing at 17 Belgrave Square, London, but has established an office in Halkin street. He will be chiefly in London during the rest of the month, and will go to India in October.

A Birmingham alderman has pointed out that the town's municipal gas during the 27 years of its supply has never cost the ratepayers a farthing, and has benefited them to the extent of £1,005,000.

Mr. Herbert L. Storey has given to Lancaster £10,000 as a Coronation gift for the extension of the Storey Institute Municipal Art and Technical School, erected by his father, the late Sir Thomas Storey.

It is proposed to hold a universal exhibition in Manchester in May next year. The plans already prepared include space for machinery, textile manufactures, physical and scientific research, photography, aerial navigation, agriculture, mining and metals, education and the fine and liberal arts. The larger portion of the profits will be devoted to the local charities, and more especially to the hospitals.



The new C. P. R. shops in Montreal will cost \$1,500,000, the big deal for real estate in the east end being about completed.

India now has a surplus of £6,337,000 in her treasury, notwithstanding the fact that she has expended for the relief of famine sufferers over £15,000,000 during the past three years.

Portions of the old Roman road to the north have been uncovered during some excavations at Chester-le-Street, Durham. The track, which was met with a yard below the present surface, presents a face almost as hard and compact as a steel plate.

A striking increase is visible in the national revenue for the first quarter of the financial year. During the three months ending June 30 the total revenue was £35,095,081, disclosing a net increase upon the corresponding period of last year of £5,463,806.

St. George's Bay, Newfoundland, contains an immense coal field fully twenty miles in length and ten in breadth. It has been estimated that if the output were to reach 250,000 tons per annum, the coal bed would not be exhausted in a century.

Lady Llangattock's concert in aid of the Welsh Industries at South Lodge was a great success, and was well supported by leading Welsh people. All the artists gave their services. Princess Henry of Prussia, who came back from Kiel on purpose, sang two songs with great success.

The island of Fella, Shetland Isles, celebrated the coronation in ignorance of the King's illness. There is no telegraphic communication with the island, and the delivery of mails is not very frequent. Honolulu was the only other place in the world where the festivities were held as pre-arranged.

According to the *Toronto Globe*, Theodore M. Knappen, a Minneapolis banker, says that in ten years Western Canada will be producing 250,000,000 bushels of wheat. A writer in the *New York Post* says that the American Northwest now wants reciprocity with Canada.

The Department of the Interior at Ottawa reports that the Dominion Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg states that the estimated number of extra farm laborers required this summer from the outside to assist in the harvest will be from 15,000 to 20,000. The crop reports are very satisfactory.

The "Figaro" states that the British capitalists are allowed to construct the Jibuti-Addis-Ababa Railway. Jibuti will become politically annihilated, and Abyssinian commerce and friendship lost to France, and this will definitely bankrupt French East Africa.

At the dedication of two bells which have been added to the tower of Chiswick parish church in memory of Queen Victoria, the Bishop of Kensington said that he was the last Bishop appointed during the Victorian era, the order for his consecration being signed five days before the Queen's death.

The revenue of Western Australia for the financial year ended June 30 amounted to £3,688,048, as compared with £3,078,033 for the previous year. The Commonwealth contributed £1,559,001, as compared with £1,202,342 in the previous year and the State £2,129,047, as compared with £1,875,691 in the previous year.

Sir Walter Foster has been informed by the War Office that the total number of deaths from enteric fever amongst our troops in South Africa was 3,774, or 20.97 per 1,000, during the first year of the war; 2,561, or 10.63 per 1,000, during the second year and 1,696, or 6.64 per 1,000, during the period from October 12, 1901, to May 31, 1902, when the war ended.

The Gordon statue, which is to be removed in the early autumn to Khartum, was unveiled in St. Martin's Place by the Duke of Cambridge. Lord Kitchener, who was present at the ceremony, said that the statue would be an object-lesson both to the natives and Europeans of a man who led a blameless life, put duty before himself and died happily for his country.

The battle of the kirks, the long and keenly contested legal fight between the remnant of the Free Church of Scotland and the United Free Church of Scotland for possession of the funds of the Free Church has resulted in a sweeping victory for the unionists. The funds in question are estimated at about £1,000,000, and the money was claimed by the non-unionist dissenters.

Gainsborough possesses Lincolnshire's champion band. It is known as the Britannia Band, and has won £1,000 in cash, taken twenty-four first and forty-five other prizes, four special medals, three batons for its conductors, and several instruments for the best soloists—more honors than all the rest of the bands in the county.

An American syndicate, in which Mr. Pierpont Morgan is interested, is making considerable progress in its operations for tapping a large subterranean petroleum lake, which it confidently believes exists at Heathfield, near Tunbridge Wells. The site secured is adjacent to that from which Heathfield obtains its supply of natural gas. Three shafts have already been sunk, a fourth is being made, and four more are to follow.

At the Windsor Rose Show Sir Albert Rollit, M.P., paid a striking tribute to London landscape gardening. He had some knowledge, he said, of the great gardens of the world—the hanging gardens of Damascus, the more formal gardens of Frankfurt, and the sub-tropical gardens of the Riviera and elsewhere; but probably the best gardening in the world was to be seen in the London parks.

The Board of Agriculture's returns show that Norwich maintains its pre-eminence as the largest wheat and barley market in the country. Last year Norwich showed 300,000 qrs. of barley, Lincoln being second with 209,000. In wheat sales Norwich returned 120,000 qrs., Peterborough being second with 96,000. In the cattle trade Norwich is second with 110,000 head, Salford being first with 117,000.

Reports to the American Iron and Steel Association show that December 31, 1901, there were in Canada fourteen furnaces for production of pig iron and four more building, with an annual capacity of 1,090,300 tons. There were eighteen rolling mills and steel works and two building, with an annual capacity of 838,400 tons of steel and 981,900 tons of rolled product. Canada's production of pig iron in 1901 was 244,976 tons, a gain of 184 per cent over 1900.

The Sudan Government has asked the Ministry of Finance for £2,600 for the purpose of making alterations in and additions to the port of Suakin which will enable it to berth any ocean steamer. Another £10,000 has been demanded in connection with the surveying of the territory between the Atbara and Suakin for the new railway. The Government has agreed to prolong the period of the concession of the Gebel Zeit Petroleum Syndicate, which expires this month, for another year.

The richest undeveloped coal field in England is about to be opened up. It lies east of Rotherham and south of Doncaster, a pleasant district full of romantic associations, and now wholly given over to pastoral pursuits. As yet the district is innocent of railways, but next session no fewer than six schemes, promoted by rival railway companies, will come before Parliament. Already a pit is being sunk at Dinnington, at a spot not far from "Torquillstone" and Robin Hood's Trysting Tree.

It is stated on authority that St. Thomas's Hospital will benefit to a far larger extent as residuary legatees under the will of the late Mr. Charles Gassiot than the amount already stated—£250,000. The amount, in fact, is placed at upwards of half a million sterling. The testator, who was the head of the famous firm of wine shippers, Martinez, Gassiot & Co., of London and Oporto, left personalty of the gross value of £830,000. The estate duty will exceed £62,000.

Communication between the Sudan and Uganda is steadily improving, for the *sudd* has been removed, and the waterway is open the whole year. A regular service of steamers runs between Khartum and Kemisso, where passengers and freight are transhipped to another steamer running to the Uganda frontier. Since the opening of the Bahr-el-Ghazal through Colonel Sparkes the Government has been engaged in opening the Djur River, which will allow steamers to run between Khartum and the headquarters station of the Province at Wau, and obviate a long land transport journey of 120 miles.

A dispatch dated Halifax, N. S., reports: "I should not be surprised to see Sydney become the Birmingham of America within twenty-five or thirty years. The position here for the manufacture of iron and steel is, in my opinion, as good as anywhere on the American continent." Such was the statement made recently at Sydney by Mr. J. H. Parks, of Messrs. A. & F. Parks Company, Limited, of Birmingham, one of the largest manufacturers of tools in Great Britain. Mr. Parks stated that it might be advantageous for them to establish a branch in this country, and intimated that he was examining the different situations with that end in view. He was very much impressed with the big steel plant at Sydney."



## A COMPARISON OF POSTAL FACILITIES.

THE following comparison of the postal facilities of Great Britain and the United States will be found useful in convincing Americans that there is room for improvement in their system:

## LETTERS.

The postage on letters in Great Britain is 2 cents for each 4 ounces; in the United States it is 2 cents for each ounce.

## THE PARCELS POST.

In Great Britain all articles, except anything indecent or explosive, including china, eggs, fish, meat, fruit, etc., if properly packed, and including a letter intended for the same person as the parcel, are carried at the following rates in parcels not over 11 pounds in weight and 6 feet in length and girth combined:

One pound or less for 6 cents. From 1 pound to 2 pounds for 8 cents, and so on up to 11 pounds for 24 cents.

Parcels are delivered by postmen in the same way as letters.

A certificate of posting may be obtained free by the sender.

The Postmaster General accepts liability on an unregistered parcel up to \$9.70, and on a registered parcel up to sums ranging from \$24.25 to \$582, for which registration fees range from 4 cents to 28 cents.

In the United States merchandise (except printed matter) is carried at the rate of:

One cent an ounce or 16 cents a pound in parcels not over 4 pounds in weight.

Parcels up to 11 pounds in weight may be sent, however, to Newfoundland, Mexico and fourteen other foreign countries at 12 cents a pound.

## POSTAL CARDS, NEWSPAPERS, "BOOK PACKET."

Postal cards are sold in Great Britain at 1½ cents each or 11 cents for 10; in the United States at 1 cent each for any number.

Newspapers are carried in Great Britain at 1 cent each, or by parcels post; in the United States at 1 cent a pound from the office of publication, or 1 cent for 4 ounces from other offices. Many British "newspapers" weigh over a pound.

In Great Britain "book packets" are carried at the rate of 1 cent for 2 ounces. They may include books, invoices, orders, receipts, manuscripts, circulars, etc., or any other written or printed matter not in the nature of a letter. At the option of the sender all such material may also be sent by the parcels post. In the United States printed matter (except periodicals) is carried at the rate of 1 cent for 2 ounces up to a weight of 4 pounds in one package.

The British postoffice "beats us all to pieces" in its low charge for manuscript sent inland or abroad. It conveys book manuscript or manuscript for the press to America, for instance, at four pence (eight cents) per pound.

## REGISTRATION.

In Great Britain letters and parcels are registered at 4 cents each with a liability of \$24.25; in the United States the fee is 8 cents with a liability of \$10.

In Great Britain the progress of mail matter may be accelerated at almost every stage.

A person may telephone to a postoffice and then have his message sent as a letter for 2 cents.

## SPECIAL (RAPID TRANSIT) SERVICE.

At a rate of 6 cents a mile special messenger service may be had at the beginning of the route or at the end of both at the option of the sender.

The sender of a letter or parcel or the person to whom it is addressed may have it intercepted at a head office and sent direct by messenger instead of through the sub-office.

The sender may by telegraphing (fee 12 cents) have a messenger deliver a letter or parcel direct from a train on its arrival.

A letter too late for a regular mail may be sent on any train on payment of a train fee of 4 cents in addition to the regular postage.

A special messenger may be had also for the entire distance.

A special messenger may be had to conduct a person or take a dog or bicycle to any address.

In the United States a letter or parcel bearing a special 10-cent delivered stamp in addition to the regular postage, is sent from a postoffice by a special messenger. No other special messenger service is provided.

## TELEGRAMS.

In Great Britain telegrams are sent by the postoffice depart-

ment at the rate of 12 cents for 12 words, and a cent for each additional word; five figures counting as one word. They are delivered free within three miles of the terminal office; to places outside this limit they are sent free by mail or by a messenger at the rate of 6 cents a mile from the office. Telegrams bearing postage stamps equal to their cost may be deposited in mail boxes or given to rural postmen. When a postoffice is closed for telegraph business, but open for other business, an operator may be summoned at a cost of 24 cents. When the postoffice is closed for all business the cost of summoning an operator is 48 cents.

## AIDS TO THRIFT THROUGH THE POSTOFFICE SAVINGS BANKS—INVESTMENTS—LIFE INSURANCE—ANNUITIES.

In Great Britain over 12,000 postoffice savings banks are open every weekday from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., where savings may be invested—

1. In amounts less than 24 cents by the stamp savings plan and in penny banks.
2. In larger amounts bearing interest at 2½ per cent.
3. In government stocks.
4. In life insurance. No medical examination required for an amount less than \$121.
5. Annuities, immediate and deferred.

The official returns of the British postal service for last year show that the receipts of the postoffice for 1900-1901 were £13,995,470, about \$70,000,000, and the expenditures £10,064,903, yielding a net profit of £3,930,567.

Who discovered Lord Kitchener? There seems to be a conflict of testimony on the point, but the latest claimant to the honor is Mr. Walter Morrison, ex-Unionist M. P. for the Skipton Division of Yorkshire. Mr. Morrison related the following interesting experience at a meeting which he addressed the other day: Many years ago he went to Chatham to pick out an officer to carry out the objects of the Palestine Exploration Fund. There were fifty applicants, all of whom had the necessary scientific attainments, but there was one who seemed to have the force of character in addition, and, after due consultation, Mr. Morrison thought that a certain Lieutenant Kitchener was the best man of the lot. In Palestine that officer did such splendid work that he was soon promoted to other fields of labor, culminating in the honors of the Egyptian campaign.

On April 14, 1902, an agreement was signed in Brussels which would seem to constitute an important step toward the realization of the late Cecil Rhodes' "dream." Under the Belgian contract, the German route is abandoned, and the Cape to Cairo Railway will be carried through the Congo Free State to the upper waters of the Nile. Instead of heading for Lake Tanganyika and German East Africa, the line will continue due north of Victoria Falls to the Congo border, and thence via Katanga to Lake Kasali, which is the most southerly navigable point on the Lualaba (one of the principal reaches of the Congo). Approximately, the distances to be covered are: Bulawayo to Victoria Falls, 300 miles; Victoria Falls to Lake Kasali, 700 miles. From Stanley Falls on the Upper Congo, a railroad will be built to Mahagi on Lake Albert Nyanza (480 miles), thus supplying the missing link between the Cape and the Egyptian railway nets. Such is the scope of the concession which Mr. Robert Williams obtained last month from the King of the Belgians.

Heretofore there has been no smelter on Vancouver Island; now two are in process of construction, both on the east coast, about forty miles from each other. The larger is at Crofton, the smaller at Ladysmith. Its daily capacity will be 350 tons of ore. The 500-horsepower engines to be used were built at Milwaukee. The new town of Crofton owes its birth to the building of this smelter. Although it is only four months old, the town now has a permanent population of over 500 persons. Water for the smelter is provided by two reservoirs up the mountain slope. The ore to be used is brought from the famous Mount Sicker mines, twelve miles to the west and 1,600 feet above sea level.

The Italian cruiser, Carlo Alberto, last week for the first time received messages by wireless telegraphy from the Poldhu station in Cornwall. These are the first experiments in wireless telegraphy over a distance of sixteen hundred English miles in a straight line by land.



### ANGLO-SAXON FELLOWSHIP

Honolulu's leading newspaper, the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, has this to say of the British-American relations:

Not many years ago British pleas for amity—and they were frequent—were met with derision by this public and its press. Not only was the Irish idea ascendant in American politics, but the blood feud of 1776 and 1812, preserved in school histories, had its ill effect upon our Anglo-Saxon sympathies. But how marked the change! Even the Irish no longer do politics in America on the anti-English basis. It is not fashionable any more to twist the lion's tail. The Senate can go through a session without calling the British Empire to account, and money is no longer raised to enable Ireland to fight for the Divine right of a man to lease a house or a farm and then shoot the callous landlord for demanding the rent agreed upon.

We cannot think that this profound change of sentiment is caused by the friendly course of Great Britain during the Spanish-American war of 1898. It antedated that. To be sure, some real enthusiasm for our British cousins was caused when Captain Chichester, in command of a British cruiser in Manila Bay, replied to the inquiry of the German admiral as to what course he intended to take if the Americans should attack Manila, by saying: "Ask Admiral Dewey." That meant as much to us then as did Captain Tatnall's action in Chinese waters when a fighting British ship needed and received his aid against an enemy, did to the people of Great Britain. Still it did not cause the phenomenon we are here considering. Back of all such sequential incidents was the instinctive feeling of Americans that the safety of all Anglo-Saxon institutions called for the alliance, tacit or otherwise, of all Anglo-Saxon peoples. \* \* \* The idea does not lack for an inspiring quality. It fits the broader vision of the new America. It paints the picture of two world powers standing as colossal sentries over the peace of the globe, the twain mighty enough to defend that peace, noble enough not to break it for their own gain; giants under whose feet the "solemn tides of empire" shall ebb and flow, and past whose unshaken fronts the storms of jealous passion shall sweep into nothingness beyond. Such a spectacle will yet be viewed. The union of Anglo-Saxon interests is a thing of destiny, sure as the evolution wrought by a natural law.

### THE GENEALOGY OF EDWARD VII

Albert Edward, eldest son of Alexandrina Victoria, only daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of

George III, eldest son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, eldest son of

George II, eldest son of

George I, only son of the Princess Sophia, wife of Ernest Augustus, Duke of Brunswick, and youngest daughter of Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, eldest daughter of

James I, only son of Mary, Queen of Scots, only child of James V. of Scotland, and eldest son of Margaret, wife of James IV. of Scotland, and eldest daughter of Elizabeth of York, wife of

Henry VI, and eldest daughter of

Edward IV, only son of Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, the only son of Lady Ann Mortimer, wife of Richard, Earl of Cambridge, and second daughter of Roger Mortimer, Governor of Ireland, and eldest son of Lady Philippa, wife of Edward Mortimer, Earl of March, and only child of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, second son of

Edward III, eldest son of

Edward II, fourth son of

Edward I, eldest son of

Henry III, eldest son of

John, fifth son of

Henry II, eldest son of the Princess Maude, wife of Geoffrey Plantagenet, and only daughter of Queen Matilda, wife of

Henry I, and daughter of the Princess Margaret, wife of Malcolm III, King of Scotland, and eldest daughter of Prince Edward, the outlaw, second son of

Edmond Ironsides, third son of

Ethelred II, second son of

Edgar, second son of

Edmund I, fifth son of

Edward the Elder, second son of

Alfred the Great, fourth son of

Ethelwolf, second son of

Egbert, the first sole monarch of England.

### THE KING'S CHAMPION

For a long time it was the custom at the Coronation of the English Kings for the Champion, fully armed and accoutred, to ride into Westminster Hall, after the Coronation ceremony, and, throwing down his glove, to challenge to single combat any one who dared to dispute the title of the newly crowned King.

The right to fill this honorable office has inhered in the tenants of the Manor of Scrivelsby (Lincolnshire). These tenants were of the Marnion family, one of whom Sir Walter Scott took as the hero of his fine poem, and stated that he was

Lord of Fontenaye,  
Of Lutterward, and Scrivelbaye,  
Of Tamworth Tower and Town.

The Marnions having failed in the male issue, the Manor and service came to be the rights of the Dymoke family, and Sir John Dymoke claimed to be King's Champion at the Coronation of Richard II. It is, perhaps, needless to say that no duel to the death has ever resulted from a Champion's challenge. Nevertheless the gage has once been lifted. At the Coronation of George III, an unknown female, closely veiled, stole forth from the mass of spectators, lifted the Champion's gauntlet, and left in its place a lady's white hawking glove, escaping without being intercepted. It was supposed she was a daring Jacobite and an emissary of the Young Pretender.

At Queen Victoria's Coronation this ceremony did not take place; the last appearance of England's Champion being at the Coronation of King George the Fourth, on July 19th, 1821.

The office has now been abolished. Only a few weeks ago the presentation was made to the King at Marlborough House by the Duke of Marlborough (in the absence of the Duke of Norfolk), on behalf of a number of noblemen and gentlemen, of the famous Dymoke suit of armour. It has been placed in the gallery of relics in Windsor Castle.

### GOVERNMENT SECRETS IN SAFE HANDS

Many attempts have been made to tap the cables which communicate between South Africa and England, not by raising the cables and cutting them, since that operation would be far too expensive, some £10,000 being the approximate cost.

The more favoured method of attempting to obtain the secrets is by subtly getting at the gentlemen who work the instruments, says a London paper. The favoured dodge of the Boer agents was to enter a club, or gain the entree of the houses of friends of telegraph clerks. Here they would start "war talk," and gradually lead the conversation into the desired channel.

At this point a discussion would be started by a confederate, and carefully warmed up till the most gross misstatements were flying thick. The wily agents expected that by these means they would entrap the telegraph clerk into correcting them at the expense of the secrecy of his service. But old heads grow upon young shoulders, and impassive faces are the rule in the service.

### THE BARRIE COUNTRY

As "Thürms," Mr. Barrie made the little Scotch town of Kirriemuir familiar to all his readers. Mr. Walter Hale, in the December *Bookman*, tells of a recent journey to this village and how much of Barrie he found in it. The Auld Licht Kirk, with its memoirs of "The Little Minister," has gone, and a new modern church, with shops in front, takes its place; gone, too, is the Tillydoss of "Tam Haggart" and the weavers. But the house with the window, through which all the life of the village was seen, still stands and is known simply as the "Window in Thürms." The Auld Licht Manse may still be found. "A high wall," writes Mr. Hale, "completely surrounds the house and garden, muffling the noise of rumbling carts on the highway and the chatter of children playing in the lane. But what catches the eye is not so much the manse itself as the quiet, old-fashioned garden." The School Wynd, where, on the night of the great riot, Babbie met the soldiers (in the book, not the play) may be recognized in the rambling thoroughfare, now called Reform Street, the widest and straightest street in the town.

The late Empress Frederick of Germany, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, carried consideration for others to such an extent that she would not allow vegetables to be grown on her estate—although the soil was exactly suited to them—lest it should in any way interfere with the livelihood of the poor villagers in Cronberg, who supplied the Castle with them.



## STORIES OF LORD KITCHENER

A war correspondent who knows the hero of the hour well says that he is silent almost to dullness, except on the subject of his profession. Then he is almost as voluble as a golf enthusiast on "stimies" and "bunkers."

A good instance of Kitchener's laconic style of speech was that made to his officer who, after struggling vainly to get an artillery train through roads that were almost rivers of mud, came to Kitchener.

"It is no use, General," he said, "we are so deep in mud that we cannot move our heavy guns another mile, and the Boers will get them for certain."

Kitchener looked at this worn-out and discouraged officer a moment, then quietly said, "Go on with your work; but don't forget that the mud is not only clogging our wheels, it is clogging the Boer wheels as well."

Kitchener's scathing sarcasm is well illustrated by the reply he is said to have sent to the leader of a not over-successful column. This officer had several slight engagements with the enemy, mainly consisting of flinging a few shells at them at long range. After each engagement he wired to the Commander-in-Chief, substantially, "During action several Boers seen to drop from their saddles."

The thing was becoming tiresome, for Lord Kitchener's rule was that only those actually "gathered" should be counted. He soon thought of a remedy, and sent back to the officer this polite telegram: "I hope when they fell they did not hurt themselves."

This reminds us of the answer Kitchener sent to a certain nobleman whose son was serving in the Yeomanry. Kitchener's detestation of the "playtime" sort of warfare indulged in by certain officers is well known. One cannot imagine Lord Kitchener as regarding anything more important than war. Therefore, when the nobleman in question, with a large idea of his own importance, sent this wire, "Please allow son to return at once; urgent family reasons," Kitchener answered it laconically, "Son cannot return at all; urgent military reasons."

Here is a story showing the South African Commander-in-Chief in another light. There was in the Royal Engineers a private of exemplary character, who one day reported himself ill and unfit for duty. The medical officer of the corps examined him, and decided that the man was malingering, and ordered him back to duty. Against this there was no appeal. The soldier returned to his work, which was preparing planks for a temporary bridge. He found himself too weak to work and said so to the sergeant.

"Why not lay the case before Lord Kitchener?" said the sergeant: "he is in the office now."

"Oh, I dare not," replied the man, "he is too stand-off and cold."

"Well, if you are afraid I'll do it myself," and he did.

"Order the man here at once," said the Commander-in-Chief without looking up, "and also doctors Y and X." Each of these he made examine the patient in his presence. They both reported typhoid in a marked stage.

"Send for Dr. Z," slowly muttered Lord Kitchener.

"Please, Dr. Z, examine this man carefully; he is either ill or malingering." Dr. Z performed the commanded task, and nervously said: "Sir, I fear I have made a mistake; this man is in the early stages of typhoid."

"Have the man at once removed to the hospital," came in cold, passionless tones, "and you, sir, apply to the adjutant for your papers and at your earliest convenience return to England!"

Lord Kitchener has been described variously as "a machine," "the man who never smiles," and "General Hard-as-nails," but here is an anecdote showing him in a whimsical and unexpected light.

Young Lieutenant Maxwell, Kitchener's A.D.C., one day picked up the Chief's gilt-edged staff cap and was holding forth to a party of friends, when Lord Kitchener, who was in the next room, missed the cap. Through the open door he perceived the reason of its absence. Without a word he picked up Maxwell's plumed head-dress, put it on his own head and walked into the room, saying, "Maxwell, how should I have done for Robert's Horse?"

Lord Kitchener has a particularly soft spot in his heart for all kinds of pets. A few months ago (says the *Army and Navy Illustrated*) he possessed a tame starling. This bird for the time being was the apple of Lord Kitchener's eye. He always had it near him, and often, when some difficult problem of the com-

paign troubled him, he could be seen standing in front of the cage, cigar in mouth, gazing at the captive bird.

One day an idea struck him; it seemed that the bird was in poor spirits. Lord Kitchener conceived the idea that the bird was lonely—that it required a mate. In a moment the whole of the headquarters was in a ferment. Staff officers who had not a moment to call their own were sent right and left through Pretoria hunting for a mate for the pet of the Chief, who had steadfastly refused to allow any of his married officers to be joined by their mates while in Pretoria.

An anecdote illustrative of the difference between Kitchener as a Chief and Lord Roberts is worth recalling. Before Lord Roberts left Capetown he called into his office a certain colonel and charged him with a particular mission. "How," said the Chief, "soon can you put this through? I know you will do the best you can." "Well," replied the colonel, "I'll try to do it in a fortnight." "Well," Lord Roberts repeated, "I know you will do the best you can;" and with a pleasant smile he dismissed the officer.

Outside the door he met Lord Kitchener. "Well?" asked Kitchener, with businesslike abruptness, "what are you doing?" "Oh," said the colonel, "Lord Roberts wants me to do so-and-so."

"When are you going to get it through?"

"Well," said the colonel, "I promised to try to do it in a fortnight."

"Now, colonel," was Kitchener's retort, "if you cannot do it within a week, we shall have to see about sending you home!" And done it was.

Lieut.-Colonel Girouard, the Canadian Engineer officer and Director of Military Railways during the war, is probably the only man who has ever "answered back" to Kitchener. It was years ago when the railway was being pushed into the desert. Girouard, independent Colonial, was superintending a piece of construction when Kitchener appeared on the scene. The work did not please him, and he spoke his mind freely, as is his custom. Girouard is reported to have listened silently until the torrent of words was spent. Then he stepped up to his chief and said: "Look here, Mr. Kitchener, are you bossing this railway or am I?"

What Kitchener said to this has not been reported; but it is a fact that Girouard's "check" did not prevent Lord Kitchener from selecting him to be Chief of the Railways in South Africa. And when one thinks of his railway work during the war his selection seems quite justified.

From New Zealand comes a new story of Viscount Kitchener.

A trooper of the Third Contingent had been sent to Pretoria. Arriving at his destination, he was sitting in a railway carriage awaiting orders. While he was enjoying a pipe a ragged-looking "gentleman in khaki" came along the line.

The stranger wore no stars or other distinguishing marks, and did not look in any way impressive. Passing in front of the young officer, he asked: "Colonial?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"Which?"

"Third New Zealand."

"Ah, you are to join Plumer."

The stranger then began to talk of "inside orders" in a way that surprised the New Zealander, who remarked that he was awaiting just such orders from Lord Kitchener.

"Well, you've got them. I'm Kitchener," was the unexpected reply.

The New Zealander took his pipe from his mouth, stood to attention and began to feel uncomfortable, but he found Lord Kitchener absolutely devoid of "side," and a very genial officer.

An engine-driver on the railway between Kroonstad and the Transvaal capital thus described the manner of "Bobs and Kitchener": "Oh, yes," he said, "Bobs an' Kitchener comes along sometimes. My colonial, y' oughter see the difference at the stations, though! W'en 'Bobs' train pulls up, he gets out an' strolls along the platform, an' everybody knocks off work so's to come up an' have a look at him. He jes' walks about among the crowd, talkin' to 'em like me an' you would. Asks 'em how they're gettin' on for rations, an' so on. 'Course he's never familiar, or anything like that—y' can always see he's Boss—an' if he notices anything wrong he lets 'em know, quick an' lively—but he seems to be more of a friend to everybody than anything else. But w'en 'Herbert' steps out of his carriage there's hardly a soul to be seen on the platform—they're all away diggin' trenches or mountin' guns, or scontin' roun' the country—any blessed thing, so long as he can see 'em workin'. Lord help 'em if they ain't."



## ANGLO GERMAN RELATIONS

Germany has been flooded for the last three years with the literature they now deplore—literature of which a fair account appeared in these columns early in the present year. Had Count Berchem and Professor Mommsen spoken then in the sense in which they speak now, their words might have done much to modify the impression produced by the publications they regret. Unfortunately they have deferred their protests until we have emerged from the troubles during which fair and honorable treatment would have been particularly acceptable to us. Professor Mommsen's endeavors to promote good relations with us now cannot quite wipe out from our recollection the language he thought it becoming to use towards us when we were in the thick of the struggle in South Africa.

The campaign of falsehood and calumny so recklessly waged against us in Germany while our armies were in the field will not lightly be forgotten by the people of this country. It revealed to them for the first time what was previously known only to a limited number of students and writers—the real feelings of large and influential classes in Germany towards us. That is a discovery which must necessarily influence the relations of the two peoples for a long time to come. We have had, we may readily acknowledge, but little to complain of in the public acts of the German Government; but, as Count Berchem perceives, we cannot be expected to shut our eyes to the relations which notoriously exist between the German Administration and the German press. We may feel that the anti-English movement engineered in Germany got out of hand and went further than some of those who favored it desired. But we cannot forget that they dared not resist it, and that on several occasions the language of responsible ministers harmonized but too well with that of our traducers in the newspapers. We have no real security that the steam, which it is now apparently thought desirable to shut off, may not upon occasion be again turned on. We know at what high pressure it stands, and the past experience of other lands has taught us that not even the cordial relations which happily prevail between the rulers of the two countries can stay the rush of passion and prejudice when it reaches a certain point. The sooner that pressure can be reduced, the better for both nations, who have many great interests, moral and material, in common. We are glad to think that this truth is being recognized, however tardily, in Berlin. *Times*.

## CONTEMPORARY COMMENT

South Africa is a wonderful land. Its recuperative powers are astonishing. It recovers from adverses that would arrest the progress of other countries for decades, and we do not apprehend that it will be long before South Africa will again be the "great land of promise."—*Bloemfontein Post*.

Though for the time being we are humiliated and gnash our teeth in impotent rage, the best plan would be to become good friends with the British. By this means the Boers will be enabled before very long to have something to say in their own house.—*Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant*, Rotterdam.

Viscount Kitchener has done his work well, and he has accomplished even more in the just and honorable peace he has arranged than in the brilliant military skill with which he made it possible. The British have good reason, therefore, to be proud of their great general, for he is both able in diplomacy and brilliant in the field.—*Le Temps*, Paris.

In the United States 813 persons were killed in railroad accidents during the three months ending December 31, 1901. The Government reports of Great Britain show that not a single passenger was killed in that country in the whole year. It may be that the laws and the courts of England cause corporations to hold human life in a little higher regard.—*Minneapolis Times*.

It is not improbable that the over-capitalization of some of the mammoth companies which report large earnings and handsome dividends will some day be followed by disastrous consequences. That is the view of conservative financiers, whom the younger and more audacious Napoleons of banking characterize contemptuously as "old fogies." He laughs best who laughs last, however.—*Baltimore Sun*.

Never in living memory was a monarch on the throne of England more deeply and sincerely well affected towards Ireland than our gracious and genial Sovereign. If he be spared to have his way, he will settle the Irish difficulty as he undoubtedly solved the South African trouble, and make Irishmen as loyal and as well affected as any other subjects of his great Empire.—*Tuam Herald*.

## WOMEN AS SANITARY INSPECTORS

The employment of women as sanitary inspectors in the large cities of England and Scotland is quite general. In Liverpool there are eight, their duties consisting chiefly in house-to-house visitation of the lower classes, the object being to induce cleanliness of house, clothing and person, and to induce compliance with the requirements of the local authorities, and putting down of nuisances of every kind and seeing that the factory and workshops acts are duly attended to. The salaries attached to these positions run from 30s. to 35s. per week. In Manchester there are two female sanitary inspectors, in Glasgow seven and in Greenock one. In all these places the services of these women are stated officially to be of much value. This work seems to be particularly well fitted to women.

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### Facts Worth Knowing

Drury Lane Theatre was first opened 239 years ago.

"Quack" doctor originally meant "quake" or ague doctor.

Sleeping cars were introduced into Great Britain in 1873.

There are nearly 8,000 Americans in Ontario, and 5,000 in Quebec.

"Taffy," the nickname for Welshmen, is simply a diminutive for David.

England alone makes up 42 per cent of the entire area of the British Isles.

Lancashire has 1,700 firms engaged in the cotton business, with 72,000,000 spindles.

English is studied by 95 per cent of the students attending the higher schools in Egypt.

Nearly 20 per cent of the population of Ireland die of old age. To-day there are 213 centenarians living.

Great Britain and Ireland import about 265,000,000 pounds of cheese each year. Canada supplies about 60 per cent of the whole.

Oxford University is the oldest institution of learning in England, and dates from the time of Edward the Confessor.

Dr. H. H. Furness, the Shakespearian scholar, possesses a pair of buff gauntlets embroidered in gold, once worn by William Shakespeare.

The Surrey County Club was founded in 1844, and is the oldest of county cricket clubs. Derbyshire stands second in point of age.

Britain's foreign trade is just over 19 pounds sterling per head of population, that of Canada 16 pounds sterling per head, and of the United States between 6 and 7 pounds sterling.

Of the 103,029 tons of coal mined in Ireland last year, 69,536 were produced in County Kilkenny, and the next highest total is 15,341 in Tipperary county.

"Burnt ale," the liquid refuse from the manufacture of Scotch whisky, has been used with great success in the Glenlivet district this year as a soil fertilizer.

South Shields, England, is said to possess the oldest lifeboat in existence. It has been in use since 1830, and by means of it 1,028 persons have been rescued.

Pineapples grow so plentifully in Natal at certain seasons that it is not worth while carting them to market, and they are often given to the pigs in consequence.

The town of Ayr contains the last resting place of Thackeray's stepfather, Major Carmichael Smyth, who was, it is believed, in great measure the prototype of Colonel Newcome.

In 1830 it took the labor of one man 3 hours and 3 minutes to produce a bushel of wheat. Modern machinery has decreased this time to just over 10 minutes.

Mr. W. Bell, a traveling tea agent, who has just died at Peterborough, aged 73, in the course of his business among the outlying villages, walked more than twice round the world.

King Edward has 1,000 letters and 3,000 newspapers a day, the Czar and the Kaiser 700 letters each, the King of Italy 500, and the young Queen of Holland from 100 to 150.

The village church at Upleatham, North Yorkshire, is claimed to be the smallest in England. It measures 17 feet 9 inches by 13 feet. The church dates back 900 years. Some of the tombstones in the graveyard are dated 1550.

Fruit can be picked without bruising by using a new Canadian device in which a flexible tube running to the bottom of a pole has a fixed jaw at the top and a movable jaw operated by a rod on the pole to close the jaw over the fruit and break the stem.

An attempt is being made by Boston Canadians to have a series of "old home weeks" instituted throughout the Dominion. It is estimated that there are in New England some 500,000 English-speaking Canadians, and that Greater Boston includes 125,000.

The first glass window in England was put up in an abbey about the year 680. Glass windows, however, did not become general for many hundred years, and as late as 1579 the glass casements at Alnwick castle, the Duke of Northumberland's seat, were regularly taken down when the family was away from home.

Near Scarborough, England, a farm exists for rearing moths and butterflies. Half an acre of land has been planted with trees and shrubs for the purpose. In their season the stock of

caterpillars is 20,000. From 30,000 to 40,000 preserved insects are kept in reserve, so that butterflies and moths can be supplied irrespective of the time of year.

The gold of Ophir came from Havilah (Rhodesia) and was worked and brought thence first by the Mineans and Sabaeans, later by the Jews and Phœnicians. There is now little doubt that the old gold workings and associated monuments found at Zimbabwe and elsewhere, south of the Zambesi are to be ascribed to the ancient Hinyarites of South Arabia and their Jewish and Phœnician successors.

Great Britain has spent \$35,000,000 for the improvement of Egypt since 1885, and is now planning the construction of costly reservoirs and irrigation works at the head of the Nile, which will secure abundance of water for the irrigation of Upper Egypt and the Soudan, as the dams at Assouan and Assiout are designed to do for Lower Egypt.

There is much disputing as to what is the real national flag of Ireland. Sir Arthur Vicar, the Ulster King of Arms, however, who is the best authority on the subject, says that the national flag of Ireland is a golden harp with silver strings on a blue ground. The harp and crown on a green ground is the flag of the Province of Leinster.

The present year marks the septenary of the royal burgh of Ayr. During the 700 years which have elapsed since William the Lion granted the charter to the burgh, many events of national importance have happened within the precincts of "Auld Ayr." Its associations in early times with the fortunes of Wallace and Bruce, and afterwards with the heroes of the Covenant, and later with Burns, make the burgh a place of imperishable memories for leal-hearted Scots in every part of the world.

Lord Avebury, in his stimulating and encouraging address to the students of the London County Council's technical classes, insisted on the fact that great discoveries had been made by men who had not the advantages which his hearers had enjoyed. "The famous naturalist, Ray, was the son of a blacksmith; Watt of a shipwright, Franklin of a tallow-chandler, Dalton of a handloom weaver, Fraunhofer of a glazier, Laplace of a farmer, Linnaeus of a poor curate, Faraday of a blacksmith; George Stephenson was a working collier, Davy an apothecary's assistant, Wheatstone a musical instrument maker; Boulton, 'the father of Birmingham,' was the son of a button maker; Galileo, Kepler, Spengel, Cuvier, and Sir W. Herschel were all children of very poor parents."

### Daughters of St. George.

ON the evening of August 21st, Britannia Lodge No. 7 held its regular monthly social. After an interesting programme was rendered a Dutch Supper was much enjoyed, many of the tempting viands causing much merriment.

On the evening of the 27th inst., the Lodge will give a mid-summer entertainment and dance at Pythian Castle, 909 Market St. Committees are working hard to make it a grand success. R. M.

### EMPRESS VICTORIA LODGE.

On Monday evening, July 21st, the lodge gave a banquet in honor of the Delegates and visitors of the Order Sons of St. George. After lodge business was over the delegates and visitors were regaled with a sumptuous repast, Sister Alice Creba presiding.

After the banquet the assembly adjourned to the lodgeroom.

The following programme was enjoyed only second to the banquet: Grand President Bradbury, speech; Bro. Littleton, song; Bro. Fuller, speech; Sister Mabel Williams, song; Past Grand President Sharp, speech; Sister Bowles of Los Angeles, speech; Bro. H. Williamson, song; Sister Atkinson, song; Bro. Gerrans, song; Bro. Cocking, speech; Bro. Bentley, song.

All the speakers complimented the ladies of Empress Victoria Lodge on the energy and good feeling with which they were carrying on their organization, and wished them all prosperity.

Sister Bowles of Los Angeles said she was here to learn from the example of Empress Victoria Lodge how to carry on a successful Lodge of the Order.

The decorations of the banquet hall by Sister Stickney were universally admired, being in exquisite taste. W. R. W.

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### NOTICES.

Subscriptions—For full membership and privileges 50 cents a month. Honorary members, 50 cents a month.

Recruits wanted for new companies now forming.

Note—Members desiring promotion can only obtain the same by personal application to drill and duty.

2nd Sergeant Edmondson will be in charge of quarters from August 14 until the 31st.

Corporal Morris will be in charge of quarters from Sept. 1st until the 13th.

### BATTALION ORDERS.

August 14th to Sept. 11th, 1902.

August 14—Platoon drill; full uniform, 8 p. m.

August 18—Band practice, 8 p. m.

August 21—Battalion drill, 8 p. m.

August 25—Band practice, 8 p. m.

August 28—Drill of A and B Companies, 8 p. m.; bugle practice, 8:30 p. m.

September 1—Band practice, 8 p. m.

September 4—Companies drill (under non-commissioned officers.)

September 8—Band practice, 8 p. m.

September 11—Battalion Drill: full uniform, belts and rifles.

By order.

C. E. PEACOCK,

Captain, Commanding A Company,  
Acting Adjutant.

### Prominent British Americans.

Seven members of the present United States Congress are Canadians by birth. Six of them were born in the Province of Ontario and the seventh in Nova Scotia. The entire septet are Republicans. The list of Canadians by birth in the present Senate and House follows: Senator James McMillan, Republican, Michigan, born in Hamilton, Ont.; Senator Jacob H. Gallinger, Republican, New Hampshire, born in Cornwall, Ont.; Senator Joseph H. Millard, Republican, Nebraska, born in Hamilton; Senator Thomas Kearns, Republican, Utah, born in Woodstock, Ont.; Congressman Jas. T. McCleary, Republican, Minnesota, born in Ingersoll, Ont.; Congressman James A. Hughes, Republican, West Virginia, born in Corunna, Ont.; Congressman William Connell, Republican, Pennsylvania, born in Cape Breton, N. S.—British-American.

### Right Sentiment

The following stirring editorial article appears in the *Brooklyn Eagle*, one of the foremost American newspapers, relative to the King's illness:

"The thought and speech of men are free and the rights of men are safe beneath the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes. Together those banners are the hope and pride of the world and the pledge of its forward movement. For reasons as numberless as the waves of the seas, the two nations wish one another well.

"And when illness threatens the life of the King, the feeling of sorrow here is as sincere and universal as it was in the world's best empire when every household in the world's best republic was shadowed with grief by the death of the Chief Executive of the United States. God save the King!"



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## WHAT "B.-C." READERS SAY

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Santa Barbara, Cal."I take seven papers, but I would miss the  
BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN more than any of the  
others."—A. G., Santa Paula, Cal."I enjoy reading the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN  
immensely, and wish it the best of luck."—H.  
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tion so widely among the British communities."  
—H. O., Nelson, New Zealand.

## CYTHODORION SOCIETY

THE recent entertainment given by the  
society at the Redmen's Hall, was one  
of the most enjoyable in the history of the  
organization. During the past few months, the  
local Welsh Colony has been largely recruited  
by new arrivals from British Columbia and  
elsewhere, and one of the objects of the meeting  
was to make the "old timers" acquainted with  
the new comers, and to give the latter an  
opportunity of proving their metal, which they  
did to the complete satisfaction of all present  
and with credit to themselves.Mr. J. P. Jones (of Nanaimo, B. C.),  
possesses a tenor voice of much sweetness and  
power, which he knows how to use to advantage,  
and there is no doubt but that he will soon  
be in great demand for church and concert  
work, while Mr. A. F. Davies (baritone), and  
Mr. W. J. Jones (tenor), sang in a thoroughly  
musical-like manner. Mrs. W. C. Roberts act-  
ed as accompanist. MYNUR.The new Welsh Protestant Church on Four-  
teenth street, between Guerrero and Valencia,  
was dedicated July 20th with appropriate and  
largely attended services afternoon and even-  
ing. The dedication service proper was in the  
afternoon, when there was a special musical  
service and dedication sermon by Rev. John S.  
Thomas, of Howard Presbyterian Church.The Rev. Aaron Williams, of Oakland, was  
the next speaker.Rev. David Hughes, of Los Angeles, spoke  
in Welsh. Mrs. H. J. Lloyd and Miss Margaret  
Davies were organists, while the choir was  
under the direction of R. J. Hughes.The London Weekly Despatch says: A rather  
good story has been circulated respecting Can-  
ada's Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. While on a  
speech-making tour through Ontario and the  
Province of Quebec during the recent by-elec-  
tions, Sir Wilfrid received from a Quebec poli-  
tician the following telegram: "Report in cir-  
culation in this country that your children have  
not been baptised. Telegraph denial." To  
which dispatch the Premier wired this reply:  
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## BRITISH AND AMERICAN UNION.

IT WAS "American Night" at the British and American Union on August 6th, and natives of the country were present in large numbers. Rev. Ernest E. Baker of the First Presbyterian Church of Oakland delivered the principal address, which was in the nature of an exposition of the commercial, moral and spiritual supremacy of the United States and Great Britain. His remarks met with hearty applause. No less popular were the sentiments enunciated by the British Consul-General, Mr. Courtney W. Bennett, who predicted a glorious development in the Empire by reason of the vast resources of the colonies. President Wm. Greer Harrison and Dr. F. W. D'Evelyn also spoke.

Musical numbers were furnished by Mrs. Pardee Riggs, Mr. J. A. Cooke, and others.

On Thursday afternoon, July 24th, the mural tablet, placed in St. Peter's chapel, Mare Island, in memory of the officers and enlisted men of the British and American navies who fell in action in Samoa in 1899, was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies. H. B. M. Consul-General being present. The Union was represented by Dr. F. W. D'Evelyn, and the Women's Auxiliary by President Mrs. R. Hewitt.

The annual meeting of the Union takes place September 2d, and will be held at Academy of Sciences Hall, at 7:30 p. m. The regular open meeting will follow.

## The Death of R. H. Higginson

The American-British Rifles, on Sunday, July 19th, conducted its first military funeral over the remains of R. H. Higginson, formerly Band Master of the Corps.

The cortege left the funeral parlors of Mr. Joseph Hagan, led by the band of the Rifles, playing a Dead March. The hearse was flanked by a squad of six stalwart members; on the coffin rested the cap of the deceased, while the combined American and British flags formed a suitable pall. Behind the mourners, who were officers of the Rifles and the immediate friends of deceased, came the colors, the British flag being carried by Sergeant O'Shaughnessy, the American by Sergt. Coats. It must here be remarked that this feature in the solemn service caused much favorable comment and at many points during the march the on-lookers uncovered as the vested flags draped to mourn the loss of an American-Britisher, were carried past.

Upon entering the parlors, the Rev. Burr M. Weeden, assistant Rector of St. Luke's Church, read the Episcopal service for the dead; at the grave Major Frederick W. D'Evelyn gave a short but impressive address in loving testimony to the regard and esteem with which "our late comrad" had been held by all the members of the corps; at the conclusion the firing squad fired three volleys over his grave, while the sad weird notes of "Taps" bade a last good-bye to the dead rifle-man.

The entire ceremony reflects great credit upon the officers and men of the A.-B. R. and gave evidence that faithfulness "even unto death" won a soldier's tribute to a soldier's memory.

CAPT. COLIN E. PEACOCK.

## Coronation Concert

A GRAND Thanksgiving and Coronation Concert was given under the auspices of leading British residents of San Francisco in Native Sons Hall on the evening of August 7, H. B. M. Consul General presiding. Among the distinguished guests were the Japanese Consul and the British Consul to Hawaii. Handsome decorations of national flags, bunting and flowers combined to make a beautiful and inspiring picture. The music was national and patriotic in character and was under the able direction of Dr. H. J. Stewart, the vocal numbers being rendered by professional talent.

A detail of the American-British Rifles served as honorary ushers.

The affair was a success in every way, and reflected great credit on the projectors.

## Visitors to New York

When visiting New York City, our readers are recommended to put up at the Star Hotel, 67 Clarkson street. The house is conducted by Englishmen, and it is the recognized British headquarters.

## To Honor A Brave Dog

Admirers of the famous campaigning collie "Bushie" in Australia and New Zealand, are subscribing for a gold collar and medal for the brave dog. If any of our readers desire to do likewise, we shall be pleased to receive and acknowledge all such subscriptions. We are in receipt of a letter from the Chief Clerk of the Commonwealth Military Forces, Sydney, New South Wales, giving "Bushie's" fighting record. From it we learn that "Bushie" went to South Africa with the Citizens' Bushmen Contingent, March 1, 1900, under Colonel Airey, C. M. G., D. S. O.

On his way over, "Bushie" was severely stabbed by a black sailor. He recovered from the wound and landed at Beira with the contingent. On the road to Mafeking the ticks infested the dog and he lost the use of his hind legs. He was placed in the baggage wagons and carried for three weeks until Rustenberg was reached when he recovered. Two months later, during severe fighting, the dog was lost, but subsequently attached himself to the Highlanders. He shared the fortunes of war with that regiment, was wounded at Magersfontein and became a prisoner of the Boers. The Boers desired to retain "Bushie," but the collie made his escape and after a lonely journey of 150 miles rejoined his regiment and remained with it till he was again captured by the



"BUSHIE"

Boers. He was again recovered, and when the Bushmen went to Cape Colony in pursuit of De Wet they fell in with the Wilt's Regiment who handed "Bushie" over to them. The dog had been again wounded and found at Elandsfontein and the regiment knowing him to belong to the Victorian Bushmen secured him in anticipation of meeting them at Naampoot. The collie was shot in the breast, but made a rapid recovery.

By this time so famous had the dog become, that her late Majesty Queen Victoria desired to see him, and he was taken to England by Lady Roberts (wife of the Commander-in-Chief) and presented to the Queen at Windsor Castle. Unfortunately Lieutenants Rouse and Lynch who could give further particulars of "Bushie's" war record were absent from Barracks, Sydney, N. S. W., when Chief Sherbon's letter was despatched, but we look for further particulars later. In the meantime it will afford us much pleasure to receive contributions towards the gold medal and collar for this noble and brave dog.

In 1886 the money invested in the savings banks of Australasia amounted to over £12,000,000. In 1896 they reached to over £26,000,000. In 1901 they reached to over £37,000,000. Of this sum New South Wales holds £11,000,000, Victoria £10,000,000, New Zealand over £6,500,000.

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## Sons of St. George in Annual Convention.

THE 12th annual convention of the Grand Lodge, Pacific Coast Jurisdiction, took place in Fraternity Hall, Shiel's Bldg., San Francisco, and commenced at 10 A. M. on the morning of Tuesday, July 22d. The session lasted throughout Tuesday and Wednesday, and until afternoon of Thursday. There were thirty delegates present, besides alternates and Past Presidents of the Order.

The representation from the various lodges was as follows:—

BURNABY LODGE, SAN FRANCISCO—W. R. Jack, W. G. Johnson, R. J. Airey, H. Jones, Geo. Wake, A. W. Martin.

PICKWICK LODGE, SAN FRANCISCO—W. R. Whyte, Hugh Williamson, Sam Creba.

ALBION LODGE, OAKLAND—Fred Philips, J. De Laney, A. Dingle, J. A. Barlow.

DERBY LODGE, ALAMEDA—W. H. Noy.

ROYAL OAK LODGE, LOS ANGELES—Robert Sharp, Wm. Meek.

GENERAL GORDON LODGE, NEW ALMADEN—E. T. Tregoning, Alfred Tregoning.

VICTORY LODGE, SAN JOSE—Isaac Knight.

VICTORIA LODGE, GRASS VALLEY—John Dower.

MILTON LODGE, VICTORIA, B. C.—W. H. Price, J. C. Richards.

INVERMAN LODGE, NANAIMO, B. C.—J. H. Cocking.

CAPT. COOK LODGE, HONOLULU—J. H. Platts.

JUBILEE LODGE, SACRAMENTO—F. J. S. Townsend, W. H. Bradley.

ADMIRAL DEWEY LODGE, JACKSON—C. H. Crocker.

GLANSTONE LODGE, SUTTER CREEK—J. Pengelly.

BALACLAVA LODGE, VANCOUVER, B. C.—T. Bradbury.

PRINCE ALBERT LODGE, NEVADA CITY—Lehard Foote.

The meeting was called to order by Past Grand President Thos. Bradbury, who, after preliminary business, vacated the chair in favor of the Supreme Lodge Representative.

The Supreme Lodge Officer, Past Grand President Herbert Jones, thereupon duly installed the Grand Lodge Officers for the coming term, as follows: Past Grand President, Thos. Bradbury; Grand President, W. H. Fuller; Grand Vice-President, J. H. Cocking; Grand Secretary, Thos. Poyser; Grand Treasurer, T. W. Butcher; Grand Messenger, W. G. Johnson; Grand Trustee, S. Creba.

The following subordinate officers were installed by Grand President Fuller: Assistant Messenger, J. De Laney; Outside Sentinel, J. C. Richards; Assistant Secretary, Wm. Meek; Inside Sentinel, W. H. Noy; Chaplain, F. J. S. Townsend. W. R. Whyte was appointed Press Representative.

Past Grand President Thos. Bradbury then read his report. This was the twelfth convention of the Grand Lodge of the Order. He referred feelingly to the death during his term of office of two great rulers of the nations—President McKinley and Queen Victoria. The fears caused by the illness of King Edward had been relieved by his timely recovery.

He had visited all the lodges in the Jurisdiction except one during his term. The growth in membership of the Order on the Coast had been 228, making a total membership of 1287. The financial condition of the Order was better than it had ever been before. He had been very pleased with the receptions he had had while visiting the lodges, and had found the medium sized lodges the most enthusiastic.

He advocated the universal joining by the lodges of the Jurisdiction in the Grand Lodge Funeral Fund. There were only two lodges standing out, and he strongly urged them to come in with the rest.

Past Grand President Robt. Sharp, as Supreme Lodge Representative, read his report. The session of the Supreme Lodge had begun on October 1st, at 9 A. M., and concluded at 10 P. M. on the following Friday evening. It had been a most harmonious gathering. The proposal of Juvenile Lodges had been encouraged, and a three years' trial given. There had been during the term a gain in membership to the entire Order of 886 members, and a financial gain of from \$9,000 to \$10,000. It had been decided that they would lose their identity if Scotch and Irish were admitted to the Order.

The Grand Secretary handed round his very

ample report in printed form.

The Committee on Insurance reported that it deemed it unwise to make insurance compulsory; as it would be unfair to the younger members of the Order.

Proposals to amend the Grand Lodge Constitution were read, and along with several other communications were referred to appointed committees.

The Grand President promised to donate two swords to Prince Albert Lodge, Nevada City, which had just been re-organized.

Past Grand President Sharp recommended that printed matter explanatory of the Order be liberally supplied to the various lodges.

Assistant Secretary Meek proposed that the Grand Lodge send a letter to the Secretary of State in the Mother Country congratulatory on the recovery of the King. A committee was appointed to draft this letter.

On Wednesday morning the meeting was called to order by Grand President Fuller at 10:10 A. M.

On the report of the committee on the Past Grand President's report there was a long discussion, when with slight amendment it was unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances happily had nothing to present.

The Committee on Amendment to the effect that the officers of the Grand Lodge be elected by the Grand Lodge in session, instead of by



GRAND PRESIDENT, W. H. FULLER.  
TOKIN, PHOTOGRAPHER.

the subordinate lodges as heretofore, recommended the adoption of this alteration. After long discussion it was resolved that the matter lie over for one year in order to enable the delegates to bring the matter before their respective lodges.

Past Grand President Tregoning spoke at length on his experiences as an organizer. Three proposals were made for the next place of meeting of the Grand Lodge, viz.: San Francisco, Sacramento and San Jose. Upon a ballot of the delegates present San Jose was decided upon.

On Tuesday morning at 10 A. M. the Grand Lodge opened in due form, Grand President Fuller in the Chair.

It was decided that the third Tuesday of July, 1903, be the date of next Grand Lodge meeting. The following nominations then took place: For President (Grand), J. H. Cocking; for Vice-President (Grand), W. G. Johnson; for Secretary (Grand), T. Poyser; for Treasurer (Grand), T. W. Butcher; for Messengers (Grand), W. H. Price, J. De Laney and Wm. Meek; for Trustees (Grand), Barlow, Noy, Dingle.

Past Grand President Sharp, in speaking of the delegate from Honolulu, said that it was the first time in the history of our Order that we had had a representative from Captain Cook Lodge of Honolulu.

Past Grand President Tregoning was appointed Organizer for the Pacific Coast Jurisdiction.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the Past Grand President for his services during the last term and especially for having instituted a new lodge. A rising vote of thanks was also given Secretary Poyser for his efficient work during the year.

The session closed with a social and a very interesting and enjoyable time was spent.

W. R. Whyte.

### The Visitors Banqueted

AT THE California Hotel, on Wednesday evening, July 23d, the visiting delegates were banqueted by Burnaby and Pickwick Lodges of San Francisco, other members and friends being present in large numbers. The spacious hall was prettily decorated with flags, and flowers and ferns adorned the tables. President Fuller presided, and Brother J. A. Barlow proposed the first toast, "The King," in terms eulogistic of Britain's loved sovereign. He also spoke feelingly of the home associations to which our minds instinctively go back on such occasions. The British national anthem was then sung with great vim. "The President" was next proposed by Past-President F. D. Brandon in terms no less eloquent. Retiring President Thomas Bradbury, after having been decorated with a badge of his office by Brother Tregoning, spoke to the toast "Our Order," outlining the work that had been accomplished and offering cheering encouragement for future endeavor. Grand Vice-President J. H. Cocking boomed British Columbia and the membership up there in approved style when it came to his turn in the programme, and Past-President Robert Sharp vied with him in extolling the virtues of the "Sunny South," saying that they manufacture everything down there except census returns, and declaring that the Los Angeles and Pasadena lodges were doing better work for the Order than was any other section. Brother Price of Victoria, B. C., spoke to the sentiment, "Our Native Land," in a very felicitous manner and was heartily applauded, while "Our Adopted Country" had an able champion in Brother Tregoning. Grand Messenger W. G. Johnson closed the list of toasts with some pretty compliments to the "Ladies."

Interspersing the toasts, vocal numbers were rendered by Wm. Walker, Hugh Williamson, Al Bentley, Sig. R. Stantini, W. Oakes and H. W. Gerrans, with Professor Pollitt as accompanist.

The banquet was without exception the most successful ever given by the Sons of St. George, and the highest credit is due to the following Committee of Arrangements: Burnaby Lodge—A. H. Hutton, C. W. Ritce, R. J. Airey, J. E. Potter, J. H. Blakeway; Pickwick Lodge—H. Williamson, W. R. Whyte, W. Norrington, S. Creba, A. Goldstein.

During their stay the visiting brothers were also entertained by Albion Lodge of Oakland, and Derby Lodge of Alameda, the affairs being as entertaining and enjoyable as money, effort and brotherly good will could possibly make them.

### Grand President Fuller

Mr. W. H. Fuller, who has been elected to the office of Grand President, by the Pacific Coast Jurisdiction of the Order, Sons of St. George, is a charter member of Burnaby Lodge, San Francisco, and is a Past President of the lodge. During his long connection with the fraternity he has been noted for his active interest in its affairs and has given generously of his time, money and labor to promote its welfare. He is a native of England, fifty-five years of age, and has resided in California thirty years. In the business world no man bears a better record or is more widely and deeply esteemed. As Secretary and Superintendent of the Overland Freight Transfer and Warehouse Company he is a man of commercial importance, and a familiar figure to thousands.

Mr. Fuller is prominent in a number of fraternities, being a P. M. W. of the A. O. U. W., a P. C. of A. O. F., a member of Oriental Lodge, F. M., a veteran of the National Guard of California, and is an ex-Lieutenant of the U. S. Navy. He is a citizen and a man of family, having two married daughters.

Only about 1½ per cent of the total area of Ireland is under woods, while there is over 23 per cent of uncultivated land in the country.



# The British Fraternal Societies.

## Sons of St. George

**D**URING the past month Burnaby Lodge has been honored with visits from several members of other lodges. On the 19th of July Bro. Platts, a delegate to the Grand Lodge Convention, and a member of Captain Cook Lodge, Honolulu, gave a short account of life in the Isles of the Pacific, and also told of the progress made by the Order in the Hawaiian Islands. On July 26th, the lodge was instructed in the manner of opening and closing of the lodge according to the new rules laid down by the Grand Lodge. The ceremony was conducted by three of the Grand Lodge officers, viz., Bros. Cocking, Jones and Johnson, and was heartily applauded by the brothers present.

Bro. Cocking, of British Columbia, now Grand Vice-President of the Order on this Coast, favored the lodge with a talk on the grandeur of the northwest. Bro. Williamson, of Pickwick Lodge, sang one of his old familiar songs, which was well received.

G. E. Fisher, Junior Past President of the lodge, has been recommended to the Grand Lodge officers for the office of District Deputy Grand President.

On August 2d the lodge was pleased to welcome Bro. Barlow, of Albion Lodge, Oakland. He gave a very interesting discourse on the Grand Lodge proceedings and enlightened the members on several matters heretofore misunderstood.

On September 13th the lodge intends to give a concert and ball in aid of the Regalia Fund. A select programme is being prepared by the committee, and it is to be hoped that a large crowd will be present, and thus assist the committee to accomplish the desired object. Tickets may be had of the Assistant Secretary or any of the officers of the lodge at twenty-five cents each. P. C. WOODHOUSE.

## PICKWICK LODGE.

Pickwick Lodge, on the evening of August 4th, held its usual monthly open night, but the program and attendance were unusually good. Many visitors spoke very highly of the character of the talent displayed, and all were more than satisfied with the ample refreshments provided by the generosity of the Worthy President, T. W. Butcher.

The programme was presented with the assistance of the following Brothers and friends: Bros. Gerrans, Ford, Dr. Sykes, Mr. Trusson, Bro. Goldstein, Bro. H. Williamson, Mr. Wade, Mr. Halliwell, Prof. Clarkson, Bro. Bently, Mr. Hunt.

Dr. H. Digby Johnston made a humorous speech which called forth some very amusing remarks from Bro. C. W. Pope.

Mr. Ernest C. Stock, the fraternal editor of the *Call*, related some very good anecdotes in his usual effective and unassuming style.

Mr. Watson, a representative member of the Scottish societies here, who, we are glad to say, is a frequent visitor, gave a most interesting and instructive speech pointing out the respective racial qualities of the English, Scotch and Irish. He also gave a very clear account of the relationship between the thrones of England and Scotland, and showed how the two reigning families were now united in one.

The meeting closed just before 12 o'clock.

## DERBY LODGE, ALAMEDA.

On Thursday evening, the 21st inst., a grand coronation concert will be given in Armory Hall, Park street, admission to which will be 25 and 50 cents. A magnificent programme of patriotic music will be rendered and addresses will be delivered by able speakers.

## PRINCE ALBERT LODGE, N. O. 462.

The new lodge at Nevada City celebrated the Coronation on Saturday evening, August 9th, with an entertainment and banquet, which was a grand success in every way. The programme was rendered by Charles Pinch, John Hocks, John Hill, John Tredinnick, John Foss, W. Bond, John Arthur, George Bond, H. E. S. Adams, W. J. Tickell, C. C. Harris, John Vail, Thomas Oliver, N. Bennetts, L. Foote, James Foote, John Martin, William Avery, Thomas Penrose, E. Warner and Thomas Waters.

Thirteen new members were initiated and several applications filed. The lodge is prospering beyond all expectations.

## St. Andrew's Society.

The return of ex-President Wm. Balmaves from a trip home to his native Scotland, was signalized by his fellow countrymen of St. Andrew's Society tendering him a reception at Scottish Hall on the evening of Tuesday, August 11th. The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and at one end a row of tables, laden with toothsome delicacies, solid and liquid, was in charge of the matrons of the society. Fairgrieve's orchestra, at the other end, supplied the music. President Rolph, in a felicitous speech, explained the cause which had brought the assemblage together and called on Mr. Balmaves to give an account of himself during his absence from San Francisco.

Mr. Balmaves (to the delight of the older members, and the mistification of the younger and native born), spoke for the most part in broad Scots, and gave a most entertaining account of his sojourn in the land o' cakes. His description of the shock which the whole nation felt, on the announcement of the illness of the King, and the postponement of the coronation, was graphic in the extreme. It was indescribable, he said. Every one felt as if a blow from an unseen force had smitten every individual in the land. Mr. John D. McGilvray, a "townie" of Mr. Balmaves, also spoke briefly. Mr. Samuel Irving spoke for the charter members of the society, telling of the building of St. Andrew's Society by its hardy pioneers, a very few only being now left.

Songs were sung by Miss Cumming and Miss Campe, and Miss Gratto played an exquisite violin solo. Dancing was enjoyed till the wee sma' hours, and Auld Lang Syne brought the pleasant evening to a close.

Another old member of the society has gone to join the great majority in the person of James Spiers, who was at one time President of the society, and who has filled the office of trustee for several terms. Of late years he was incapable of attending the meetings through ill health, but when he was at all able he took an active interest in all that concerned the society. G. ST. J. BREMNER.

The society, and the Scottish residents in general, celebrated the 131st anniversary of the birth of Sir Walter Scott on Friday evening the 15th inst. with an entertainment and dance in Scottish Hall. John D. McGilvray delivered an address on Scotland, illustrated by stereopticon views, many of which had been specially imported from Scotland for the occasion. They were of great interest and pride to the audience. Appropriate songs and recitations made up the balance of the programme, which was replete with entertaining features of the highest order from the first number to the last.

## Clan Fraser, No. 78

**T**HE Clan is making preparations to suitably receive Royal Chief W. H. Steen, who comes to the Coast from Braidwood, Ill. The visit of the head of the Order is to be made memorable in many ways. The Clan is in a very prosperous financial condition, additions to the funds in bank being made regularly. Clansman Maxwell L. Crowe makes a most enthusiastic report of his recent visit to the clan moots in St. Paul, Minn., and Cleveland, Ohio. He found these branches of the Order in a flourishing condition. At Portland, Or., clansman Crowe was royally entertained by Royal Deputy Alexander Gavin and a number of the clansmen.

## Clan Macdonald, No. 79

This progressive Oakland clan meets on the second and fourth Friday evenings in each month, at Fraternal Hall, 1156½ Washington street. Open socials are given at regular intervals, to which the public is invited. The officers for the current term are: Chief, Cochran McCarron; Tanist, A. G. Rhodes; Past-Chief, John A. McCarl; Recording Secretary, Andrew Proctor; Financial Secretary, John Eadie; Chaplain, James Rankin, Sr.; Senior Henchman, Wm. P. Grant; Junior Henchman, Wm.

Twaddle; Senchall, John Vallaree; Warden, Jas. Rankin, Jr.; Sentinel, Alex. Donaldson; Physician, Dr. A. K. Crawford; Treasurer, F. M. Davidson.

## Oakland Holds Her Own

The following original poem was read by the author, Mr. T. M. Latimer, at the meeting of the St. Andrew's Society of Oakland, held Thursday evening, July 31, 1902:

In the days of good Queen Bess history doth express,  
Admiral Drake and friends were bowling on the green.

Bess says, "Go fight the Dons, but I see a game is on."

Why, the Spaniard you can't lick was never seen."

From Queen Bessie's days to ours, throughout the sunlight hours,

The Scotchman on the green swarth may be seen,

In the land where flows the Yarrow you hear man Jock your narrow,

Or, Willie, lad, you had better tak mair green.

On Columbia's birthday we assembled for to play

The auld fine game of bowling on the green. The city chap felt good, for pretty pat they stood;

For the absence of the Athens men were seen.

But the Oakland chiefs were game to demonstrate the same.

Would show to them our mettle all the same. Our reputation was at stake, which they found to their mistake,

When they saw the Oakland chappies hold their ain.

When the game begun there was lots of fun.

The crippled teams of Oakland stood no show.

Moffit and Joe Gray both were eager for the fray,

To consign us to oblivion was no go.

Walton and John Reed, I remember well indeed—

Both tried hard to gain the city fame.

With heavyweight McNeir they had not to fear; Concluded Oakland couldna haud her ain.

What surprised them waist, they reckoned without their host.

As Hutchison, our skip, was out of shape.

Lawson and Tom Aiken they were much mistaken,

Though every shot was tested by the tape.

Proctor and Dalziel in a crisis will excel,

And Forgie is a chap that's always game, When we wound up at the end, our star it did ascend.

For they found the Oakland chappies held their ain.

Though for frae the land o' Burns, may we yet have merry turns

On the greusworth bowling on the green.

With our sires it was their forte; they loved auld Scotia's sport.

The recollection within our memory beams.

May the day be near at hand in our adopted land,

When our offspring they will follow up the game.

With bowling green in every town their history will hand down.

The day the Oakland chappies held their ain.

## London Docks' Future

It is proposed by the Royal Commissioners to establish a single dock authority to acquire the existing undertakings with a view to their future administration, with the important exception that the warehouses are to be sold or leased.

To develop the dock accommodation it is suggested that there ought to be a capital expenditure of £4,500,000 in the course of ten years. It is proposed that the new authority shall also make itself responsible for the control and improvement of the River Thames thus absorbing powers now vested in several existing bodies, and that in the ten-year period it shall expend a sum of £2,500,000 on the widening and deepening of the channels.



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Any persons of British or American birth is entitled to membership. Dues \$1 per quarter. No initiation fee. Open meetings held on the first Wednesday evening in each month at Academy of Sciences Hall.

President, Wm. Greer Harrison, 305 California street; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. F. W. D'Evelyn, 109 Phelan building; Recording and Financial Secretary, C. B. Sedgwick, 508 Montgomery street; Treasurer, Wm. Pardy, 410 Pine street.

**Women's Auxiliary, B. & A. U.**

Meets first Monday in each month, 2 p. m., at Headquarters, 927 Market Street, San Francisco. Visitors welcome. President, Mrs. R. Hewitt, 619 Capp street, San Francisco; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Hufferdine, 587 Eighteenth street, Oakland.

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Grand President..... W. H. Fuller, 716 Hayes St., S. F.  
Grand Secretary..... T. Poyser, 217 Eighth St., S. F.  
Grand Treasurer..... T. W. Butcher, 4150 20th St., S. F.

**SAN FRANCISCO.**

**BURNABY LODGE, No. 194.**

Meets every Saturday evening at 32 O'Farrell St.  
Worthy President..... H. W. Gerrans  
Worthy Secretary..... R. J. Airey

**PICKWICK LODGE, No. 259.**

Meets Mondays; Red Men's Hall, 320 Post St.  
W. President..... T. Butcher, 40 New Montgry.  
Worthy Secretary..... T. Poyser, 217 8th St.

**OAKLAND. ALBION LODGE, No. 206.**

Meets Tuesday evenings at Gier's Hall,  
Worthy President..... C. DeLaney  
Worthy Secretary, J. J. Roberts, 12th & Market

**ALAMEDA. DERBY LODGE, No. 285.**

Meet Tuesdays at Linderman's Hall.  
Worthy President..... H. W. Spurway  
Worthy Secretary..... Fred Miller

**SAN JOSE. VICTORY LODGE, No. 287.**

Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Pythias Hall.  
Worthy President..... Joseph Dennis  
Worthy Sec'y..... E. W. Maynard, 112 S. First St.

**SACRAMENTO.**

**JUBILEE LODGE, No. 424**

Meets Thursday Evenings at Foresters' Building  
Worthy President..... F. W. Littleton  
Worthy Secretary..... T. Davis 2815 O St.

**GRASS VALLEY.**

**VICTORIA LODGE, No. 289.**

Meets every Tuesday evening at Fraternal Hall.  
Worthy President..... John Dower  
Worthy Secretary..... Rd. D. Gluyas

**LOS ANGELES.**

**ROYAL OAK LODGE, No. 220.**

Meets Mondays at 119 S. Spring St.  
W. President..... J. W. Penn, 321 Temple St.  
W. Secretary..... H. Riley, 119 Ave., 18 S.

**PASADENA.**

**ALEXANDRA LODGE, No. 385.**

Meets 2d and 4th Fridays in G. A. R. Hall.  
Worthy President, H. J. Vatcher, Ostrich Farm  
W. Secretary..... Ed. Ward, Box 851

**DAUGHTERS OF ST. GEORGE**

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Meets Mondays, Red Men's Hall, 320 Post St.  
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Wy. F. Secty.... Mrs. H. Williams, 2525 Post St.

**LOS ANGELES.**

**VICTORIA LODGE, No. 138.**

Meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., at  
Caledonia Hall, 119 1/2 S. Spring Street.  
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1st. The objects of the Clan shall be to establish a fund for the relief of sick Clansmen and to extend to them succor and sympathy "in time o' need."

2d. To institute and maintain a bequeathment fund for the benefit of widows and orphans of deceased Clansmen.

3d. To cultivate fond recollections of Scotland and to recall its history, its people, its customs, its amusements and the days o' Auld Lang Syne.

**MEMBERSHIP**

Active membership is confined to Scotchmen, sons or immediate descendants of sons of Scotchmen or Scotch-women, not under 18 years of age nor over 50 years.

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The Order pays death benefits of \$250, \$500, \$1,000 and \$2,000.

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Active members, initiation fee, - \$3.00  
Active members, monthly dues, 75c or 1.00  
Honorary members, initiation fee, 3.00  
Honorary members, yearly dues, - 2.00

The Clan meets twice a month, on the first and third Thursday evenings, at 32 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco.

Chief ..... John W. King  
Secretary ..... Alex. King, Jr.

**CALEDONIAN CLUB.**

**SAN FRANCISCO.**

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2d Chieftain..... F. F. Finlay  
3d Chieftain and Secretary..... Jas. H. Duncan  
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**SAN FRANCISCO.**

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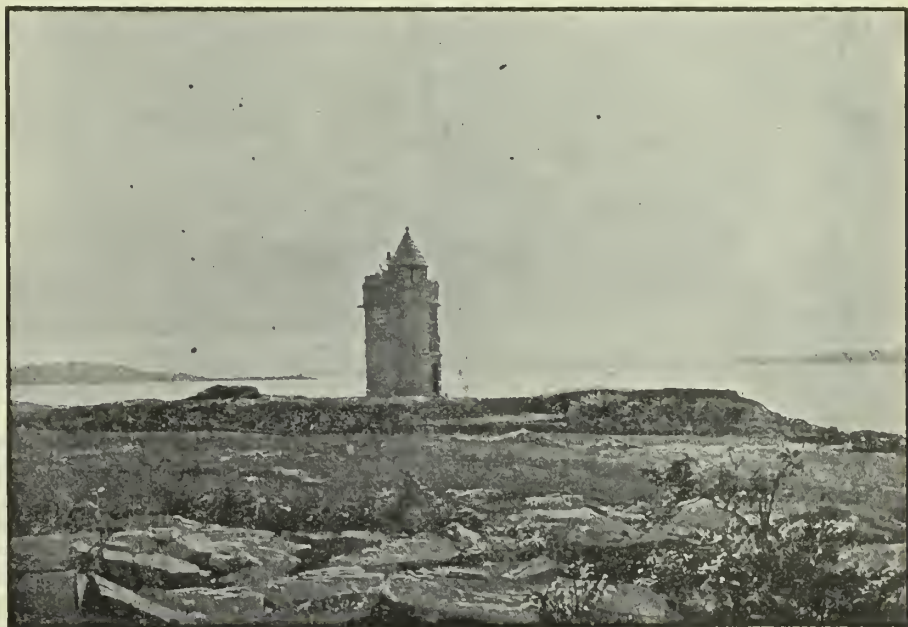
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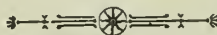
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September, 1902

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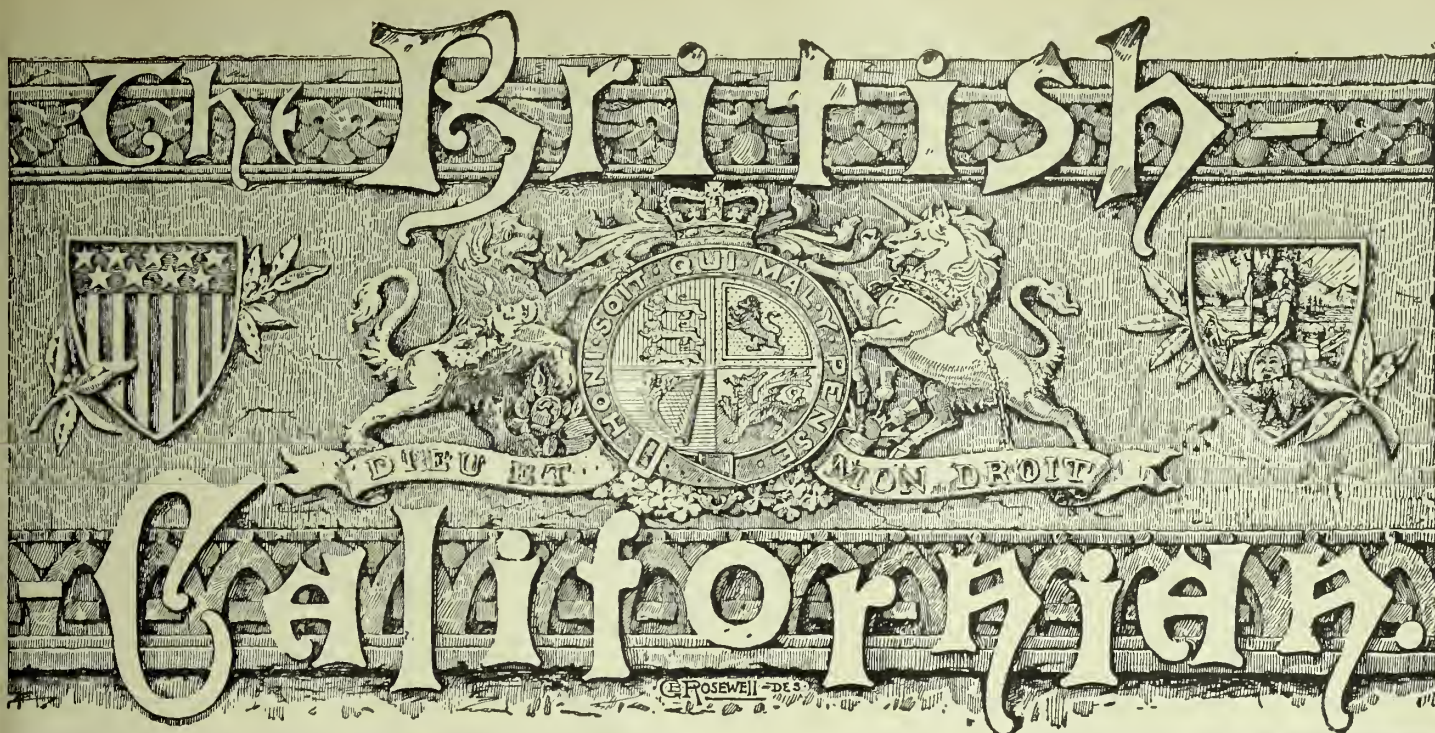
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# The British-Californian



VOL. XI, No. 6. SAN FRANCISCO. SEPTEMBER, 1902

A MONTHLY RECORD OF BRITISH AND BRITISH-AMERICAN PROGRESS.  
NON-SECTARIAN IN RELIGION. NON-PARTISAN IN POLITICS.

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CHARLES B. SEDGWICK - - - - - Editor

Business Office, 927 Market Street.... Phone Mint 1531

FORMER State Secretary Reitz of the Transvaal is touring Europe crying vengeance, but we are inclined to think that it is not bullets but "dough" that he is after.

THE statement, published editorially, in the San Francisco *Chronicle*, that Lord Milner has "nearly doubled the tax imposed by the Boer Government on natives," is utterly false.

WHILE wages have increased throughout the United States 12 per cent since 1896, the cost of the necessities of life, says the *Boston Post*, has increased 30 per cent in the same time.

A PERSON arrested for spitting on a Glasgow tramcar proved to be a sanitary inspector. He meekly paid the fine. Had he been a Yankee he would have been "smart" enough to claim that he was testing the ordinance and so got off scot free.

THE Department of the Interior (Ottawa) reports that 64,634 immigrants arrived in Canada during the year ending June 30, or an increase of 15,490 over the previous year. The total number from Great Britain was 17,000, from the United States 24,099 and from European countries 23,535.

THE law is evidently very strict in Germany. Two young men have been sentenced to a week's imprisonment at Berlin for picking up two spent bullets on a rifle range. It was held that the bullets belonged to the person from whose gun they were discharged.

According to this ruling, it would still have been theft had the young men picked the bullets from their legs.

ACCORDING to the New York *Tribune*, Professor Baldwin Spencer of Melbourne University, while prosecuting his ethnological investigations among the blacks of Central Australia, made the discovery that a mother-in-law was not allowed to go within a mile of the "mia-mia" (hut) of her married daughter. If she did so the husband was authorized by the tribal law to use his club. The professor expressed admiration of this drastic method of preserving domestic peace and tranquillity.

SAYS an English paper: "Whoever heard of an English railway board offering facilities to any one to build factories or workshops on their line? American roads have thousands of men employed on that missionary business all the year round. The greatest difference between them and our British lines is their creative power. They set themselves to create traffic wherever an opening offers itself. And when the traffic comes along they figure out how cheaply they can carry it, not how much they can get out of it."

California farmers can testify to the truth of this. They know how the Octopus management, for instance, have grown bald-headed worrying as to how cheaply they can carry fruit to market.

THAT the San Francisco *Chronicle* is not totally devoted to the examination of British affairs is shown by the following bit of American news found in its columns the other day:

"The member of the St. Louis House of Delegates who has turned state's evidence in the bribery cases and has voluntarily returned from Mexico to testify, confesses that he holds the key to a safe deposit box in which is deposited \$75,000 contributed by the St. Louis Street Railroad Company to be distributed among members of the "House of Delegates" in payment for their votes on an ordinance granting franchises to the corporation. Eighteen members and former members of the venal body have been indicted and are being arrested as fast as they can be found. It has long been notorious that in St. Louis, as well as in some other large cities, no ordinance pecuniarily affecting any important private interest could be passed except as the necessary votes were bought and paid for."

THE Chicago *Record-Herald* publishes a letter from Colonel Blake of the "Irish-American Boer Ambulance Corps," asking for financial assistance to enable himself and the remnant of his brigade, numbering ten men, to reach home. They are at the present time stranded in Johannesburg. The *Record-Herald* naively explains that "the Irish-American Boer Ambulance Corps is made up of Chicago men who went to South Africa to fight for the independence of the Boer Republic." There is no secrecy now, it seems, about the true mission of the ambulance corps, for even Col. Blake himself tells of how his men "fought hard and bravely."

And yet these fellows swore by the Blessed Virgin that their mission to Africa was one of peace!

Col. Blake promises in his letter to appear before American audiences (if the cash for his passage is advanced) and unfold "a tale of horror and disgrace that will appall all by its awfulness."

Confessing to so light a regard for a sacred oath, can the gallant Colonel seriously expect his plain word to be believed—even by an Irish-American audience?



FACTORY operatives at Oldham, England, drew about \$750,000 from the local "going away clubs" last month for holiday expenses. "Pauper labor" in the old country seems to have a comfortable time of it.

ANOTHER case of the remedy being worse than the disease has come to light. The French Hygienic Council has declared that one of the imitation cigars now being sold as a cure for the tobacco habit is more dangerous to the smoker than a dozen tobacco cigars.

THE American Bicycle Company, organized in 1899, with the avowed purpose of controlling the bicycle trade of the world, has gone to smash, having never paid any dividends on its \$20,000,000 common stock and \$10,000,000 preferred stock. Lots of people have lost a lot of money, but doubtless they had its worth in bragging of what the company intended to do.

THE *Gaulois*, Paris, contrasts the Coronation of King Edward with the calling to office of M. Loubet. The latter, it says, did not go to Notre Dame, and did not thank God for his amazing good luck. He entered his capital amid a storm of cabbage stalks, tomatoes and overripe fruit. Instead of cries of "God protect the President," he heard "A has Loubet!"

Edward may not be a better ruler than Loubet, but manifestly he has more appreciative subjects.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S denunciation of the trusts and combinations of capital is commendable, but hardly opportune, for the cry of warning comes too late to do any good. The country has been exploited, its industries are in a few hands, and the capitalists, having no fresh fields to conquer, betake themselves and their wealth to other lands. Blinded by spread-eagleism while they were being robbed, the common people must now be prepared to pay the price of their folly.

THE *Monitor*, in common with the Roman Catholic publications in the United States, has made liberal use of the water cure scandals in the Philippines to illustrate Anglo-Saxon brutality. Now that investigation discloses the nationality of the perpetrators of the outrages, it must be jarring to these exemplary scribes to learn that in the majority of the cases the offending parties were Irish Roman Catholics. Only the other day President Roosevelt disapproved the acquittal of Capt. James A. Ryan of the Fifteenth Regiment of Cavalry, charged with administering the water-cure and other tortures.

THAT there has been a great deal of misrepresentation about the United States' foreign trade is becoming more and more evident every day. Not only have values been inflated (some authorities put the overvaluation at 40 per cent), but the true proportion of manufactured goods and what may be termed produce has not been given. Far from occupying first place as exporter of manufactures, we are in reality fourth on the list, standing behind even France. Last year we exported \$400,000,000 of manufactured articles, whilst France, with half our population, beat us by \$25,000,000. In other words, France, which is supposed to be a "dying nation," commercially, exported eleven dollars per head, against our five dollars per head. In the race with Germany we are not in it at all, and when it is stated that Germany's foreign trade is barely more than half that of Britain's, our boast that we have vanquished the Briton in the markets of the world becomes pitifully silly. Really, it seems as if, in our conceited desire to figure first in everything, or perhaps in our utter unscrupulousness in boosting a pet political doctrine, we have as a people become insane. The United Kingdom's exports of manufactures are at the rate of \$1,145,000,000 per annum, or near four times as much as those of the United States. And this country has twice the population.

*Commercial Intelligence* has segregated the figures in the official reports for last year and gives the exports of manufactures of the leading countries as follows:

(1) The United Kingdom . . . . .	£230,000,000
(2) The German Empire . . . . .	150,000,000
(3) France . . . . .	85,000,000
(4) The United States . . . . .	80,000,000

Britain's exports of £6 per head of population as against £1 per head by the United States is not so bad a showing for the "effete" old mother country.

THE story circulated in America about hundreds of officers leaving the British Army has been disposed of. Lord Charles Beresford asked Mr. Broderick what was the total number of applications for resignation that had been sent in, from the conclusion of peace to the present date, by the officers of the Regular Army.

Mr. Broderick's answer was: "Sixty-five such applications have been made."

Omitting 1900, which was an exceptional year, the recruiting returns show an improvement on previous years, states Mr. Broderick.

SAYS the *San Francisco Chronicle*: "It has developed that the entire estate of William Lidderdale, late governor of the Bank of England, who died last month, amounted to only \$5,000. Although he was an authority on all questions of British finance and was for years a power in the operations of the English exchequer and the London Stock Exchange, his position deprived him of the opportunities of gaining wealth for himself, as his administration was strictly regulated by a prohibitory law."

It is for such reasons as this, doubtless, that thrifty Mr. De Young and his editors have so poor an opinion of the British and their business methods.

THE Young Men's Institute of this city has declared a boycott upon Appleton's Universal Cyclopedia because certain articles in it are considered offensive to the Roman Catholic Church. The main objection seems to be that the writers of the articles were not Roman Catholics, and the Young Men's Institute has resolved that "only Catholic societies be allowed to deal with subjects pertaining to the Catholic faith."

This is attempting to establish a press censorship (in the interest of the Roman Church) with a vengeance! Soon we should have no unbiased history of contemporary or past institutions or events.

No publisher of the standing of Appleton can afford to issue incorrect and libelous literature concerning Romanists or any other sect. This is too broad-minded an age for that sort of thing; the bitterest opponents of the Roman Church want facts and the truth. If Appleton's Cyclopedia misrepresents things or is biased, it will not be in public demand, and the Y. M. I. need not worry about any resulting injury to its Church.

But to demand that "only Catholic societies be allowed to deal with subjects pertaining to the Catholic faith" is arbitrariness carried to extreme; and we are inclined to think that the same rule applied to themselves would not meet with much favor with Catholics.

SAYS the *New York World*: "The rates of the new British-American Parcel Post are half what it costs to send a package across the Broadway. American people owe thanks to England for starting a reform which the United States some day, when less busy, may promote in direct governmental co-operation."

An exchange gives the following details concerning the new service: "Having failed to arrange a transatlantic parcels post service conjointly with the United States, the British Government has decided to institute an independent service of its own. The Cunard and White Star lines have been employed to carry the parcels across the Atlantic, and the Adams Express Company will deliver the packages to the addresses in this country. Under this arrangement larger packages will be deliverable in any part of the United States through the British postoffices than can be sent from one point to another in the country through our own mails, and the service will be done, besides, at a lower rate. The weight and size limitations of parcels accepted under the new British transatlantic parcels post service will be the same as those now controlling the inland parcels post in the United Kingdom. The rate of postage on three-pound packages is placed at 24 cents, or the equivalent of third-class matter carried through the mails in this country. But eleven-pound packages, with a maximum girth and length combined of six feet, are subject to only 72 cents' postage, or the equivalent of a little more than 6½ cents per pound. Thus, an eleven-pound package may be delivered through the British transatlantic mails and the Adams Express Company to any point in the United States at a less rate proportionately than a four-pound package can be sent through the United States mails for any distance, short or long."



THE Dutch ambulance, detained and sent to Ceylon for carrying "war letters" to General Botha from Pretoria after the occupation of that city by Lord Roberts, arrived at The Hague a few days ago.

Dr. Coster, one of the ambulance physicians, said: "I have no personal grievance against the British officers in whose custody we were placed. From Irene (near Pretoria, where the ambulance was captured) we were treated with rare consideration. At Ceylon we were given full facilities to prosecute our scientific investigations outside the camp, and we attended all the laboratories. Ours was a very elastic parole. We are exceedingly grateful to the British for our courteous treatment."

THE British industrial invasion of the United States proceeds merrily. Says a recent dispatch from Camden (N. J.): "The New York Shipbuilding Company has purchased 80,000 tons of manufactured iron and steel from the Lancashire Iron Company of Scotland. This is one of the largest orders for iron or steel given in this country to a foreign company." And here is another item, showing that J. B. is not quite done for in the foreign markets. We quote from the *Board of Trade Journal*: "A British firm is supplying the steel rails for the new Korean Government railway. The rails are of British manufacture, and they are not only delivered quicker, but cost less than those contained in the lowest American tender."

IT is now generally conceded that the British excel in railroad-ing. Not only have they the fastest trains in the world, they have the safest service. Although 1,172,395,900 passenger journeys were made on the railways of the United Kingdom in 1901, not a single passenger was killed from accidents to trains. Such is the gratifying report of the Board of Trade.

In the United States, according to the report of the Inter-state Commerce Commission, the number of persons killed in railroad accidents during the first quarter of the present year was 212, and the number injured was 2,111. Including employes killed in the yards, the total number of fatalities was 665.

As to speed, a contemporary gives the following facts: "The distance between London and Birmingham is 113 miles, and the run is made in two hours, and often in five minutes less. The average speed between stops is 59½ miles per hour. The train consists of five cars, weighing, without counting engine and tender, 130 tons. This is better time than any regular train makes either on the continent of Europe or in the United States. The average of the Empire State Express between New York and Buffalo is 53.33 miles per hour. The Pennsylvania has had a flyer running this summer from New York to Chicago at an average speed of 53.64 miles per hour, or, exclusive of stops, 57 miles an hour. The Sud express between Paris and Bordeaux covers the distance at an average rate of 50 miles per hour. Spurts have been made on some American railroads, on special speed trips, where the rate ranged from 90 to 120 miles per hour, but such high speeds have not been long sustained."

AS was foreseen by many, British magnanimity has not met with deserved appreciation by a large section of the Boers. The demands made upon the Colonial Secretary by Generals Botha, De Wet and Delarey at the recent conference in London, go to show that British generosity and kind intention have in a large measure been wasted. The strain of Dutch hog-gishness in the Boer character, encouraged by a mistaken liberality, becomes all-dominant again the moment the British weakness for "magnanimity" shows signs of resuscitation. These fresh "proposals" of the Boers, coming so soon after surrender, and after conditions had been agreed upon, cannot better be described than as an exhibition of unparalleled gall. Some of the proposals were:

A yearly grant to all Boer widows and orphans and maimed burghers.

The reinstatement of the officials of the late South African republics or compensation for their loss of office.

Compensation for the use of the property of burghers taken by the British authorities.

Payment of the lawful obligations of the late South African republics, including those incurred during the war.

Luckily for Britain, Chamberlain was the man they still had to deal with. Replying to Botha's request for a pension for Boer widows and orphans, the Colonial Secretary—with admirable good temper, considering the unmitigated impudence of the demand—compared Great Britain's treatment of the Boers with

the treatment of the South by the North after the Civil War in America. "I would remind the General," said Chamberlain, "of what we have undertaken under similar circumstances. To take one case in my time, I recollect very well the great Civil War in America, and I appeal to that because that stands out as a case in which more than ever before—or, indeed, ever since—the victor, the conqueror, showed a magnanimous and generous feeling to the conquered. There was good reason for this, because they were brothers of the same race, the same religion. It was a civil war; but even in that case the Northern side, that is to say, the victorious side, made no provision whatever, either by way of grant, pension or allowance, to the people who had been wounded, to the side that had been conquered. They gave them their lives and their liberties, and after a period of ten years gave them both, but did not give them any money consideration. But we have gone a step beyond that, because we have contributed in addition to all our enormous expenses a very large sum to relieve those who are really destitute in our new colonies. We have done more than I think was expected, and we have done all that we can afford to do, and I think it would be undesirable for the Generals to press us any further in this matter."

And right-thinking people the world over will take Mr. Chamberlain's view of the matter.

THE New York *Evening Post* says the loans made to New York bankers at foreign centres have been variously estimated at from \$200,000,000 to \$500,000,000. At the same time we read of gold shipments to Europe. This moves a contemporary to remark:

"Facts are stubborn things, and if the United States is doing as well as reported it is very strange that its gold reserves should not increase. Every tradesman knows that the result of good business is an increase in his banker's balance, and gold represents the banking balance of a nation—that is, the cash with which it pays its debts." While it is not our wish to aid in the creation of unnecessary alarm, we think it as well for the country to face the facts and prepare for at least a gradual subsidence of the great trade "boom" of the past few years. It was destined to an early break at the start, for business principles did not enter into it; but in being prepared to face diminished prosperity a panic, with all its disastrous consequences, may be averted.

THE increased cost of living, raise of rents, scarcity of labor for the mines, the armed savage danger and a host of other "unwelcome sequences of the late war in South Africa" sorely troubles the *Chronicle*, and convinces the sheet that "peace has not brought any blessings as yet to South Africa."

It counts for nothing that all South Africa is delighted at the turn of events, and is happy, contented and prosperous. This foul bird of ill-omen is soured by the British success, incensed at the failure of its malevolent hopes, and base even in its own eyes in the exposure of its villainous lies—slanders which the Boers themselves deny and denounce. Detected in the meanest of crimes, that of selling principle and outraging truth and honor for pecuniary gain, the *Chronicle* knows that it is regarded as a prostitute sheet, and so shares the feelings of a prostitute. Everything seems vile to it, but the vileness is in its own eyes and nostrils.

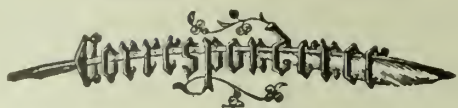
Punishment enough, God knows!

ONCE again have the corrupt daily newspapers of San Francisco been turned down by public opinion. The *Examiner* (Democrat) opposed Lane for the governorship. The Democratic convention nominated him. Pardee and Gage were disgracefully attacked (the latter most libelously) by the Republican papers, the *Chronicle* and the *Call*. The Republican convention nominated Pardee.

In fact, the best thing that can happen to a public man in California is to meet with newspaper opposition. Such is the reputation of local editors that endorsement by them stamps a candidate for office as a scoundrel in the public eye. Both Pardee and Lane are to be congratulated on not having been the choice of the organs of their respective parties.

The enthusiastic welcome which was accorded the generals honors the conquerors as it does the conquered. The Boer leaders must, in spite of all the bitterness which may be slumbering in their hearts, have obtained the impression that the English people is a magnanimous one.—*Tagblatt*, Vienna.





LONDON, August 9, 1902.

Editor BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN:

NO one can realize, excepting those who were in London at the time, what a dreadful disappointment the postponing of the Coronation in June was; and added to the disappointment was the anxiety for his Majesty's health. Many looking on the dark side thought he would never recover, so that the predominant feeling on to-day's Coronation is one of thankfulness. Such a cheer and expression of relief was never heard, when the guns told us he was *really* crowned. A kind friend sent me a ticket for a seat in a good position, "Waterloo Place," near Pall Mall; also invited me to 7:30 breakfast, where I met guests going to the Abbey. We expected to have difficulty in getting up to our station, but, on the contrary, the police had things so well arranged that crowding was avoided. In some of the streets only persons were allowed holding tickets, and the traffic regulated before it was stopped altogether. The order was wonderful. All over the city crowds of people were standing from 7 a. m. until 3 p. m.—a good long wait. The ceremony at Westminster Abbey had several interruptions, delaying it somewhat, for the procession was to have left at 1 o'clock. However, we were well entertained, the First Artillery band playing at intervals, and the troops marching down the street opposite our stand and dividing in different directions to line the streets. At last a cheer, and looks of expectation as a carriage came in view containing the royal children, the Duke of York and little brother, dressed in sailor suits. They were cute little fellows. Another wait, and the long-looked for procession came in sight, headed by Guards and Beef-eaters from the Tower. The military, Lord Kitchener and Earl Roberts, were loudly cheered. The former stood for a moment acknowledging it. As the King and Queen came in view our band played "God Save the King," and the cheer that went up was tremendous. No people can cheer like the British. The Royal State Carriage being of glass, we could see their majesties perfectly, and both were bowing from side to side and looked very lovely. Those who know the King say that he has lost flesh, but it is rather an advantage to his appearance than otherwise. He certainly looked very well to me, not having seen him before. They say he was getting far too stout, reminding one of Henry VIII, but I can't say I saw any likeness to that noble gentleman to-day. The Queen is always beautiful and sweet; her crown became her well. Many royal carriages followed, containing the Prince and Princess of Wales and suite, others of the Royal Household and nobility, but very few regular troops, which was rather a surprise to many.

We returned to my friend's to lunch close by Westminster Abbey; there we met several who had attended the ceremony, wearing their coronation robes, and it was interesting to hear the different accounts. One incident I thought was very affecting. When the Prince of Wales paid homage to the King by touching the crown and then kissing him on the left cheek, his father shook hands and then drew his son to him and kissed his forehead.

The Bishop of Canterbury, evidently a very old man, was so overcome that he had to be excused for awhile and would have fallen had not the King assisted him. He returned later and was able to conclude the ceremony. It must have been a grand sight to see the Abbey filled with people wearing such gorgeous costumes and regalia. Nearly every one expresses themselves that they are glad that it is over and the city can now settle down to its normal condition. The illuminations are very fine, the Bank of England being the finest of the buildings illuminated, costing six pounds an hour, but others are not far behind. West End is beautifully illuminated, many original and appropriate designs in both electricity and gas, the former the most brilliant, of course. But I rather like the softer effect of the gas. They do not have the abominable firecracker, or fireworks, as we should have had in the United States on such an occasion. Consequently no casualties. I wore my South African War Medal, also the Californian Medal given me by the Native Sons in behalf of the State for service in the Philippines. By the way, can you inform me if the United States Medal has been granted? Our late Colonel, Colonel Duboc, promised that my name should be sent in with regimental names of the "First California Regiment, United States Volunteers," for the decoration. I had the pleasure of meeting ex-Mayor Phelan in Rome and he remem-

bered my connection with the California Regiment, which rather surprised me.

I am now taking a holiday after two years' service in South Africa, which was full of interest. I felt the need of change and rest at the end of it. Now that peace is proclaimed, there is no further need of but few nursing sisters there. On my return to England, I sent in my resignation to the Army Nursing Service Reserve, but receiving a letter from Princess Christian desiring me to still remain an honorary member, I withdrew it. I am now exempt from active service, but am at liberty to volunteer my services should occasion arise, which I would gladly do, for I have always been treated with the utmost respect and kindness by the British people and those in authority. Hoping to have the pleasure of meeting many of my friends in the near future.

ANNA J. GARLICK.

## THE WORLD'S PRESS.

The mistakes made by the British in South Africa were such as Germany herself has made over and over again in manoeuvres.—General von Goltz in *Deutsche Revue*, Berlin.

The magnificent reception tendered Generals De Wet, Delarey and Botha in London speaks well for the Englishman as a good sportsman and a good enemy.—San Jose (Cal.) *Mercury*.

While it takes a good deal to move the British mind, the fact is certain that when it is once aroused nothing swerves it from its determination to have the remedy applied.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

England has invariably been braced and stimulated by war, and by it she has won the position she enjoys. Our race has never shown so splendidly or so usefully as when its faculties were screwed to concert pitch by a grim contest.—*Natal Witness*.

A good beginning toward the institution of a free and enlightened Government in South Africa has been made already. Not many years will have passed before it shall have been made apparent that nothing better could have happened for that much troubled country than what befell when President Kruger threw down the gage of battle and unwittingly prepared the way for the changes which have ensued.—*Philadelphia Enquirer*.

Dr. Kellner, ex-Burgomaster of Bloemfontein, is perfectly justified in predicting a prosperous future and an era of economic progress for the Boer States now that they are under British rule. England is pre-eminent in the art of rendering colonies contented and wealthy, having learnt from her long experience that the surest bond between the mother-country and distant possessions is the contentment of their citizens.—*Morgen Zeitung*, Berlin.

If the Imperialists' dream of a Greater Britain should ever take tangible shape, and a firmly consolidated structure, equally reliable in times of peace and war, should unite all the over-sea possessions of England with the mother-country, the Australian Commonwealth may become one of the strongest pillars bearing the gigantic cupola of the British World-Empire.—Dr. R. Raner, Imperial German Minister Plenipotentiary, writing in the *Preussische Jahrbucher*, Berlin.

Though, largely through ill-advised legislation, our builders of electrical machinery were until lately unable to compete with American or continental builders in the construction of large generating units, foreigners who want to obtain large plants at a low first cost, and of unexampled economy in the matter of running expenses, must come to England for them, or apply to the continental or American firms who have secured licenses to manufacture from the British patentee.—*Engineering*.

If peace prevails in South Africa and the British and Dutch join hands to develop the country, it will be an agricultural and industrial rival of the United States. The area available for the cultivation of grain and for the raising live stock is equal to many of our western prairie States, and it is virgin soil. England will not then be dependent on the United States for the necessities of life, South Africa will supply them. It was worth fighting a long and costly war for, and the men at the helm of affairs understood what they were about.—*Evening Sun*, New York.

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## BRITISH NEWS IN BRIEF.

*Important Events not Chronicled in the Daily Press.*

Denmark wishes to sell Greenland; Canada may buy it.

It is proposed to add Litherland township to the city of Liverpool.

The *Edinburgh Review* has concluded the hundredth year of its publication.

One hundred Newfoundland fishermen have joined the Royal Naval Reserve.

Viscount Kitchener will conduct the military manoeuvres at Delhi in December.

Physical training is to be introduced into the navy on the lines adopted in the army.

Britain is to build a railroad from India to the Persian Gulf, to checkmate Russia.

Miners in Wales have contributed \$5,000 for striking miners in the United States.

The London Hospital Sunday Fund this year has reached the record sum of £60,000.

The Lincolnshire hay harvest has been one of the best experienced for twenty years.

Trinidad's recently-discovered oil fields are now being worked under Canadian auspices.

Both Houses of the New South Wales Legislature have passed the Women's Franchise Bill.

Swansea will commence the construction of a new dock shortly. The scheme will cost £2,000,000.

Upwards of £50,000 has been raised in England for Queen Victoria's Jubilee Nurses' Fund.

The train which took the Colonial Premiers from Edinburgh to Glasgow did the journey in fifty minutes.

The work of dredging the excavation for the water power canal at Sault Ste. Marie, Canada, is completed.

In the Indian *Budget* for 1902-1903 £1,000,000 is provided for famine relief and £180,900 for irrigation works.

Steps are being taken by direction of the Colonial Office which are expected to open up Zululand to European settlers.

It is expected that the re-arming of the native army of India will be completed in the course of the next financial year.

Gabeljoch, a hitherto "unconquered" Alpine peak, has been successfully scaled by Mr. Godfrey Ellis, an Englishman.

The King of the Hellenes has become a patron of the Royal National Welsh Eisteddfod to be held at Bangor this month.

Erected as a memorial to Queen Victoria at a cost of £12,000, a new wing of the Leicester Infirmary has been formally opened.

Fresh plums brought 7,000 miles by rail and sea from California in cold storage are being retailed in Yarmouth at 8d. per pound.

The Royal Caledonian Curling Club has resolved to send a representative team of curlers to Canada during the ensuing winter.

By the rectification of the India and Thibet frontier which has now been completed, 350 square miles have been added to British territory.

Over £100,000 is to be spent on hydraulic mountings for the barbette guns of the battleship King Edward VII, now building at Devonport.

Russia has placed orders in England for two powerful motor-cars and six motor-trucks, which are to be used at the next army manoeuvres.

The school children's monument, erected in front of Ottawa City Hall, in honor of the Ottawa men who fell in South Africa, has been unveiled.

The season on the terrace of the House of Commons is at an end. The largest number of teas served this season on a single afternoon was 850.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling will be present at the Coronation ceremonies at Delhi on January 1. He will leave for India about the middle of November.

From the beginning to the end of the war a sum of £61,574 3s was expended out of Lloyd's Patriotic Fund. Direct grants were made to 4,802 disabled men.

There are four beet sugar factories being erected in Ontario this year: Wiarton, Berlin, Wallaceburg and Dresden. All expect to be running in October.

The Zululand Railway, extending from the Lower Tugela for a distance of fifty-three miles in the direction of the St. Lucia coalfields, has been opened for traffic.

New Zealand ladies met in London recently and formed a guild for the care of New Zealand soldiers' graves in South Africa. Mrs. Seddon was elected president.

Mr. Balfour, who is an ardent cyclist, has sent a donation to the fund for the erection of a memorial to the late Mr. J. K. Starley, the inventor of the safety bicycle.

Before his departure, Sir Wilfrid said of the Colonial Conference that, while not much had been definitely decided upon, the way had been paved for great things in the future.

Six hundred and eighty-nine schools have been established in the Transvaal by the Education Department. The Boers show great anxiety to have their children educated.

"Mutual help and support" is the motto of the Clan Robertson, 800 members of which, with their Chief Struan at their head, have held a meeting at Pitlochry, Perthshire.

Mr. Chamberlain has informed Mr. Halsey, M. P., that the Government assistance given to South African loyalists needing help shall be at least as generous as that given to burghers.

Mrs. Grove, the owner of Garrick's Villa, has presented Sir Charles Wyndham with the life-size statue of Shakespeare which has stood in the Garden Temple since the days of David Garrick.

General Sir George White is to remain in his appointment at Gibraltar until January 6th, 1905. In the ordinary course he would be retired this year, as he is sixty-seven on the 6th of next month.

Several Grimsby fishermen who recently went out to Chili as pioneers have not found the country exactly the Eldorado they imagined. Their women-folk, it is said, are very much distressed.

Australian wines imported into the United Kingdom during the seven months ending July 31 amounted to 552,619 gallons, an increase of 131,760 gallons over the corresponding period of last year.

The Yorkshire Dales Railway from Grassington to Skipton, about nine miles long, was opened last month. The new line, which will be worked by the Midland Railway Company, has cost £72,000.

The new yacht which is to be designed for his Majesty will, it is understood, be built on the Clyde, and will be ready for launching about May next, so as to be able to take part in the Cowes Regatta of 1903.

According to the *Liverpool Daily Post*, King Edward has promised the Chief Secretary of Ireland, George Wyndham, to visit Dublin, Cork and Belfast in February at the latest, possibly in November.

Plans have been received at Portsmouth for a new battleship to be built at the dockyard. The vessel will be of the King Edward VII type, but will embody several improvements designed by Mr. Philip Watts.

Six months ago the Post Office telephone system began in London with 200 subscribers, now it has 2,000 connected with the central exchange alone, and new subscribers are being added at the rate of 100 a week.

Lady Butler has laid on Plymouth Hoe the foundation stone of an obelisk, the gift of Mr. A. Mosely, to be erected as a memorial of Prince Christian Victor and the West-Country soldiers who have fallen in the war.

A petition has been presented to his Majesty in Council by Viscount Goschen, Mr. A. J. Balfour and others, praying for the grant of a Charter of Incorporation to a society under the name of the Royal Economic Society.

Proof of the great grain-producing capabilities of the Zoutpansberg district is afforded by the fact that 40,000 bags of mealies have been sent since October last to the military authorities in Pretoria and Johannesburg.

Mr. Seddon, speaking at the Royal Exchange, Glasgow, said the colonies and the mother country should band together to meet American competition. The British manufacturer and workman were unequalled in the world.



Lord Curzon will receive £240,000 for sumptuary expenses at the great Durbar.

A scheme for providing Muizenberg, a Capetown watering place, with a seawall, esplanade, tramway, three hotels and a railway, at a cost of a million and a half, is being considered by the town council.

Ninety-two of the 1,760 servants of the London and North-Western Railway Company who went to the war, were killed. A tablet to their memory is to be placed in the central hall of Euston Station.

The Treasury estimates the cost of the Coronation at £125,000. When Queen Victoria was crowned the expenditure was £69,401, and King William IV's Coronation cost £43,159. George IV made a record with an outlay of £243,388.

A device has been patented in England for lighting electric cars during the time they are disconnected from the electric supply, either when changing the trolley pole or during any other accidental cessation of current.

The annual Cape Blue-book on the subject of native affairs says that there has been a remarkable decrease in crime of all kinds, and particularly in offenses arising from drunkenness, during the period in which martial law has been in force.

The area between the Sabi and Crocodile Rivers on the Eastern Transvaal has been proclaimed a government reserve. This puts a stop to large shooting expeditions now being organized by officers leaving the army and professional hunters.

It has been arranged that the first vessel of the direct Canadian service to South Africa shall sail from Montreal on October 18. Another steamer will follow in November. During the winter the service will be carried on from St. John (New Brunswick).

A monument is to be constructed in Aberdeen subscribed for by Scotsmen in Cape Colony to the memory of General Wauchope. It is to be erected on a kopje overlooking the General's grave at Matjesfontein.

The first lock at Assouan and the reservoirs have been opened. The formal inaugural ceremony at Assouan will probably take place about December 1, but no date is yet fixed. Lord Kitchener will not be present, as he will leave Egypt for India early in November.

According to the *Djibouti* the gold mines in the Baro valley, which Menelik was believed to have promised to grant to French companies, have been sold to an English syndicate for £2,000,000. The concessions extend to a length of 200 miles on both banks of the Baro.

South Africa, says the *Tobacco Trade Review*, is now being looked to, in the trade, as the future great producing field of first-class tobacco. It is said that with proper irrigation and cultivation the South African would be more popular than the American leaf.

A statement of new capital authorized and capital issued during the six months ended June 30, 1902, based on the announcement of new companies, loans or other issues made in the *Times*, shows a total of £103,880,635 in issues by subscription, while the principal issues offered by tender amounted to £9,243,300.

The national gift to the King is designed to form a permanent endowment for the London hospitals, while the Hospital Sunday Fund provides money for current expenses for no fewer than 103 hospitals, 28 convalescent hospitals, 17 cottage hospitals and 57 dispensaries.

New railroads were opened at Caledon, Somerset East, and Willowmore, in the Cape Colony, last month. Speaking at Caledon, the Minister of Public Works said he expected before the year was out that railways would be opened to Oudtshoorn, Piquetberg, Hopefield and Bedford.

H. M. S. *Terrible* recently coaled 1,510 tons in five hours at Singapore. This is a world's record for quick coaling. The *Terrible* thus beats her own record. In April of this year she coaled 2,500 tons in nine hours ten minutes, the best hour's work being 425 tons.

It is understood that the report upon the Gibraltar harbor works estimates the cost of the proposed alternative structure at £7,000,000. The estimate by the Rawson Committee was £4,800,000. In the meantime the operations upon the mole are being proceeded with.

Mr. Robert Lucas Tooth, to whom King Edward's Hospital Fund is indebted for £10,000, comes from Sydney, New South Wales, where he made a fortune in brewing. This is not the first large gift that Mr. Tooth has made. In 1899 he sent anonymously a similar amount to the Mansion House War Fund.

The master of the steamship *Batavia* has been fined £5 for not returning a correct manifest of goods shipped on his vessel. The omitted items consisted of 20 bags of gold, valued at £200,000, the property of Mr. Kruger. His defense (before the London customs authorities) was that the shipment was not cargo, but personal baggage.

King Edward has granted a charter dated August 8, incorporating the new British Academy for the promotion of historical, philosophical and philological studies. The charter names forty-nine gentlemen as original fellows of the academy. They include Lord Rosebery, Prime Minister Balfour and Lord Dillon.

The King has presented to Westminster Abbey a most beautiful gold ornament composed of a crucifix, from the base of which issue two branches one on each side, supporting figures respectively of the Virgin Mary and of St. John. This magnificent ornament is understood to be the King's special Coronation gift to the Abbey.

It was at Redruth, Cornwall, that William Murdock first applied coal gas to lighting purposes and he used it in his house in Cross-street in 1792. Now, in 1902, in connection with the Coronation, it is suggested that a fitting memorial should be erected at Redruth to perpetuate the memory of Murdock's work, and more than a century of gas lighting.

The Rowson House for Workmen, which is being built by Lord Iveagh, will be the first experiment in the nature of a genuine workmen's hotel in Dublin. It will house some 600 persons, and will be most comfortably fitted up with dining-rooms, smoking-rooms, a library and lavatory and bath accommodations on a lavish scale.

The entries for the musical competitions at the Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales to be held at Bangor this month have now closed. The total number of choirs which have entered in the various choral competitions is fifty-six, compared with forty-three at the Merthyr National Eisteddfod last year, and fifteen at the National Eisteddfod held at Bangor in 1890.

The report from Gambia for last year shows a revenue of £43,726, of which more than 75 per cent was derived from customs duties, and an expenditure of £48,518. The latter item was exceptionally large, owing to an expedition to punish some murders and to the cost of raising a company of the West African Frontier Force. The colony has no public debt, and £58,115 stood to its credit at the close of the year.

Two fine records in the firing of heavy guns from a British man-of-war have been made by H. M. S. *Ocean*. She made 117 direct hits out of 164 rounds in twenty-four minutes with her six-inch guns and seventeen direct hits out of twenty-five rounds with her twelve-inch guns. Most interesting is this superb process of hurling a half-ton projectile at a target away across the waste of waters while the ship is steaming along at a good speed.

The Council of Scottish Associations in London recently passed a resolution protesting against the abolition of the kilt and distinctions of the Highland regiments. Lord Roberts, to whom the resolution was forwarded, replies that there is no intention to interfere with the dress and specific tartans of the Highland regiments, except that the color of the service dress must be like that of the rest of the army.

Councillor Johnstone, who is to be elected Lord Mayor of Birmingham in November next, is a member of the New Church (Swedenborgian), and for fifty years has been connected with the Wretham-road Church choir, first as choir boy and for nearly forty years as leader. He is chairman of the Midland Institute of Music, and also of the orchestral section of the committee for the Birmingham Festival to be held next year.

The first detachment of the Second Queen's Royal West Surrey regiment met with an enthusiastic welcome at Guildford on their return from the war. The regiment has suffered 400 casualties, but it possesses the great distinction that not a man has been taken prisoner. Its engagements were many, and included Willow Grange, Colenso, Pieter's Hill, Spion Kop, Almond's Nek and Val Krantz.

An English company is to moor a specially constructed vessel equipped with wireless telegraph apparatus in the Atlantic, at a point where the traffic for the English, Irish and Bristol Channels converges. This will enable ships to communicate with land while 315 miles from Liverpool, 215 from Cardiff and 455 from London by water. This ocean telegraph office should prove a boon to Transatlantic passengers, as well as to shipping interests.



An automatic buffet in the Embankment Gardens was opened on Coronation Day.

Lord Haliburton and his three surviving sisters have presented Christ Church, Windsor, Nova Scotia, with a handsome window in memory of their father, the well-known "Sam Slick."

The sword girded on his Majesty the King at one part of the Coronation ceremony once belonged to George IV. At the very point of the sheath is a magnificent turquoise.

Reports from all over Canada indicate that the apple crop will be a tremendous one. A Belleville dealer has received from an English house an order for a million barrels of Canadian apples, the largest order ever received.

The choir which sang at the Coronation of the King in Westminster Abbey has sailed from Liverpool to make a tour of the United States and Canada, where they have numerous engagements.

A little Lunenburg, N. C., schooner of 97 tons, the Beatrice L. Corkum, performed the feat of cleaning up \$30,000 in eight months with a crew of 16 men. She cruised 35,000 miles and got 2,000 seals.

Considerable excitement has been created at Johannesburg by the discovery of a new gold reef, which is said to traverse a large extent of the territory. Local geologists think the strike is a continuation of the Whitewatersand main series, but the discoverers declare that they have found new gold fields that will be equal in size to the Whitewatersand.

Having been taught a severe lesson by the prevailing drought, the New South Wales Government proposes to spend £1,000,000 on water conservation, mostly in small works, such, for example, as impounding by means of weirs, and the creation of dams where natural excavations already exist. The Secretary for Public Works expects that the colony will thereby be rendered drought proof.

The customs and insular receipts of the Isle of Man for the year ending March 31, 1902, amounted to £103,639. Of this sum tea, tobacco and wine produced £30,593. The expenditure amounted to £92,779, which included £15,672 interest on the island's loans and £10,000 due to the Imperial exchequer. The balance in favor of the Manx government on March 31 was £10,860. The passenger tax for the year produced £3,545.

The colonies have intimated their intention to contribute very handsome sums toward the national memorial in commemoration of her late Majesty in London. The total contribution of the self-governing colonies alone, will probably exceed £100,000, Canada has promised £30,000, Cape Colony £20,000, New Zealand not less than £15,000 and Natal £10,000. The amount to be contributed by Australia has not yet been fixed.

The General Ship Owners' Society held their annual meeting last week at London. Mr. A. C. Adam presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, called attention to a recommendation in it that unless foreign countries threw open their coasting trade to the British flag, inter-colonial trade and trade with the colonies should be limited to vessels belonging to Great Britain and her colonies. The report was adopted.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has now finished his long and exhaustive work, "The Great Boer War," which is to appear as a single large volume on October 9, the third anniversary of the beginning of the war. Sir Arthur retains the popular price, and as the whole of the earlier part of the book has been carefully corrected and the latest information incorporated, the volume will be a complete account of the struggle.

An improvement scheme on a large scale has been taken in hand by the Corporation of South Shields. At a cost of £20,000 the Bents Hill, between the town and the sea, is in process of removal. Its disappearance will place a piece of ground several acres in extent at the disposal of the town, and it is intended to utilize the space as a recreation ground, with a marine promenade on the eastern side. Powers have also been obtained to construct a tunnel under the Tyne between North and South Shields.

Major-General Slade, Inspector-General of Artillery, has put the Royal Garrison Artillery at Dover to a war test. All the defenses, including the new forts, were manned and the guns trained on moving targets towed through the Channel. The heavy guns on the eastern and western cliffs fired simultaneously over the town. The experiment proved highly satisfactory and clearly demonstrated that in war time it would be impossible for a hostile fleet to pass through the Channel within range of Dover.

The Southend (improvement project) Corporation intend improving the Marine Parade, at a cost of £340,000. The scheme involves the reclamation of eighty acres of the foreshore for the formation of a marine drive, gardens, and a huge marine lake. At present the Marine Parade is only 27 feet wide, and the proposal is to extend it to 140 feet.

The biggest electrical power transmission works in the British Empire has just been opened in Southern India. The generating station is located below Cauvery Falls, on the borders of the Mysore state. These falls constitute one of the greatest natural curiosities in the country. The electrical power generated is conveyed across the jungles for a distance of over ninety miles to the Kolar gold field, where it is being used exclusively for the operation of the mines.

Over one-half of the total length of the Cape to Cairo Railroad has been built. Rails have been laid from Cape Town to a point within 200 miles of the banks of the Zambesi, a distance of 1,500 miles, and from Cairo to the junction of the Blue and White Nile, 1,400 miles from that city. The gap between the two terminals yet to be filled is 2,800 miles. The Bulawayo-Beira Railway, 500 miles in length, joins the system with the port of Mombasa on the eastern seaboard.

The annual subsidies which have been mentioned at the Colonial Conference as the proposed contributions from the various colonies to the Imperial Navy, are as follows: Commonwealth of Australia, £200,000 per annum; Cape Colony, £50,000 per annum; New Zealand, £40,000 per annum; Natal £35,000 per annum. In the case of Canada no amount has yet been specified, but it is understood that in her case some special arrangement for the maintenance of the navy will be entered into.

The London County Council has passed all but one of the comprehensive schemes for the extension of the municipal tramways. The total length of the new tramways proposed was twenty-six and a quarter miles, at an estimated cost of £1,180,750. There will be an additional charge to the tramways account of £127,165 in respect of the street widenings, and one-third will be charged to the local authorities. The new lines range all over London, being extensions and linkings-up of existing systems.

The Birmingham correspondent of the *Times* confirms the report from Montreal of the formation of an Anglo-Canadian steel combination with a capital of \$250,000,000. It includes Guest, Keen & Co., Bolekew, Vaughan & Co., Sir Christopher Furness and the Dominion Iron and Steel Company. Arrangements are contemplated with the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways and the new British Canadian steamship service. It is uncertain yet whether a single company or a pooling arrangement will be effected.

Colonel Sir P. Girouard, R. E., whose genius for railway construction in Egypt and South Africa has so often been of assistance to Lord Kitchener, has been offered and has accepted the post of Commissioner for Railways in South Africa. The new Commissioner has a large task before him, as new lines are to be constructed in the new colonies costing nearly £3,000,000 sterling, and the old ones are to be largely altered. The colonel, who is looked on in the army as its greatest authority on railway construction, is, like his friend Sir W. Laurier, a French Canadian.

The railway returns of the Board of Trade for 1901 show that last year the length of railways open for traffic in the United Kingdom was 22,078 miles, as compared with 21,855 miles in 1900 and 6,621 miles in 1850. The total number of passengers carried, exclusive of season ticket holders, was 1,172,395,900, and the weight of goods and minerals conveyed 415,953,441 tons. The total paid-up capital was £1,195,564,478; the gross receipts reached £106,558,815, the working expenses £67,489,739 and the net receipts £39,069,076. The percentage of working expenditure to gross receipts increased from 47 per cent in 1860 to 63 per cent in 1901.

With the resignation of the Dean of Westminster, a most venerable figure and a memorable name pass away from Westminster. Born in the second year of George IV's reign, he was a new boy at Rugby when the late Queen was crowned. It is nearly sixty years since he took his degree at Oxford, and twenty-one years since he succeeded Arthur Penrhyn Stanley in the Decanal stall at Westminster. Next to the recent Coronation, perhaps the most remarkable event connected with his tenure of the Deanery was the burial of Charles Darwin in the Abbey. Dr. Bradley has always been learned, and as Dean just, gentle, liberal and zealous to uphold the fabric of his splendid charge.



Over 100,000 hogsheds of tobacco are now in store at Liverpool, which has the largest tobacco warehouse in the world.

The first steamer has been launched on the Upper Zambesi above Victoria Falls. The vessel was christened the Livingstone.

At Ladysmith General Lyttelton has laid the foundation stone of the Church of All Saints, which is to be built as a memorial of the siege.

A 3,000-ton hydraulic forging press, which is being erected in the gun factory at Woolwich Arsenal, is believed to be the largest in the world.

Further discoveries have been made in the great ruins at Zimbalawe, Mashonaland, including an old stairway and a passage 994 feet long.

From Pretoria it is reported that over £1,000,000 will be advanced to Boer farmers for restocking, etc. Oxen are being procured from Madagascar.

For the first time since it was erected, 123 years ago, a portion of the first iron bridge built in England, which spans the Severn at Ironbridge (Salop), has given way.

Sir Thomas Jamieson Boyd, for many years head of the firm of Oliver & Boyd, publishers, and from 1877 to 1882 Lord Provost of Edinburgh, died in that city August 23.

At Merriwa irrigation farm, New South Wales, there is a plague of wild ducks. The birds are driven in by the drought. Men are engaged to slay them at £1 a hundred.

The new tunnel under the Thames at Greenwich is opened to the public. It has been constructed for the County Council at a cost of £120,000, in rather more than three years.

Lord Dundonald, commander of the Canadian Militia, opened the Toronto Exhibition on September 1. About 30,000 visitors were present, an unprecedented number for opening day.

Lord Lovat has raised a regiment of yeomanry for service in Scotland. He has had no trouble in securing excellent men, and the officers he has selected have all seen service in South Africa.

The Japanese Government has decided to put up a special building for Canada at the Osaka exhibition. It will give 7,000 feet of floor space and the Dominion will pay \$2,500 toward the cost.

Dr. Arthur Latham, winner of the King's prize, £500, for the best essay on the cure of consumption in connection with his Majesty's proposal to erect a sanatorium for consumption, is only thirty-four years old.

The bronze statues of Kruger, Steyn, Botha and Cronje brought from Pretoria and Bloemfontein by Lord Kitchener, adorn the fine parade-ground of the Royal School of Military Engineering at Chatham.

Of the foreign countries which are contributing funds for the reconstruction of the fallen campanile of St. Mark in Venice, England holds the place of honor with a total of £6,000. Germany comes next with £4,500.

Sir Christopher Furness, M. P., bought at public auction the Mackenzy iron works at Grangetown, near Middlesbrough, for £20,000. It is rumored that a big amalgamation scheme in the Teeside iron trade is contemplated.

The British Government has accepted the invitation of the United States Government to take part in the Universal Exposition at St. Louis in 1904, but will, it is understood, limit its exhibits to education and the fine arts.

The estate of Mr. Robert Arthington, of Leeds, who left £800,000 to missions, has yielded a million sterling. He desired that every tribe of mankind should have faithful copies of the Gospels of St. John and St. Luke and the Acts of the Apostles.

The people's Coronation gift to the King was £115,000 subscribed by all classes of the King's subjects. His Majesty handed the gift to the Prince of Wales, president of the King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, to the augmentation of which he desired it to be applied.

New Zealand has asked for and the War Office have given a selection of the "Long Toms" captured from the Boers. They will be exhibited as trophies and placed in the public parks of the colony. A large number of the captured Mauser rifles will also be handed over to the schools to "teach the young idea."

A great gold dish, a tribute from 6,400 Civil Servants of New Zealand to General Baden-Powell in commemoration of the defense of Mafeking, was, in accordance with the General's cable-

gram to Mr. Seddon, "Many thanks; please hand the gift to my mother," handed by the Premier to Mrs. Baden-Powell a few days ago.

The British Cotton-Growing Association, which, with the hearty co-operation of the Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, is striving to render the British Empire independent of the United States so far as raw cotton is concerned, is now paying special attention to upper Egypt, where, it is asserted, the association can develop a cotton belt dwarfing that of the Southern States of America.

The magnitude of the work carried on by the building societies in the United Kingdom may be appreciated from the fact that during the financial year 1900 the receipts of 2,307 societies, with a membership of less than 600,000, amounted to £37,771,262. Of this sum £36,585,776 is set down in the Chief Registrar's returns to the credit of 546,383 English members. Scotland has £674,343 for 36,075 members and Ireland £511,143 for 15,871 members.

The half-yearly report of the Manchester Ship Canal Company is very encouraging. The weight of toll paying merchandise that passed over the waterway was nearly 200,000 tons in excess of the corresponding period of last year. The increased receipts amounted to £20,095, but the increased expenditure only reached £1,658. A sum of £60,471 represented the profits, while the additional profits from the Bridgewater department came to £12,331. The directors are enabled to pay interest on the first and second mortgage debentures, amounting to £14,742, and upon several smaller sums, leaving a balance to go to the Manchester Corporation as interest on their debentures of £24,955. The negotiations are still proceeding with an American syndicate, who are alleged to be ready to spend half a million sterling in equipping a dock, provided they are granted special dues. The site selected is upon the old racecourse.

#### GREEN UNIFORMS FOR AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

"The Boys in Blue" will be merely a tradition after January 1st—the "boys in green" succeeding them. General Miles and many other distinguished officers objected to this change; but our Irish war department, with Secretary Root (a student in Boss Tweed's law office, and attorney for Tweed during the "Boss's" trial), with the advice and assistance of Adjt.-Gen. H. C. Corbin, now a Roman Catholic; Judge-Advocate General Davis, a Roman Catholic; Surgeon-General O'Reilly, a Roman Catholic; the new commander-in-chief in the Philippines, Davis, a Roman Catholic; and last—but not least—Gen. Brady, an Irish Roman Catholic—decided that the blue had outlived its usefulness, and must therefore be retired. The chairman of the board which decided the matter was the aforesaid Brady, who has just returned from the Philippines, and who will very shortly be made a major-general.

All our literature and art—story, song, and painting—in praise of the "boys in blue," must now be relegated to oblivion. "The Wearing of the Green" is to be the popular thing in the future. Very soon may follow the changing of "Old Glory" from red, white, and blue, to red, white, and green. Our brave veterans need no longer hear the strains of the old war songs. "Wearing of the Green" will take the place of the most idolized of the war lyrics.—*American Citizen*.

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### Anniversary of Penn's Death.

This is the one hundred and eighty-fourth anniversary of the death of William Penn. He was the son of Admiral Sir William Penn, who was much annoyed at his conversion to Quakerism and turned him out of doors on that account. However, father and son were afterwards reconciled, and shortly before his death, the Admiral told his son with an air of approval, "If you and your friends keep to your plain way of preaching and also keep to your plain way of living, you will make an end of priests to the end of the world."

Admiral Penn's legacy to his son was a claim on the government for £16,000, which the King liquidated by giving him forty-eight thousand square miles of the province north of Maryland, now known as Pennsylvania. Here, aided by Algernon Sidney, he instituted a government of democracy and peace, treating the Indians as fellow-beings, with equal rights and of equal honor. Voltaire scarcely exaggerated when he said that Penn's treaty with the Indians was the only one that the world has known which was never sworn to, and never broken. For forty years there was peace between the two peoples, and then a white man murdered an Indian. The red men prayed that the murderer's life should be spared. When he died a little later they were satisfied that the Great Spirit had avenged his victim.—*London Daily News*.

### The King's Dinner to the Poor.

The mammoth nature of the event may be gathered from the following figures:

Guests, over 500,000.  
Separate feasts, 815.  
Number of assistants, 71,455.  
The provisions included the following:  
350,000 lbs. of beef.  
130,000 lbs. of mutton.  
70,000 lbs. of veal.  
50,000 lbs. of ham.  
75,000 quarter loaves.  
11,000 bundles of lettuce.  
43,000 cucumbers.  
25,000 lbs. of tomatoes.  
400,480 lbs. of potatoes.  
62,500 lbs. of cheese.  
35,000 gallons of beer.  
150,000 pints of ginger beer.  
75,000 pints of lime juice.  
50,000 bottles of Yorkshire relish.

The planking for seats and tables reached a total of 260 miles in length.—*London Daily News*.

### The Gordon College.

Lord Kitchener will leave England for Egypt about October 20. His staff will probably join him at Suez three weeks later. The new Commander-in-Chief in India will formally open the Gordon College at Khartum, but will not attend the inauguration of the dam at Assuan. The Gordon College is built upon the banks of the Blue Nile some little distance from the town of Khartum, and not far from the old Burrie fort, which General Gordon so gallantly defended against many attacks during the long siege of the town by the forces of the Mahdi.

The building is double-storied, of red brick with plain white stone dressings. The bricks were made in Khartum, the limestone for the mortar was burnt a little way up the Blue Nile, white stone was quarried at Omdurman and Kerreri and the forests of the Blue Nile supplied the timber.

The college front occupies a quarter of a mile along the river bank. The foundation stone was laid by Lord Cromer, in the name of her Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria, on January 5, 1899.

### The William Black Memorial.

Our frontispiece this month shows the handsome castellated tower erected on the Island of Mull, Argyllshire, in memory of the late William Black, and as a beacon-light for the guidance of mariners. The light is 45 feet above high water, and visible about twelve nautical miles in clear weather. The tower, which cost over £800, is erected amid scenes in which the late novelist took especial delight, and is in the track of the steamers conveying thousands of tourists annually between Oban, the sacred isle of Iona, and the natural sea-girt caves of Staffa.

### American-British Rifles.

TUESDAY night, August 26, was a gala night at the rooms of Albion Lodge, Sons of St. George, Oakland. It was the occasion of a visit from Company A of the American-British Rifles of San Francisco, which attended in a body. The command was attired in field uniform—a fine body of men—some of them having had experience in the field.

President Clinton de Lancey of the University of California, introduced the chairman of the evening, Capt. Colin E. Peacock, who spoke of the purpose of the visit, and thanked the gathering for its warm welcome, and particularly Messrs. J. A. Barlow and A. E. King for their many kindnesses.

Then followed a most interesting program, as follows:

Musical selections by the band of the A. B. R., under the leadership of Bandmaster Williams; English Manual of Arms by the Rifles' mascot, the son of a veteran of the New Zealand War, Sergeant Coates; character song by Dr. Sykes of San Francisco, "Jack's the Boy;" song, "Let Me Like a Soldier Fall," by Private Dennis of Company A; cornet variations by Bandmaster Williams; Scotch song, Private Carson, "The Maid of Dundee;" selections by the A. B. R. band; song, "Rule Britannia," by Private Street; selections by the A. B. R. band; moving pictures by M. Kanze, "Scenes from England" and other places; song, "Mandalay," by A. J. Willson of Albion Lodge; comic song by Sergeant Major Reid, A. B. R., written and composed by himself; "Soldiers of the Queen," by Dr. A. K. Crawford of the St. Andrew's Society; drill of the "Awkward Squad," instructor, Sergeant Askin (this feature caused peals of laughter); sword versus bayonet contest between Sergeant Major Reid, late of the British Dragoons, and Private Fisher, late of the U. S. ship "Philadelphia."

Major Frederick W. D. Evelyn, in making the address of the evening, spoke brilliantly of the achievements of the British arms in South Africa, and showed how the Rifles are doing their share in the great work of cementing the British and American brotherhood. He entered a plea for a greater interest by the British residents in such organizations and expressed the hope that a company of the A. B. R. would soon be formed in Oakland.

To the tune of "Marching Through Georgia" and "The Girl I Left Behind Me," the American-British Rifles were escorted to the train by a crowd of their friends and admirers, and as the train drew out ringing cheers were given for the Rifles and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. W. R. WHITE.

### The Star Hotel, New York.

Mr. John T. Blake is now sole proprietor of the Star Hotel, 67 Clarkson street, New York, his former partner, Mr. Rundle, having retired from the business to take up ranching at San Diego. Mr. Blake proposes to run the establishment on model lines, and guests may look for the very best of treatment. The Star is the only strictly British hostelry in the metropolis, and is headquarters for Britons stopping there en route to and from Europe. Mr. Blake hails from St. Anstell, Cornwall.

It was a curious and striking coincidence that the first Colonial Premier to take his seat in the Abbey at the coronation was Mr. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, and the first cable message that left the Abbey was sent to Wellington, New Zealand.

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## BRITISH AND AMERICAN UNION.

THE meeting to be held on Wednesday evening, October 1st, is designated "Welsh Night." Professor Thomas Price, a Director of the Union since its inception, and probably the best-known Welshman in California, has promised to preside, and Mr. J. J. Newbegin, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, has undertaken, with the assistance of Mr. H. T. Roberts and other members of the Union of Welsh blood, to present a musical and literary program equal to the importance of the occasion. So nicely have they arranged matters that it is guaranteed that Scotch, Irish, American and English members and visitors will understand all that is going on and pass a thoroughly enjoyable evening.

At the September meeting Canada was honored, Mr. T. C. West presenting the Dominion's claims to distinction with masterly thoroughness. Of the loyalty of Canadians to their flag, of their progressiveness and enterprise, and the governmental fostering of its industries, there was perhaps no need for the speaker to make mention, since these are generally known, but it was surprising and gratifying to be told, and to have proved by figures, that Canada is fully capable of supplying Great Britain with all needed food stuffs, and that should the world ever come to have no other source of supply, the Dominion has coal sufficient to meet the wants of all the world for all time to come. Canada is the coming country! One thing, however, the speaker was at a loss to understand, and that was the foundation in fact for all the talk on this side of the line for Canadian aspiration to be annexed by Uncle Sam. He had had extensive experience in Canada, but never once had he heard such a wish expressed by a Canadian.

It was also the Annual Meeting, and President William Greer Harrison reported on the progress of the Union for the year, stating that it had been most satisfactory. There was need, however, for a greater endeavor on the part of the membership in bringing in recruits. Mrs. R. Hewitt, President of the Women's Auxiliary, had an encouraging message in her statement of what the ladies had accomplished during the term. Mr. McBride, Mr. Alfred Wilkie, and Miss Maud Newbegin (of New York) imparted pleasing variety to the programme by vocal selections of an appropriate nature. A congratulatory message to President Roosevelt on his miraculous escape in the recent accident was dispatched by unanimous vote.

The following fifteen members were elected to serve as a Board of Directors for the ensuing term: Wm. Greer Harrison, F. W. D'Evelyn, L. H. Foote, J. J. Newbegin, Wm. Parry, C. B. Sedgwick, Thomas Price, Herbert Harris, Thomas Pennington, E. J. Martin, G. A. Wright, George Pennington, Geo. W. Dickie, R. H. Grey, T. C. West. Retiring Directors, A. E. Acklom and J. B. Macnamara, were tendered a rousing vote of thanks for their "splendid services to the Union."

At the final meeting of the old Board, held August 27th, the Recording Secretary was presented with a handsome pair of field glasses by the Directors as a mark of their appreciation of his services.

### The Women's Auxiliary.

The usual business meeting was held on the first Monday in the month at headquarters, 927 Market street, when the following officers for the ensuing term were elected: President, Mrs. M. R. Hewitt; First Vice-President, Mrs. Wm. Greer Harrison; Second Vice-President, Mrs. G. W. Wright; Recording Secretary, Mrs. E. J. Thayer; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Hathaway; Treasurer, Mrs. J. Kemp.

The members had the pleasure of a visit from Mrs. F. Winstanley of Los Angeles, who is anxious to have a Women's Auxiliary established in connection with the section of the D. and A. U. in that city. She gathered much valuable information regarding the workings of the Auxiliary here and expressed herself as delighted with her visit.

A resolution extending sympathy to Mrs. R. L. Llewellyn in the sad loss of her husband was unanimously adopted at the last meeting. Miss Paterson and Mrs. Hathaway were appointed a Committee on Publicity.

The Auxiliary is arranging to give a social and dance at an early date.

### Patriotic New Zealand.

A case of cement manufactured in Germany was forwarded as a gift to the Grey Harbor Board, and a hope was expressed that that body would see its way to use such a brand in future. Mr. Guinness, M. H. R., in moving that it be sent back, stated that the board preferred British to the foreign article.

Other members took a like view, and declared that it was the proper way to treat British slanderers. The motion was carried unanimously, and the case of cement was shipped back to Germany.

### Friendship of the Right Sort.

Christchurch, New Zealand, Aug. 1, 1902.

Manager BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN—Dear Sir: Enclosed is Money Order for £1. Kindly credit the Christchurch Public Library with three years' subscription and put the balance to my own renewal.

I thought it advisable to let my native land learn something of the British in California and the treatment the British in general receive at the hands of the San Francisco press. It will be a valuable lesson to my kinsfolk, always taught to regard the people of the whole United States with every feeling of friendship and kindness. The rudest awakening I ever had was from three years in California, which completely undid me as far as reciprocity was concerned. Allow me to express every good wish for the future of your brave little paper. You will be pleased to learn that each month it will be read by hundreds in this distant country. Yours faithfully,

THOMAS A. BLACK.

### Destiny.

Dr. F. W. D'Evelyn in an address to the American-British Rifles, Oakland, August 26:

Dare we in our presumption say to the great Master Will, who counts even the sparrow when it falls, that he would leave the deeper destiny of nations to mere chance, to be a coincidence, an episode? No! In all this we see that deep below the surface of man's interference there are currents which are drifting nearer and closer the great English-speaking peoples. . . . Loyalty with us is an affection; not the affection of the lover for his mistress; not even the affection of a husband for his wife; but the affection of the child for the old mother; an affection innate, inseparable, constant. True it is that some years ago there was a family quarrel. Part of them stayed at home and part of them crossed the ocean. They fought the fight out. They commenced then to mix the colors up a little. They took the blue and studded it with stars like the firmament overhead; they took the red and white and stretched them side by side in never-meeting lines—the Stars and the Stripes. But in the eye of Him to whom a thousand years are but as yesterday, they remain still the one family with the one destiny. They commenced to coin new words. And one said he was an imperialist because he took his hat off when the band played "God Save the King." Another said he was a Unionist because he cheered when "Old Glory" flung her honored folds to the wind. But events and destiny were drifting them closer and closer, and to-day we see the outposts of a great federation; we see the advance-guards of a new destiny; the consummation of that destiny which shapes the ends of nations as of individuals, "rough hew them" as they may; and to-day we have the imperialist and the union-imperialist, the American-British and the British-American.

"Mr. Seddon has received a decidedly ironical favor of late. It is in the shape of a letter from New Zealand, addressed 'King Dick, c/o King Edward,' with 'Try Seddon' added by the postoffice authorities. The postal authorities quite recognize Mr. Seddon's royal title, though at times they have laid down a rule that they would deliver no epistle addressed with fictitious names, except in answer to advertisements.

The *Lancet* points out that Tuesday appears to be a critical day in the life of King Edward. On a Tuesday he was born, baptized and married. On a Tuesday it was definitely ascertained that he had contracted typhoid fever, and the public thanksgiving service for his recovery was also on a Tuesday. He succeeded to the throne on Tuesday, January 22, and his recent serious operation was carried out on a Tuesday.

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# The British Fraternal Societies

## Sons of St. George

**B**URNABY LODGE, San Francisco, in view of the fact that the Grand President is a member of the lodge, desires to make this its banner term, and to that end is requesting each member to do his utmost to swell the roll.

The entertainment and dance given in Laurel Hall on Saturday evening, the 13th inst., in aid of the lodge's Regalia Fund, was a most flattering success, from both an artistic and financial standpoint. The hall was taxed to its capacity, but all succeeded in enjoying themselves.

## BENEFIT ENTERTAINMENT.

On Friday, September 26th, at Union Square Hall, an entertainment and dance will be held for the benefit of the widow and orphan children of the late Bro. William Thomas (Pickwick Lodge), who was killed by an explosion in a mine. Tickets may be had of any member of Pickwick Lodge, Thomas Poyser, secretary, or W. R. Whyte, secretary of committee, 214 Pine street. Price, 25 cents.

## CONCERT BY DERBY LODGE.

In celebration of the crowning of King Edward, Derby Lodge of Alameda gave a popular concert at Armory Hall on the evening of August 21st. Mr. Courtney W. Bennett, H. B. M. Consul-General, presiding. Albion Lodge of Oakland participated, and contributed not a little to the grand success of the affair. British and Colonial flags, tastefully displayed about the hall by Mrs. and Miss Miller, made a most effective decoration. The programme, which was well rendered throughout, included the following numbers: British National Anthem, American National Anthem; vocal solos, Miss Ada Bridges (from the Blind Institute); comic songs, Mr. Aubrey Yates (of the Tivoli); patriotic song, "The Army and Navy," C. L. Trow; piano duet, selected, Misses Julia and Ethel Wright; song, "The Gallants of England," G. A. Hall; song, "The MacGregors Gathering," Robert Howden; violin solo, selected, H. Stanley Duesbury; musical selections, Miss Marion Hanson; song, "Killarney," Miss Daisy Kean; trio, "Mynheer Van Dink," Messrs. Oakes, Hall and Trow; monologue, by the King of Merry-makers, Geo. Calvert; song, "Robin Adair," Miss Toasburn; oboe solo, with violin obligato, W. Mason and J. C. Coombs; song, "True Till Death," A. C. Ballingall; dance exhibition, David Kydd; song, selected, Mrs. J. E. Munn; song, "Queen of the Earth," W. J. Oakes; song, "Soldiers of the King," by request, A. J. Willson; final, "Auld Lang Syne," audience and orchestra.

Prof. J. Pollitt was director of music. The gathering was addressed by the Consul-General and by Major G. A. Wright. A large number of visitors from San Francisco was present.

## PRINCE ALBERT LODGE No. 462.

This recently organized lodge at Nevada City now has a membership of 112, and is adding new names to its roll at each meeting. It meets on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month and gives a public social once a month. Charles Finch is President and T. H. Waters, Secretary.

## AT NANAIMO.

The annual picnic of the Sons and Daughters of St. George of Nanaimo lodges was held on Saturday, September 6th, at Chemainus river. Visiting brothers from Victoria and from Vancouver were present. The outing was a success in every way, a grand baseball match forming one of the attractions.

## Daughters of St. George

**T**HE midsummer entertainment and dance given by Britannia Lodge No. 7, on August 27th was a most pleasing success, the attendance being large and the programme choice. Mrs. S. Meadows presided. The numbers were as follows:

Ballads, H. W. Gerrans; duet, Messrs. Walker and Hutchinson; vocal solo, Miss Alice Kane; specialties, Elton Lambert; recitations, Miss J. Coffey and Mr. Hutchinson, and a few remarks by F. D. Brandon. Mr. Riffe gave mandolin selections. Then followed two hours of dancing. The committee that had charge of the affair included: Mesdames Ruth Meadows, R. Hewitt, E. Goss, J. Booth, N. Filbert, S.

Clack, L. D. Staples, E. Gerrans (floor manager), F. Beauford, G. C. Muhlner, J. G. Davis, A. Price, H. Kerman, Mrs. Schoenfeldt, E. Waddington, A. J. Cotton, R. C. Findley, E. Moseby, S. Merritt and E. Aiken.

## Fraser's Give Successful Concert

**A**DMISSION Day, September 9th, was celebrated by Clan Fraser No. 78 (O. S. C.) with a grand concert and dance in Scottish Hall, San Francisco. Clan Fraser has never been known to give a poor entertainment, and its well-deserved reputation for excellence when appearing before the public was sustained at the function of last week. Clan MacDonald of Oakland loyally helped out their metropolitan brothers by showing up in large numbers and contributing generously of their talent to the programme; whilst the Caledonian Club of San Francisco, in a true spirit of fraternity, went to the trouble of having its membership attend in a body, in costume and accompanied by their pipers. The result was a Scottish gathering truly representative. Chief John W. King made the opening address. Adam Ross gave the bagpipe selections and Professor Fairgrieve furnished the orchestral music. The programme included songs by W. Woods, Mme. Ellen Coursen-Roeckel, Miss Hattie Wilson, Miss Kate Lunsden and a quartette of young ladies. Clansman Alex. Smith recited "The Broken Bowl," and Master Donald Ross Adams gave a violin solo. The Highland Fling and Sword Dance, by pupils of Miss Sybil Campbell, and by Master James Trevelthick, were particularly well done and proved popular features. Mr. W. R. King had charge of the floor during the dancing.

Clan Fraser is the local section of the Order of Scottish Clans, an institution which has the worthy aim of teaching men how to help themselves in life, and in death provide for those who have been dependent upon them. The semi-annual report for the six months ending June 30th, shows a gain of 308 members. The bequeathment fund has a net balance of \$16,455, and this after paying out \$38,750 in claims during the term. The Order of Scottish Clans at the present time has 7002 members.

## Scottish Thistle Club

**M**EMBERS of the San Francisco Scottish Thistle Club visited the home of their Chief, John H. McInnis, at Mill Valley, on Sunday, the 7th inst., the purpose being to celebrate this popular officer's sixty-fourth birthday anniversary. The members went over in a body, and after the customary congratulations, sat down to a bull's-head breakfast, which had been temptingly prepared at the beautiful McInnis home. It was the most enjoyable feast imaginable, and together with the impromptu programme, made up a treat long to be remembered by the guests and host alike.

A handsome gold-headed cane, suitably inscribed, was presented to the Chief by members of the Club.

## Welsh Concert

**T**HE Cymrodorion Society gave an invitational concert on the evening of the 9th inst. in the vestry room of Welsh Church, Fourteenth street, San Francisco. The attendance was large and the programme much enjoyed. The artists were Miss Mabel Williams, Miss A. J. Williams, W. H. Campbell, O. J. Williams and Dr. F. W. D. Evelyn.

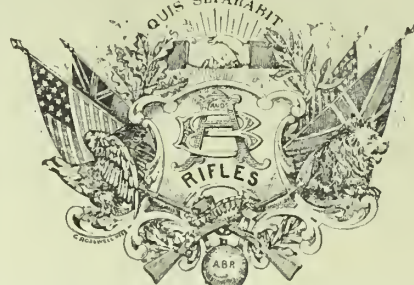
## Popular Oakland Couple Wed

John M. Graham, the well-known society man of Oakland, and Miss D. D. Taylor, the popular and accomplished daughter of Lawton G. Taylor, were quietly married at the home of the bride's parents on Tuesday, August 19th. A short honeymoon trip to the interior was enjoyed and the couple have now set up house in Alameda. Mr. Graham is 40 years of age and his bride 27. Numerous and costly presents testified to the warm esteem in which they are held by a large circle of friends.

**WANTED.**—Address of parties moving from Canada to California. Object, to secure earload rates on furniture. Address, T. J. Hammett, Redlands, California.

## AMERICAN-BRITISH RIFLES.

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1st Battalion, 1st Regiment American-British Rifles.

Armory, 1327 Market Street. Closed on Saturdays.

Headquarters 111 Phelan Building, Phone Bush 95.

Major F. W. D'Evelyn, Commanding.

## NOTICES.

Subscriptions—For full membership and privileges 50 cents a month. Honorary members, 50 cents a month.

Recruits wanted for new companies now forming.

Note—Members desiring promotion can only obtain the same by personal application to drill and duty.

Third Sergeant O'Shaughnessy will be in charge of quarters from September 12th until the 30th. Corporal Brokenshire will be in charge of quarters from October 1st until the 15th.

## BATTALION ORDERS.

September 12th to October 15th, 1902.

September 15—Band practice, 8 p. m.

September 18—Drill of the entire command, full uniform, belts and rifles, 8 p. m.

September 22—Band practice, 8 p. m.

September 25—Drill of A and B Companies; recruit instruction, 8 p. m.

September 29—Band practice, 8 p. m.

October 2—Business meeting of the command. Also drill under non-commissioned officers.

October 6—Band practice, 8 p. m.

October 9—Battalion drill, 8 p. m.

October 13—Band practice, 8 p. m.

By order,

C. E. PEACOCK,

Captain Commanding A Company, Acting Adjutant.

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Any persons of British or American birth is entitled to membership. Dues \$1 per quarter. No initiation fee. Open meetings held on the first Wednesday evening in each month at Academy of Sciences Hall.

President, Wm. Greer Harrison, 305 California street; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. F. W. D'Evelyn, 109 Phelan building; Recording and Financial Secretary, C. B. Sedgwick, 508 Montgomery street; Treasurer, Wm. Pardy, 410 Pine street.

**Women's Auxiliary, B. & A. U.**

Meets first Monday in each month, 2 p. m., at Headquarters, 927 Market Street, San Francisco. Visitors welcome. President, Mrs. R. Hewitt, 619 Capp street, San Francisco; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Hathaway, 649 Ellis street, San Francisco.

**American British Rifles.**

A military organization, legally constituted, and authorized to bear arms in accordance with the laws of the State of California.

Open to all nationalities who favor a bond of sympathy and good fellowship between the United States and Great Britain, irrespective of political or religious views.

Headquarters, Armory and Drill Hall, 1327 Market street. Open Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings. Visitors always welcome. (See also monthly orders published regularly in this journal.)

**Cymrodorion Society.**

Meets 2d Tuesday in each month, at 723 Market President..... Prof. Thos. Price Recording Secretary..... H. T. Roberts

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**Directory of British Societies.**

**SONS OF ST. GEORGE.**

The Order Sons of St. George is a fraternal and social organization having branch lodges in all the principal cities of the United States and Canada. The benefits are a weekly payment in case of sickness; a death benefit on the decease of a member or his wife, and the services of a first-class physician, with medicine, whenever necessary. In most lodges the dues are \$1 per month; social members 25 cents. Full particulars will be forwarded by the Secretary of any lodge on request.

Grand President..... W. H. Fuller, 716 Hayes St., S. F.  
Grand Secretary..... T. Poyser, 217 Eighth St., S. F.  
Grand Treasurer..... T. W. Butcher, 4150 20th St., S. F.

**SAN FRANCISCO.**

**BURNABY LODGE, No. 194.**

Meets every Saturday evening at 32 O'Farrell St.  
Worthy President..... H. W. Gerrans  
Worthy Secretary..... R. J. Airey

**PICKWICK LODGE, No. 259.**

Meets Mondays; Red Men's Hall, 320 Post St.  
W. President..... T. Butcher, 40 New Montgry.  
Worthy Secretary..... T. Poyser, 217 8th St.

**OAKLAND. ALBION LODGE, No. 206.**

Meets Tuesday evenings at Gier's Hall,  
Worthy President..... C. DeLancy  
Worthy Secretary, J. J. Roberts, 12th & Market

**ALAMEDA. DERBY LODGE, No. 285.**

Meet Tuesdays at Linderman's Hall.  
Worthy President..... H. W. Spurway  
Worthy Secretary..... Fred Miller

**SAN JOSE. VICTORY LODGE, No. 287.**

Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Pythias Hall.  
Worthy President..... Joseph Dennis  
Worthy Sec'y..... E. W. Maynard, 112 S. First St.

**SACRAMENTO.**

**JUBILEE LODGE, No. 424**

Meets Thursday Evenings at Foresters' Building  
Worthy President..... E. W. Littleton  
Worthy Secretary..... T. Davis 2815 O St.

**GRASS VALLEY.**

**VICTORIA LODGE, No. 289.**

Meets every Tuesday evening at Fraternal Hall.  
Worthy President..... John Dower  
Worthy Secretary..... Rd. D. Gluyas

**LOS ANGELES.**

**ROYAL OAK LODGE, No. 220.**

Meets Mondays at 119 S. Spring St.  
W. President..... J. W. Penn, 321 Temple St.  
W. Secretary..... H. Riley, 119 Ave., 18 S.

**PASADENA.**

**ALEXANDRA LODGE, No. 385.**

Meets 2d and 4th Fridays in G. A. R. Hall.  
Worthy President, H. J. Vatcher, Ostrich Farm  
W. Secretary..... Ed. Ward, Box 851

**DAUGHTERS OF ST. GEORGE**

**SAN FRANCISCO.**

**BRITANNIA LODGE, No. 7.**

Meets every Monday night at 909 1/2 Market St.  
Worthy President..... Mrs. J. Beauford  
W. F. Sec.... Mrs. R. Meadows, 202 Seventh St.

**EMPRESS VICTORIA LODGE, No. 142**

Meets Mondays, Red Men's Hall, 320 Post St.  
Wy. Pres. .... Mrs. E. Harries  
Wy. F. Secty.... Mrs. H. Williams, 2525 Post St.

**LOS ANGELES.**

**VICTORIA LODGE, No. 138.**

Meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., at Caledonia Hall, 119 1/2 S. Spring Street.  
W. Pres..... Mrs. T. G. Remsen, 415 N. Hill St.  
W. Secretary.... Mrs. C. K. Marsh, 511 E. 4th St.

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Secretary..... G. C. Woodward

**CLAN FRASER, No. 78, O. S. C.**

**OBJECTS OF THE CLAN**

1st. The objects of the Clan shall be to establish a fund for the relief of sick Clansmen and to extend to them succor and sympathy "in time o' need."

2d. To institute and maintain a bequeathment fund for the benefit of widows and orphans of deceased Clansmen.

3d. To cultivate fond recollections of Scotland and to recall its history, its people, its customs, its amusements and the days o' Auld Lang Syne.

**MEMBERSHIP**

Active membership is confined to Scotchmen, sons or immediate descendants of sons of Scotchmen or Scotch-women, not under 18 years of age nor over 50 years.

**BENEFITS**

The Order pays death benefits of \$250, \$500, \$1,000 and \$2,000.

Active members, in case of sickness or accident, receive the sum of \$5.00 or \$7.50 per week, also physician's attendance, free of charge. Funeral benefit, \$25.00

**FEES AND DUES**

Active members, initiation fee, - \$3.00  
Active members, monthly dues, 75c or 1.00  
Honorary members, initiation fee, 3.00  
Honorary members, yearly dues, - 2.00

The Clan meets twice a month, on the first and third Thursday evenings, at 32 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco.

Chief..... John W. King  
Secretary..... Alex. King, Jr.

**CALEDONIAN CLUB.**

**SAN FRANCISCO.**

Meets twice a month on the first and third Friday evenings, at Scottish Hall.

Chief..... A. M. Macpherson  
1st Chieftain..... J. A. McLeod  
2d Chieftain..... F. F. Finlay  
3d Chieftain and Secretary..... Jas. H. Duncan  
4th Chieftain..... J. W. Cameron  
Physician..... Dr. J. A. J. McDonald  
Directors—Neil Lindsay, Rod Chisholm, J. A. McDonald, J. E. McFarlane, J. A. Cameron.

**SCOTTISH THISTLE CLUB.**

**SAN FRANCISCO.**

Meets on the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month at 32 O'Farrell St.

Royal Chief..... John H. McInnis  
Chieftain..... Alex. Straug  
Recorder..... George Fullerton  
Treasurer..... John Ross  
Financial Secretary..... David Pollock  
Property-man..... William Davidson  
Sergeant at Arms..... C. C. McGregor  
Trustees..... { Thos. Christie  
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**ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.**

**SAN FRANCISCO.**

The St. Andrews Society was organized September, 1863, by the Benevolent Scotchmen of San Francisco, for the purpose of assisting the deserving poor of Scottish blood. It meets every Monday Evening, at Scottish Hall where all are welcome.

President..... James Rolph, Jr.  
Treasurer..... Y. C. Lawson  
Recording Secretary..... G. St. John Bremner  
Financial Secretary..... R. D. Colquhoun  
Board of Relief—Jos. P. Cochran, John M. Duncan, James Kay.

OAKLAND.—Meets Thursdays, Enquirer Bldg.  
President..... Jas. P. Taylor  
Secretary..... John Ronald



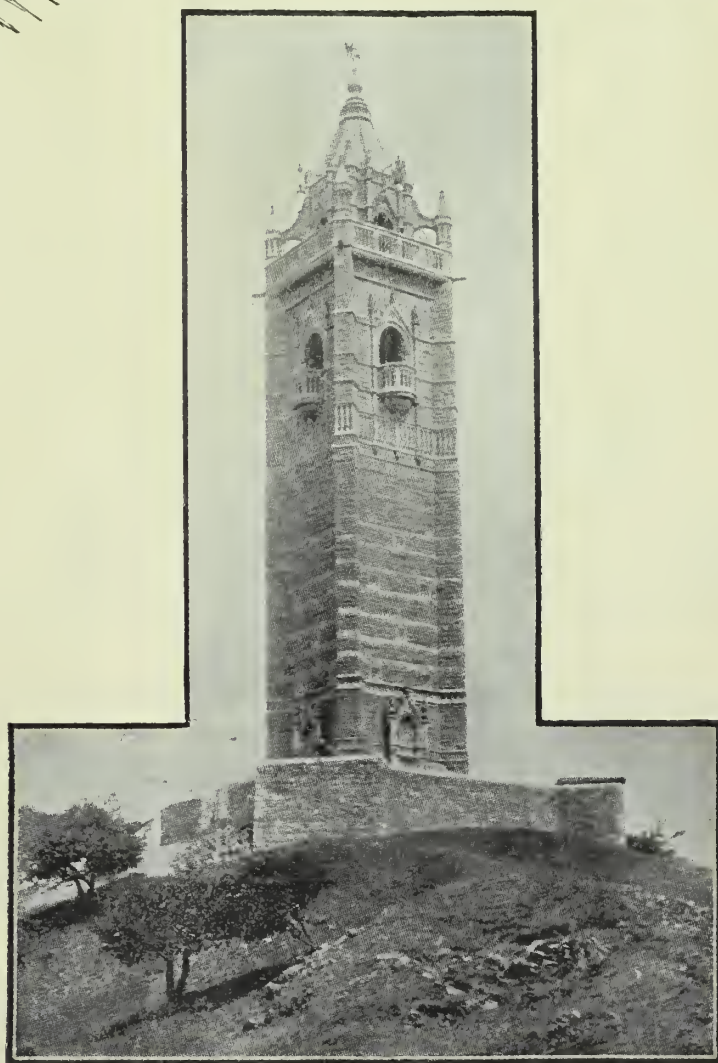
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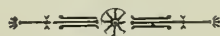
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October, 1902



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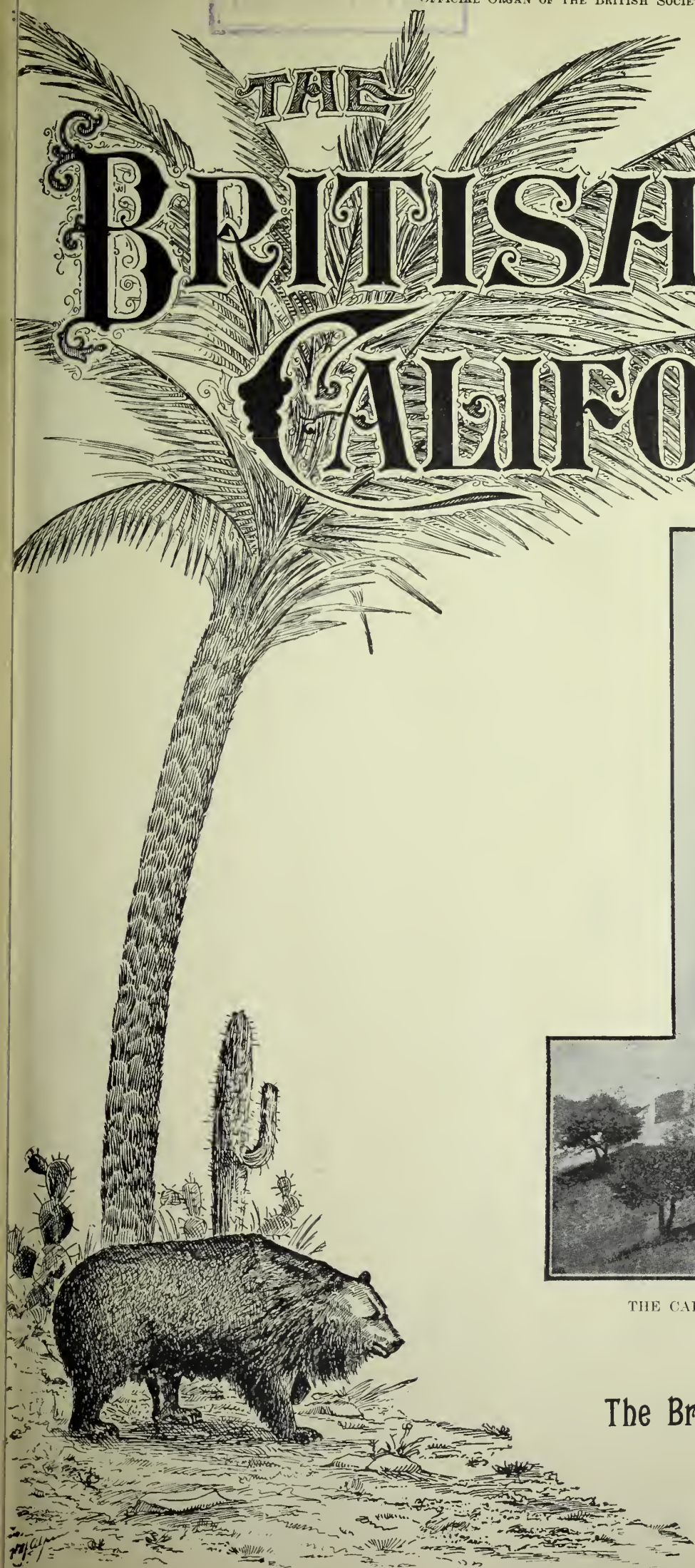


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# The British - - California Friend.



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CHARLES B. SEDGWICK - - - - - Editor

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MORGAN went to Britain to prey upon the natives, but returns home himself pretty well plucked.

FRENCH Consul-General Dallemague says he "mistook" two *Examiner* reporters for burglars. No one else can see where there was any mistake.

LONDON as a financial center may have been relegated to a back seat, but all the same Wall street knows where to go for a loan when it is hard up for cash.

LONDON shopkeepers are becoming enterprising. In the West-end a no uncommon sight is notices in store windows to this effect: "English and American spoken."

THE *Monitor* places the blame for an editorial falsehood to "a slip of the pen." Some pens have a bad habit of slipping, it is true, but not infrequently a slippery conscience is behind their erratic behavior.

WERE the British to follow America's example, they would now do some lively crowing over the conquest of Morgan and the ousting of the American tobacco trust. But the British have manners and dignity, it is pleasing to note, and have not lost that generosity of spirit which has ever raised them high above every other people on earth.

GREAT Britain still holds the Philippines, commercially. Mr. Sinclair, the British Consul at Manila, in his report for the past year, states that out of an import trade valued in all at 32¾ million dollars, very nearly half went from British ports. The exports amounted to 20¾ million dollars, of which 13¾ millions went to British ports.

THE *Chronicle* is right in saying that other countries beside this have trusts. Capital is combining all over Europe—but for the purpose of resisting American combinations. This country is the home of the trust, and is therefore responsible for the monstrous evil. Abroad the trust is simply a devil's weapon righteously employed to fight the devil.

M R. FOSTER FRASER, who is in this country collecting data to be placed before members of Parliament, sums up the situation of the American workingman as follows: "It costs the American workingman too much to live. He gets better wages, works under better conditions, and in an atmosphere that makes him more temperate than his co-laborer across the water. In spite of all this the English toiler gets more out of life, and when he has reached maturity is in a better position to retire than the workingman of this country."

P REACHERS of sedition and outrage in Ireland are at present being promptly dealt with by the British Government. Dispatches coming through the Associated Press (a decidedly anti-British organization) describe the situation as one of merciless persecution. This is gross exaggeration, of course, but it is a fact that the British Government is taking steps to prevent a repetition of the acts of violence and crime that marked the Land League's campaign of a few years ago. Ringleaders are being imprisoned for short terms, varying from two to six months, the purpose being to remind the lawbreakers that while the utmost liberty prevails, Ireland is not without government.

The trouble seems to be that Ireland is in danger of settling down to a state of contentment in the new and very general prosperity which has overtaken her, and the Irish Parliamentary party, for obvious reasons, desire to keep the old sore bleeding. In calling these instigators of crime to account, the only fault to be found with the British authorities is that they do not make the punishment more severe.

S ECRETARY of the Treasury Shaw has given permission to the banks to use the cash reserves hitherto required against government deposits, in the hope that the release of the money will relieve the financial stringency. But the London *Financial Times* takes no such hopeful view, saying: "Secretary Shaw's panacea simply deadened the pain for the time being. It must inevitably break out again, probably with increased virulence. It is no matter of overspeculation of one man or one group of men, but of overspeculation of the whole nation. A perfect frenzy seems to have seized the citizens of the republic. No scheme has been too grandiose for its millionaires, who have committed themselves to so many huge deals that even their vast resources are now too much exhausted for any fresh effort. America has mortgaged the future so heavily that there is reason to fear that it will be unable to redeem its position without a cataclysm."

We have predicted this sudden breaking of the American "boom" all along, and in no glad spirit. Much disaster is inevitable, but the loss, happily, will in the main be confined to quarters best able to bear it. Calm treatment of the exigency and more conservative methods for the future may gradually right matters and avert the threatened panic.



THE war between the American tobacco trust and the British tradesmen has come to a sudden termination, the result being a complete defeat for the Yankee monopoly. The Duke syndicate has not only lost its fight, but has practically been swallowed up by the English combination which it so audaciously set out to conquer.

The American Tobacco Company, in its abortive attempt to capture the British market, spent something like \$7,500,000. Mr. W. D. Gallaher, of the well-known firm of Belfast tobacco manufacturers, is authority for this. Mr. Gallaher, who is at present in the United States on business, says that J. B. Duke has given away \$1,500,000 in houses, has spent millions in advertising in the British papers, and has sold tobacco at eight cents a pound under its cost, and in spite of all this has failed to win over the British tradesmen.

The Americans resorted to some contemptible tricks in waging their war, such as giving their tobaccos British names, and using British patriotic devices on the packages—but John Bull was not to be fooled. He would have none of the stuff, not even as a gift, knowing full well that once the American invaders got the upper hand the British consumer would be made to pay pretty sweetly for the foreigners' remarkable outbursts of generosity.

The settlement of the war marks the birth of a British-American tobacco trust. American newspapers that favor protection and the trusts pretend to see an American victory in this, and as usual exult, but the crowd, it will be noticed, is decidedly weak and sickly this time. The fact that this new international combination is registered as an English concern, with headquarters in London, makes it look as if the egg over which so much jubilation is felt has been laid in a rival's nest.

The text of the agreement is that the British concerns shall not be disturbed in the United Kingdom or its colonies, while the British-American Company will compete for the trade of the other parts of the world. In other words, John Bull is to be left in exclusive possession of his trade, and is given a share in the business of the Americans. Truly a "victory" for the latter with which the Briton has no reason to feel dissatisfied.

FASHION decrees a new "walk" for women. This time it is the "Gracile Glide." Just as the humpy "Grecian Bend" was superseded by the "Masculine Stride," and that in turn by the "Kangaroo Walk"—a carriage suggesting chronic stomach-ache—so in like manner is the "Gracile Glide" to have its day. The waddle and the toddle and the hop are out of date and henceforth lovely woman is to sail right into us. "To acquire the Gracile Glide," a fashion journal directs, "one should practice walking a chalk line, not moving the body at all. One foot should be placed in front of the other on the line, the rear foot drawn forward and placed directly in front of the other foot, right on the line with the foot flat on the ground. The movement forward should not be done with the hips or the body, but from the knee downward."

One wonders what God gave women hips for. But the new gait, we are informed, is "the most graceful walk that has ever been suggested," and once acquired, "it will be as difficult to walk any other way as it is to fall off a bicycle when one has become proficient in riding."

The idea in the change in "walks" is to render woman still more attractive in masculine eyes, as is the purpose in all changes in feminine fashions. But, we submit, many men—nay, most men—find lovely woman never so charming as when tumbling off a bicycle or doing a somersault leap from a street car.

THE British riflemen, in the recent contest for the Palma trophy, turned out to be better shots than either the American or the Canadian competitors, scoring 1459 against 1447 by the United States. The Palma trophy is offered by the riflemen of the United States to the riflemen of the world, and this is the first time that it has gone to Britain. Last year it was captured by Canada.

By this, and recent victories in rowing and at polo, it would seem that the old country is no more behind in sports than she is in the more serious accomplishments. The achievement of the English aeronaut, Stanley Spencer, who the other day accomplished a flight of 30 miles over London in an airship of his own invention, marked the first practical success in aerial navigation. So, on the whole, considering that she is classed with the worn-out and done-for countries, the old land continues to make a not very discreditable showing.

THE much talked about Atlantic steamship combination has at last been effected, and Great Britain has good reason to felicitate herself not only upon the thwarting of Morgan's scheme to Americanize British shipping, but also upon the clever capture of millions of American money and the removal of any danger of American competition on the Atlantic for at least a period of twenty years.

The British vessels in the combine will remain British, not in name merely, but in reality. President Balfour, of the Board of Trade, in announcing the details of the agreement, said: "A majority of the directors of the new combine were to be of British nationality, the vessels were to fly the *British flag*, their officers were to be *British* and a reasonable proportion of their crew would be drawn from the same nation, while the combine had undertaken that *at least half* the tonnage hereafter to be built for it should be *British built* and fly the *British flag*. Further, in the event of the combine pursuing a policy *hostile* to the British mercantile marine, Balfour said, the *Government* was empowered to *terminate* the agreement."

Thus the "invasion" which the British at first feared has turned out to be a Godsend.

It is not necessary to inquire into Morgan's reasons for his complete surrender to the British terms; doubtless they were good reasons, and we strongly suspect, very urgent ones. The outlook is not over-bright for capital in the United States, and we have an idea that Morgan would have made still greater sacrifices to safely place his interests under the British flag. All his spread-eagle talk about going forth to conquer the Briton was a subterfuge to fool the American public and stay the angry protests that would have arisen had this people been informed as to the concessions he was prepared to make. The marvel is that the British public and press had not better sense than to take Morgan seriously. Their fear was as silly as was the American boast, and it would be difficult to decide which of the two peoples, in the outcome, stands in the most ridiculous light.

D. R. LEYDS, who was deposed because he refused to account for a large sum of money missing from the Boer exchequer, announces his undying loyalty to the "Boer cause," which, he says, "will be agitated through the length and breadth of South Africa on the model of the home rule campaign in Ireland."

Very like the rebel Irish are the rebel Boers. Anything that opens up a chance to get a living without work is welcomed by them, and "agitation" is the easiest method of all.

But the burgher "irreconcilables" will find South Africa a poor place to work their graft. The majority of the Boers are contentedly working their farms, and exhibit no desire to discuss politics. They are entirely ignorant of the movements and proceedings of the late officials and generals. With them the war is over and the dispute with the British forever settled. They are not an excitable people like the Irish, and it would be a difficult task to again draw them away from the peace of their agricultural avocations.

Leyds and his ilk may find agitation profitable in Europe and the United States, but in South Africa they will find it a starvation business.

TOBACCOMEN in the United Kingdom are smoking the pipe of peace, but the fraternity in the United States is about to lay it aside. The trust, recently ousted from Britain, is preparing to force dealers into a battle to the death. The monopoly will open stores in every town in the country and prices are to be cut in such manner as to crush out all competition. Then the question of profits will be considered.

The tobacco trust is now half British, and the big dividends that ere long will go across the water will help to compensate the British manufacturers for the loss they were put to in repelling the American invasion. Thus all things work out right, and justice prevails in the long run.

M. R. PIERPONT MORGAN is just now the great oracle of finance, but the modest opinion of Mr. Russell Sage, who also has a penny or two, and who in the past was considered no dunce among financiers, is not without weight. Of the crying evil of the hour he says:

"Combinations of all great industries are a menace to the government and oppressors of the people. Should an era of combinations ensue, Americans will certainly revolt against them, and there will be financial ruin such as people never dreamed of in the history of the world."



**E**VEN the San Francisco *Chronicle* admits that the British have scored a triumph in the tussle for control of the Atlantic. It says:

"In the final arrangements British interests were protected in ways not contemplated at first. That was done because the British Government had the power to see that British interests were protected, and did so. The American Government has no power at all in the premises, and American interests are at the disposal of the financiers of both continents. We can only hope they will be merciful."

**M**R. WM. S. FORREST, a well-known Chicago lawyer, has been severely reprimanded by the press of the windy city for giving expression to his conviction that "the English courts and police are the best in the world," and that "they leave little to be desired from the standpoints of dignity, fairness and thoroughness."

Mr. Forrest made a personal examination into the workings of the English courts and police, and if he found them superior to ours or to those of any other country, surely he was guilty of no crime in making public the results of his investigations.

The American press is altogether too tenacious of the idea that no foreign country has points of superiority. We are a great and an intelligent people, but we do not "know it all," as the saying goes, and in imagining we do we put a check upon our progress.

**T**HE London newspapers, now that the failure of Morgan's attempt at international conquest is apparent, begin to be very wise, and descant upon the impracticable nature of his ventures, little seeing that it adds nothing to their reputation for perspicacity that they at one time took fright at the appearance of this self-same Morgan and his "impracticable ventures." Admitting that Morgan is a bag of wind, it was the British newspapers that inflated him. Without the advertising given him in the British press, he would never have been taken very seriously either at home or abroad. The trouble is that the average British editor has an altogether wrong conception of Americans and things American. Before being allowed to treat of trans-Atlantic affairs the British journalist should be required to spend a few years in the country. The witnessing of the rise and fall of a Belgian hare boom, for example, would have prepared his understanding for a more correct appreciation of this latest and most modest of American ventures, the capturing of the industries of the globe.

**T**HE combining of capital follows as a natural sequence to the combination of labor. The first great trust was the labor trust, and its exactions forced employing capital into combination in self protection. Take the shipbuilding industry for instance. Mechanics on the Atlantic and on the Pacific were affiliated. If a strike were ordered on the Pacific, mechanics at the East kept away out of sympathy and refused material. The local plants were compelled to close down, and suffered ruinous loss. The men were combined, and had things their own way. The master builders were not. But they soon followed the example of the mechanics and united their interests. This was the origin of the great shipbuilding trust of the United States. So it has been in other industries.

The trusts have abused their power, so have the labor unions—to the detriment of the general public. But the Government can not with justice use repressive measures against one and not the other. The labor trust and the capital trust must each receive the same treatment, or both be let alone.

Each day sees some new international combination of capital—British and American. For years past the crafts of America and Britain have been allied, in certain issues making common cause.

For this reason it is hopeless to look for any remedy for the trust evil in a revision of the tariffs.

Ere long the workers of America and Britain will be united in one brotherhood; the capital of the two countries will also merge. For good or ill, events are shaping a common destiny for the peoples of the two countries.

When the day arrives that the two great forces, capital and labor, are fully organized and consolidated, there will be a bloody struggle that will end only when one is put forever out of the field. Unless reason should meanwhile prevail and the one and only trust that any country should have takes control of things—that of Government.

## CURRENT NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

The preposterous demands of the Boers may somewhat delay the final settlement of the status of the new Colonials, but Mr. Chamberlain has weathered skilfully what might have been a perilous corner.—*Post*, New York.

Ireland is still the most distressful country that ever yet was seen, if we may credit some of its representatives in Parliament, but American tourists find it very comfortable and prosperous.—*Town Topics*, New York.

We learn with much greater pleasure from the Boers, but we must not overlook the lessons of the English. Why did they win? Because when they go in for a thing they stick to it, no matter how much it costs them.—General von der Goltz, in *Deutsche Revue*, Berlin.

The ruling chiefs who will attend the Delhi Durbar, exercise authority over an area of 508,000 square miles, or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times that of the German Empire. These figures will serve to give some idea of the extent of the Native States of India.—*The Pioneer*, Allahabad.

King Edward VII is the first of English sovereigns who has visited the American people. He is the only European ruler who knows this country. He has been its friend. Nothing has been spared by him to promote the mutual regard and respect of the two halves of the English race.—*Press*, Philadelphia.

We are convinced that if they put into execution their project of emigrating to Madagascar, the Boers will not be long before they regret it; for they will not require much time to convince themselves that English sovereignty is less vexatious and less oppressive than any other foreign sovereignty.—*Etoile Belge*, Brussels.

The British found Egypt wrecked financially by the extravagance of its rulers and dying with the dry rot of centuries; but under their brief suzerainty an economic revolution has been accomplished. The United States could do worse than take from the government of Egypt many hints that would prove profitable in the Philippines.—*Mail and Express*, New York.

Whatever may have been the case five or six years ago, British mechanical engineers at the present moment stand second to none. Even in the department of machine tools such advances have been made that there is now no necessity to go outside these islands to obtain tools of the most modern type.—*Engineering*, London.

Nowhere in the Empire would a step away from British unity be tolerated. The binding together of the British nation may be slow or it may be rapid; but that it shall be bound together far more firmly and closely, sooner or later, is to-day the settled policy of every free community under the flag. "Little Englandism" is absolutely dead and buried.—*Montreal Star*.

The persistence and the unanimity of the anti-Germanism of the English press have disconcerted the Berlin newspapers. A leading German publicist has pleaded for "a more cautious handling of foreign politics," and the German newspapers have certainly been more cautious of late in handling British topics. German newspapers are now asserting that England's present feeling of distrust is all due to misunderstanding.—*Literary Digest*, New York.

Among the many strange transformations which the close of the war in South Africa has brought to pass none could be stranger than the fact that Mr. Chamberlain has become the idol of the Bond. Only six months ago he was anathema maranatha to that estimable institution, and no crime was too dark or shameful to be imputed to him. Now, because he has refused to sanction the suspension of the Cape Constitution, he is spoken of in "terms of the highest admiration and good-will."—*Daily Mail*, London.

It is one of the secrets of our Imperial strength that we have never tried to Anglicize more than the administration of the countries under our sway. We have not done with Frenchmen in Canada what Germany is now trying to do with the Poles, nor shall we dream of endeavoring to stamp out the national characteristics of the Boers. We shall try simply to make them our friends, and to give them good government, which is appreciated by every race.—*Times*, London.

Mr. Rhodes' executors have decided to erect large premises on the Groote Schuur estate as a permanent hostel in aid of women's immigration. The hostel will act as a base for the whole of South Africa.



## BRITISH NEWS IN BRIEF.

*Important Events not Chronicled in the Daily Press.*

A meeting of Jamaican planters has asked for federation with Canada.

The Yukon gold output is estimated for this year at \$15,000,000.

The Wolverhampton exhibition has been visited by 1,200,000 persons.

Conway, Wales, has just celebrated the 618th anniversary of the signing of its charter.

The Duke of Connaught will open the Nile dam at Assouan about December 8.

The Nelson Column will be decorated on Trafalgar Day, October 21, by the Navy League.

Several thousand acres of land are being reclaimed from the Wash, near King's Lynn, Norfolk.

Off Torcross, Devon, 10,000 mackerel have been taken in one day from Start Bay.

A phenomenally rich strike of galena and copper has been made near Grand Forks, B. C.

Australian wines to the amount of 640,003 gallons were imported into the United Kingdom last month.

Water is flowing at the rate of 2,000,000 gallons a day from an artesian well 2,000 feet deep at Ulombie, New South Wales.

Queen's College, Belfast, proposes to establish a Faculty of Commerce.

Canada's foreign trade last year was \$400,000,000; double that of 1900.

In proportion to its population New Zealand is the richest country in public libraries. It has 298.

Tons of Irish wild apples are now being shipped weekly from Clonmel to jam manufacturers in England.

The British field artillery will shortly be supplied with a weapon superior to any in existence.

Port Matala, two miles from Lourenzo Marquez, Portuguese east Africa, has been leased to Great Britain.

The Nova Scotia Oil and Gas Co., with a capital of \$1,000,000, has been incorporated to operate in Cheverie.

One hundred thousand tons of Welsh steam coal have been ordered for the French State railways.

Sir Marcus Samuel has been elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year, succeeding Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale.

So powerful is the new electric light in Dunkerque Lighthouse that its beams are visible at a distance of forty miles.

At Pretoria, where all the hotels are filled to overflowing, one hotel proprietor is now making a net profit of £2,000 a month.

Canada's exports to Great Britain alone last year were equal to the total outward trade of six years ago.

Last year 15,000 London children obtained certificates for competency in swimming.

Rear-Admiral Burges Watson, Royal Navy, died on board the British battleship Ramaellis, September 21st.

The high altar of Westminster Cathedral, London, will be a solid block of rough-hewn Cornwall granite, weighing twenty tons.

Another cave, stated to be more beautiful and more weird than those already known, has been discovered under the famous Peak of Derbyshire.

The Littlefield Cattle Company, of Pecos Valley, New Mexico, will move 50,000 head of Hereford cattle to the Canadian Northwest next spring.

Disused coal-pit mounds are now being turned into beautiful and productive gardens in the Tividale district, South Staffordshire.

Using oil as fuel, satisfactory results have now been achieved, after three years' trials, by the destroyer *Surly* during a five hours' run at sea.

School-girls in New South Wales have decided to found a university scholarship for girls as a memorial of the late Queen Victoria.

A number of Ceylon trees and shrubs are being sent to Bulawayo. They will be planted around Mr. Rhodes' tomb in the Matoppo Hills.

The Prince Edward Island government has contracted with a company for the erection of a cold storage plant in each county, and its maintenance for thirty years.

Fifteen Volunteers with seven rounds of ammunition per man, hit the target 102 times out of a possible 105 while volley firing at Gainsborough.

General Cronje and his wife, who are now at Klerksdorp, say they have absolutely no grievance as regards their treatment during their long exile at St. Helena.

Since the King's visit to the Isle of Man there has been a run at the London free libraries on novels and historical works relating to the island.

A syndicate has been formed at Llangefni to work the Anglesey coal-field, the reports of mining engineers being most encouraging.

Bideford Town Council is arranging for the erection of a memorial to Charles Kingsley. Devonians the world over are subscribing to the fund.

To prevent the spread of rabies in Rhodesia the natives have promised to destroy some 80,000 of their dogs. The Government intend destroying the hyenas.

In memory of the late Lord Dufferin and the late Earl of Ava, his eldest son, a beautiful Celtic cross 24 feet high has been erected at Clandeboye, county Down.

It is announced that the memorial to the Scottish soldiers who fell at Magersfontein will be unveiled on the battlefield on December 11, the third anniversary of the fight.

Robed in his red academical gown of Glasgow University, as he desired, the body of the late Mr. Philip James Bailey, author of "Festus," was interred at Nottingham.

Whereas the Canadian mercantile navy numbered 233 ships of 26,390 tons in 1900, it rose to 327 ships of 35,156 tons the following year, a remarkable advance proportionately.

The Prince of Wales is to be invited to lay the last stone of the North Pier at Roker, Sunderland, which has been fifteen years under construction and is now practically completed.

Eleven of the largest paper mills in England, with over \$25,000,000 capital, will acquire 2,000 acres of pulp, which is located near Ottawa.

The *Ottawa Free Press* says that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was offered a peerage by his majesty on the occasion of the Coronation, but that it was declined for many reasons.

During the first half of the year the value of the exports from the Transvaal amounted to £2,852,052, the gold exports alone amounting to £2,790,090.

Last year Canada produced £41,000,000 worth of copper, nearly £5,000,000 worth of gold, £900,000 worth of nickel and £600,000 worth of silver.

Not a flower has been plucked nor a shrub or tree injured by the children who for the last two months have been allowed to play every evening in the Inner Temple gardens.

On November 1st all the South Metropolitan tramways will come under the control of the London County Council, which will then be owning and working over forty miles of tramway lines.

Increased efforts are being made in various parts of Ireland to cultivate fruit, and this year the Irish strawberry crop is estimated to have amounted to some 3,000,000 pounds.

Mr. Tatta, of Bombay, a Parsee millionaire, is arranging to work enormous deposits of iron ore in Central India. He has the support of the Indian Government in the enterprise.

His Majesty's cruiser *Caroline*, built at Sheerness dockyard in 1885 and costing £80,000, is to have her machinery removed and to be converted into a training ship for boys.

Canada has been invited by the United States to appoint a commission to investigate and report upon questions relating to changes in the level of the great lakes.

Splendid rain has fallen at a critical time in the agricultural districts of South Australia, and has also benefited the pastoral country, where no rain had fallen for twelve months.

A Sikh, who has been giving his views on England, said recently to an interpreter: "The soldier spirit is in your nation, and it is the soldier spirit that moves you as one man. I am a Sikh, and the pride of my race is in my veins, but I am humbled by your Horse Guards and Life Guards. They are the most beautiful soldiers on earth. The horses they rode on the crowning day are the grandest we have ever seen in England."



"I would not be surprised if I saw an addition of 50,000 Americans to the population of Canada this season," states Mr. W. Albert Hickman, formerly State Commissioner in London for New Brunswick.

Unusual activity is now being observed in the hot springs region of North Island, New Zealand, where the great geyser Waimanya is throwing up volumes of boiling water to a height of 900 feet.

The Australians tour South Africa this month under the auspices of the Johannesburg Wanderers' Club. They play two matches in Johannesburg against teams from all South African elevens.

Toronto fair closed with financial results about \$30,000 better than last year and probably equal to 1898—the biggest year of the fair. The largest attendance was 82,457 on Wednesday, September 10th.

"I am struck by the singular progress Ireland has made since my last visit. I see that the tenants have now become proprietors of land," said Cardinal Moran, R. C. Archbishop of Sydney, at Longford.

H. M. S. Donegal, a new heavily armed cruiser of 9600 tons, was launched recently on the Clyde. She has been twenty months under construction and is expected to attain a speed of twenty-three knots.

At Belfast recently the Earl of Shaftesbury stated that he had been appointed to command the proposed force of permanent Yeomanry, which would be the first permanent volunteer force in Ireland.

On a carved stone found in Southern Arabia appear hieroglyphics which are stated to be the work of the Sabaeans, who are regarded as the builders of the ancient ruins of Rhodesia. The stone is now in the museum at Bulawayo.

The challenge cup offered by the Franch Aero Club to the lady accomplishing the longest balloon trip has been won by Mrs. Finch, of Australia, who went from St. Cloud to Condesur-vire, 160 miles distant, in 5 hours 45 minutes.

In the presence of a large crowd the Glasgow statue of Mr. Gladstone, subscribed for by all classes of inhabitants, was placed in position in George's-square, the site being one of the most prominent in the city.

The English Postmaster-General has announced that the transmission of the Fiji mails by way of San Francisco has been found to be disadvantageous compared with other routes, and that hereafter they will be dispatched via Vancouver or Suez.

During the past twelve years the Government of Cape Colony has drilled about 2500 artesian wells at various points for the development of agriculture. Three-fourths of these have tapped water, and they are now producing, by pumping, from 1000 to 50,000 gallons each daily.

Manchester's municipal electric cars are entering into competition with general goods carriers, a scheme being at present under consideration for running goods cars on the tram lines during the night to the towns with which the Manchester system is now linked.

On Coronation day "God Save the King" was played on the organ of Axminster parish church by Mr. Thos. Webber, who had performed a similar duty in the same edifice on the day Queen Victoria was crowned. The veteran musician has been organist at the church for 64 years.

Messrs. Harland and Wolff, who have received an order from the White Star Line to build another steamer, have been instructed to make her 20 feet longer than the Cedric, which is at present the longest ship in the world. She will also be a few feet wider than the Cedric.

In Cornwall seventy mines are at work, and giving employment to 6700 people. The position is a very different one from that of the palmy days of Cornish mining; but the figures are so far encouraging that they show an increase of nearly 400 employes since the previous year.

The authorities of the Sheffield University College have adopted a site at Western Bank for the new university buildings; the technical department will remain at St. George's-square. The estimated cost of the scheme is £53,000, of which £48,000 has been promised.

London has reached a point when it has ceased to be a city, but has become an undivided mass of cities. Greater London now contains 6,581,372 people, nearly twice as many as its nearest rival, Greater New York. If Paris, Berlin and Chicago, the

three cities that come next, were grouped together, they would not approach it. It has as many inhabitants as Belgium or Morocco and nearly half as many more as the whole of Portugal or Ireland or Scotland.

A private company with a capital of £25,000 is preparing to start a line of electric tramways between Stirling and Bannockburn as soon as a new road through St. Ninians village is formed, provided Stirling Council grant electric power and other privileges.

Workmen employed on a deep drainage scheme at Stamford have come across the site of a Roman iron-smelting works, and also unearthed some human skeletons and a quantity of silver coins. The authorities have taken over the coins, which are between 500 and 600 years old.

The Duke of Argyll opened the "Mod," a kind of Highland Eisteddfod, held at Dundee on September 25, 26 and 27. Besides the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Fife, Lord Breadalbane, Lord Tullibardine, Lord Archibald Campbell, Lord Castletown, Lady Airlie and Lord Ninian Crichton-Stuart attended.

The railway revenue of New South Wales for the year amounted to £3,668,686, as compared with £3,573,779 in the previous year; and the expenditure to £2,267,369, as compared with £2,043,201. The balance, after paying working expenses, is £1,401,317, as compared with £1,530,578 for last year.

The Maharajah Kumar of Tagore has stated in an interview that in every house to which he and the other chiefs were invited in England their food and caste rules were strictly observed. He greatly appreciated these instances of forethought. Before his recent visit he revered his rulers; now he loved them.

A revision of the figures on immigration into Canada for the fiscal year ended June 30 shows that the total is about 70,000, of whom 22,000 came from the United States. The immigration from the American to the Canadian Northwest has assumed much greater proportions this year than ever before.

A prominent Bombay Parsee named Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia has announced his intention of devoting his fortune of nearly \$5,000,000 to charity. He will give his property in trust for the benefit of persons in any country deprived of their means of subsistence by sudden calamities.

The electric tramcars at Coventry, England, are temporarily converted into postoffices at night. Letter boxes are attached to cars running into the city from outlying districts, enabling the public to post letters at the various stoppages en route. By this means letters may be posted two hours later than the dispatch from the postoffice in the locality.

The late Sir Thomas Jamieson Boyd, Lord Provost of Edinburgh from 1877 to 1882, was a Free Churchman. He was chairman of the committee which raised £320,000 for the Edinburgh Infirmary. The late Queen knighted him in Holyrood Palace in 1881. His eldest son is the Rev. Thomas Boyd, M. A., Scottish secretary of the Religious Tract Society.

At Cape Town considerable interest is being manifested in the suggested visit of the British Association in 1905. As a preliminary measure free passes on all the South African railways are promised for the delegates, while the Colonial Governments will contribute £7000 towards the expenses of the voyage and of the stay in South Africa.

In his annual report to the Colonial Office, the Governor of Sierra Leone says: "After making tours of inspection throughout the Colony and protectorate, we found that the inhabitants appeared to be sufficiently provided with the necessities of life to allow them, for the most part, to loll in their hammocks all day and to dance and sing all night. I saw absolutely no sign of either poverty or discontent."

The new fort which has been added to the defenses of Esquimalt, B. C., was opened September 26 and was tested, a number of shots being fired at a moving target with success. The new fort is in the naval yard at the point of Esquimalt harbor, and situated midway between the Macaulay point and Rote hill forts, which are the chief defenses of Esquimalt. Another battery will be placed on Signal Hill at the back of the naval yard.

Forty-nine ruling native chiefs, exercising sway over territories larger than the combined area of Germany, France and Switzerland, have accepted the invitation of Lord Curzon to attend the Delhi Coronation Durbar next January. The procession of princes will be conducted in state by six heralds to the amphitheatre where the ceremony will take place, massed bands of 2000 performers taking up the National Anthem.



Cork Exhibition has been visited by 1,025,804 persons.

A new esplanade, costing £16,000, has been built in the Isle of Wight.

The Grand Trunk is spending \$1,000,000 on double tracking between Toronto and Port Hope.

Seventeen new vessels have been launched during the month from shipbuilding yards on the Clyde.

The Dominion exported \$13,739,113 worth of live stock last year, the bulk of which went to the British market.

The London correspondent of the principal New Zealand newspapers reports that Mr. Seddon has refused a baronetcy.

Renfrew's "Tattie an' Herrin'" Incorporation has just held its 104th anniversary dinner.

Over £3,000,000 has already been spent by the various repatriation committees in restocking the Boer farms.

New Zealand has offered a bonus of £1 per ton for 20,000 tons of marketable iron or steel manufactured in the colony.

Major-General Corbin, Brigadier-General Wood and Major-General Wood, of the U. S. Army, were recently entertained at dinner by Earl Roberts and Lord Kitchener.

A 3000-ton hydraulic forging press is being erected at the gun factories, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, the largest of its kind in the world.

The Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition was brought to a successful close September 18th, the aggregate attendance being 89,940, which beat all previous records.

An order has been placed in England during the past month to supply 104 coaches, 38 engines and 250 steel coal trucks of 80,000 pounds capacity for the Central South African railways.

The officers of the Devonshire Regiment have subscribed £300 towards the endowment of cottage homes for disabled Devonshire soldiers. No fewer than 500 men of Devon who fell in the war in South Africa will have their memory perpetuated in Exeter Cathedral.

The cable which is to reach from San Francisco to Hawaii has been completed and is now on its way from England to this country. It is understood that one steamer is bringing the whole amount of wire necessary to reach Honolulu. The whole weight is 10,000 tons.

A project is on foot to build a new Baptist church at Wiesbaden, the proposal being to call it the Spurgeon Memorial Chapel, in memory of the life work of the late Rev. Charles Haddon Spurgeon. American and English tourists, when visiting this health resort, meet for worship in a hired room.

A dispatch from Canada states that 27,000 Americans alone have entered the Dominion this year as bona fide settlers, and of these over 20,000 have been actually recorded. Sixty-five thousand immigrants from different countries will be recorded by the end of the year, and next year a total influx is expected to be upward of 100,000.

The Hon. Sir Robert Bond, Premier of Newfoundland, is actively working on his project for the establishment of a fast line of steamers from Galway, Ireland, to Lewisport, Newfoundland. From Lewisport a railway runs to Portaux-Basques, whence another steamer crosses to Aspy Bay, Cape Breton, a distance of fifty-seven miles.

The Hongkong Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution advocating a fast and trustworthy Atlantic service in connection with the present Canadian-Pacific service between China, Japan and Canada. In this way the passage between Hongkong and London by an all-British route might be reduced to twenty-six days.

Sir Frederick Abel, Bart., who died suddenly at Whitehall Court, at the age of 75, may be called the father of modern explosives. Himself a man of peace and the laboratory, it was his destiny to do perhaps more than any other man to increase the deadliness of the machinery of war. He was the co-inventor of cordite, the smokeless powder now almost exclusively in use by the British Army.

The natural gas wells at Heathfield, 46 miles from London, promise before long to supply one-half of the gas used in England. In the deepest hole there is a pressure of 200 pounds to the square inch, and the output is something like 15,000,000 cubic feet a day. The gas comes from the Kimmeridge clays, and the area over which these are known to extend makes it probable that the East Sussex gas-field is larger than any known to exist in America.

Special crop bulletins from the Canadian Government announce that the returns from Manitoba and the Northwest show a large increase over the output of the last or of any previous year. Sixty-eight million bushels of wheat have been raised this year, according to the best estimates, and of this amount over 60,000,000 bushels will be available for export. The yield of oats is 60,000,000 bushels and of barley 8,000,000. These figures are also unprecedented.

Dozens of the greatest mills, foundries, furnaces and collieries of England, Scotland and Wales already are engaged in preparing for the wholesale remodeling process. Many tons of machinery that has stood the test of time is being discarded to make room for new appliances. It is conservatively estimated that within the next two years the British steel mills will spend from £5,000,000 to £20,000,000 in bringing their plants up to the modern standard.

Considerable interest is being evinced at Shrewsbury in the forthcoming 500th anniversary of the Battle of Shrewsbury, which was fought on the outskirts of the city in July, 1403. The site of the battlefield lies within three miles of Shrewsbury, and in commemoration of the victory a church was built on the spot and endowed by Henry IV. In close proximity are still to be seen large mounds, which mark the resting-places of those who fell in the fight.

In order to escape the attentions of his admirers to which he was subject at Rottingdean, Mr. Rudyard Kipling has acquired the famous old farmstead of Batemans, near Burwash, on the gently sloping hills of South-East Sussex. The nearest railway station is several miles away and the nearest village a mile. The house is a fine example of Jacobean architecture and bears the date, carved in stone, of "A. D. 1634." The house is built of stone, with mullioned windows, and is in the midst of broad lawns, old-world gardens and many acres of farmland.

Lord Strathcona and Lord Mount Stephen built and endowed a fine hospital at Montreal in the first Jubilee year, and they have been associated in other charitable enterprises. The splendid generosity which prompted the presentation of about half a million sterling to King Edward's Hospital Fund overshadows them all, and is one of the most notable gifts of recent years. It should be an incentive to the early completion of the sum required to place the beneficent work of the London hospitals on a sound basis.

At the monthly meeting of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society, resolutions with respect to the establishment of a seed-testing station for Great Britain, adopted at a conference of delegates of the society and of the Highland Agricultural Society, were approved, and the four delegates of the society were reappointed to consider the best means of giving effect to them. It was agreed that next year's show, the first to be held in the society's permanent showyard in London, should take place from June 23 to June 27.

A Canadian patent has been granted for a system designed to do away with the lighthouses, buoys and the entire paraphernalia for night navigation between Montreal and Quebec and to substitute a submerged electric system which, however, will apply to all inland navigable waters. The main idea is to sink an electric cable in the center of the navigable channels, with power transmitted from a power house at Montreal, and lines of colored lights at or about the water level, each side of the channel, the lights on one side being of a different color from those on the other side, and supported by cork floats.

At the close of 1900 there were in New South Wales 2286 Sunday schools, with 14,007 teachers, and 179,337 pupils, with an average attendance of 130,537. Of these schools 631, with 60,428 scholars, belonged to the Church of England; 571, with 36,580 scholars, to the Catholic church; 303, with 19,894 scholars, to the Presbyterians; 81, with 9807 scholars, to the Congregationalists; 495, with 40,992 scholars, to the Methodists; 46, with 4442 scholars, to the Baptists; 111, with 4310 scholars, to the Salvation Army, and 48, with 3020 scholars, to various denominations.

During the excavating of ground near the north bank of the river Dee, in Scotland, a pair of horns belonging to an extinct variety of deer, and some ribs of a red deer were brought to light. "The antlers," writes a correspondent, "are wonderfully perfect and denote an 'imperial,' probably a very ordinary stag at the time, but such as is now quite unknown in the highlands. It has been suggested that the stag probably walked from Germany on dry ground, a presumption quite in accordance with



the extensive deposit which had swallowed him up. The horns were found at a depth of 15 feet in close blue sand and clay. Their thickness at the coronet is 8 inches, the length 35 inches, while the brow antler measures 12 inches."—*London Sphere*.

The British Government means to make Inchkeith a formidable fortress. Since the four 80-ton guns were mounted on the island some years ago the fortifications do not appear to have satisfied the Admiralty experts. The 80-ton guns were removed some years ago from the island to be sent to Aberdeen, Montrose and Kinghorn. The batteries were demolished, stronger and improved fortifications erected, while the old 80-tonners were replaced by long range guns. Alterations and improvements have been constantly carried out on the island, with the result that another gun of an improved type was dispatched to Inchkeith recently.

The last six months' trade returns for Natal show a gratifying increase, but the best feature is the increase of trade with the British colonies without a corresponding increase of foreign business. The total imports are over six million pounds, nearly doubling the imports of the first half of last year. Great Britain and the colonies contributed over five millions, while Germany, America and other foreign countries contributed little over a million. Australia is by far the largest colonial purveyor, principally owing to the frozen meat and butter trades. India comes next; America contributes half a million and Germany a quarter of a million.

The steamer *Colonia*, belonging to the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, Limited, has left Victoria, British Columbia, with the last link of the Pacific cable on board. This she will at once proceed to lay between Bamfield Creek, on the west coast of Vancouver, and Fanning Island, a coral island not far from Christmas Island. The total length of the cable, allowing for "slack," which amounts to 10 per cent, is nearly 8000 nautical miles. The *Colonia* is now laying the longest span, 3561 miles. The shorter sections are from Fanning Island to Fiji, 2093; Fiji to Norfolk Island, 961; Norfolk Island to a point near Brisbane, Australia, 834; and Norfolk Island to the northern end of New Zealand, 537 miles.

According to the *Quebec Chronicle*, the new transcontinental railway projected from Quebec to Port Simpson, B. C., and to be known as the Trans-Canada Railway, will be the shortest overland road between the Atlantic and Pacific, north of Mexico. Its length is estimated at 2830 miles, as against 3078 miles of the Canadian Pacific. The highest altitude on the route is 2800 feet above sea level. The route laid out for it is over an existing railway from Quebec to Roberval, on Lake St. John, thence 380 miles to St. James Bay, at the southern extremity of Hudson Bay, thence westward to Peace River valley and over Pine River pass to Port Simpson, one of the finest natural harbors on the western shore of the continent.

The Congested Districts Board in its eleventh report gives an account of much good work done for the least prosperous parts of Ireland by helping the agricultural and fishing population. Eleven estates have been bought during the past year for the settlement of people on small holdings. The growth of fruit has been encouraged by selling 5,709 fruit trees and sending an expert to give advice as to their culture. Forest trees to the number of 92,000 were given gratis to provide small clumps for shelter on farms. Egg-raising was helped by the distribution of 107,214 eggs from the board's poultry farms for hatching at a moderate price. Fishermen are provided with boats, and many steamers are subsidized to bring the districts into touch with the markets.

It is stated on good authority that the New Vancouver Coal Company will be approached and requested to establish coke ovens at Nanaimo for the purpose of supplying the Crofton, B. C., smelter. Much interest has been manifested here in the announcement that the smelter company has arranged to receive ores from South America for smelting. This is made possible by the fact that many ships load lumber at Chemainus for South American ports, and the Chilean mine owners have discovered that they are able to secure a rate to British Columbia that will pay them to take advantage of, utilizing the lumber fleet on the return trip. A site has been secured here for the erection of the largest marine ways in the province.

During the months of October and November 500 miles of additional railway will be opened in the country districts of the Cape Colony. The most important of these extensions consist of three sections of a grand trunk railway which within twelve months from the present time will connect Capetown with King-

willamstown on the border of the native territories in the east. The other sections to be opened are in the west of the colony, one connecting Capetown with Caledon, the site of baths and thermal springs whose fumes and curative virtues are not confined to South Africa, and the other extending in the opposite direction, proceeding as far as Hopefield, and destined in the near future to connect Capetown with Saldanha Bay.

The general report on Indian trade in 1901-2, prepared by Mr. O'Connor of the Indian Statistical Department, shows that Indian trade, after a succession of bad years, is at last decidedly reviving. The exports of Indian produce have risen from £66,000,000 in 1897 to £88,000,000 in 1901, while the import trade has expanded in a manner which proves that the purchasing power of the people has returned after a long period of famine and distress. One of the greatest drawbacks to trade in the past—the uncertain rate of exchange—has to all appearances passed away, and the value of the rupee no longer fluctuates violently from month to month and from week to week, so that the merchant can now buy or sell goods and know what he will have to pay or receive for them.

Mr. Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has authorized the publication of the following statement: "No government can settle the Irish land question; it must be 'settled' by the parties interested. The extent of useful action on the part of any government is limited to providing facilities, in so far as that may be possible, for giving effect to any 'settlement' arrived at by these parties. It is not for the government to express an opinion either on the opportuneness of the moment chosen for holding a conference or on the selection of persons invited to attend. Those who come together naturally will do so on their own initiative and responsibility. Any conference is a step in the right direction if it brings the prospect of a settlement between the parties nearer, and in so far as it enlarges the probable scope of operations under such a settlement."

Sir William Lyne, Federal Home Secretary, and General Hutton, Commander-in-Chief of the Federal forces, have completed a scheme of defense for the Commonwealth of Australia. Three grades of riflemen have been decided upon. The first will consist of men receiving special inducements to undergo regular military training; the second is to be an intermediate stage between the first and the third; the latter category comprises civilians liable to be called upon to serve only in case of emergency. Sir William Lyne believes the scheme will create a nation of rifle shots. Another departure is that the local naval forces will receive sea training either in a hired Imperial cruiser or in the Commonwealth gunboat *Protector*, which has been fitted up on modern lines by the Commonwealth. Two torpedo-boats will also be utilized for training purposes.

A dispatch from Halifax to the *Boston Herald* reports: "The rapid increase in the foreign sales of the Cape Breton collieries, and especially the growing demand in the United States, owing to the Pennsylvania strike, have made it necessary for the Dominion Coal Company to open new mines, and as a result it is likely the abandoned workings at Port Morien will be restarted in a few weeks. The output of the Dominion Coal Company for the fiscal year just closed will be considerably over 3,000,000 tons. The output for the year before was a little over 1,500,000, so the year just ended will easily be the banner one in the history of the company. The average daily output is now about 12,000 tons. The steel company is now the biggest consumer of the coal company's product, and its coal consumption is rapidly increasing."

After a patient labor of five years, Mr. John Tweed has completed the four great panels in bronze which the late Mr. Rhodes commissioned him to make for the memorial to be erected in the Matoppos to Major Allan Wilson and his thirty-four brave comrades who were massacred by the Matabele. The panels are in high relief and imbued with life and action. Every face has been produced from an actual photograph; that of Major Wilson is startlingly lifelike. While on his deathbed Mr. Rhodes expressed a wish to be buried within the Wilson mausoleum, which will now fulfil a double purpose. It will be an immense mass of black and white Rhodesian granite forty-six feet high, to be topped by some allegorical figure—probably that of "Victory"—rising another twenty-two feet. The identity of this figure, however, has not been decided upon. By express desire of Mr. Rhodes, the only lettering on the memorial will be "To brave men." The cost of the granite alone is computed at £20,000, and the effect, when all is complete, will be most imposing, and a fitting nucleus for the South African national Valhalla.



## THE WELSH EISTEDDFOD.

The Mayor of Bangor received the Pan-Celtic delegates and foreign visitors on September 10th. Five branches of the Celtic nationalities were represented—the Irish, the Gaelic, the Cornish, the Manx and the Breton.

The Eisteddfod was opened, as usual, by the picturesque Gorsedd procession and ceremonies. The Gorsedd is supposed to be a relic of Druidic times. It is held in the open air. "In the face of the Sun—the Eye of Light." The proceedings are carried on within a circle of unhewn stones, and placed in the center is the "Maen Llôg," or Logan Stone, from which the announcements are made. The circle is guarded by twelve Bards, placed, one by each stone, and two Keepers of the Gate, stationed at the entrance, which is on the east side of the circle. The Archdruid presides over the ceremonies and occupies the center of the Logan Stone.

The enormous sword of the Archdruid, carried by three Bards, was brought to the Maen Llôg. Then Iwfa Mon demanded three times, "Is it peace?" For the first time since 1900 the assembly shouted "It is peace," and so the great Gorsedd sword was sheathed at last—the Boer war being over.

Six English choirs, in which was included one from the Isle of Man, and three Welsh choirs, competed for the prize of £150 for reading pieces by Mendelssohn, Bach and Roland Rogers.

For the second time in succession victory went to the North Staffordshire choir. The second place was taken by Blackpool.

In the female voice choirs competition the choir prize was taken by Miss Gwynne Jones, of Carnarvon, who was invested by the deputy.

The prize of £50 was taken by the Manchester Orpheus Glee Society. In the solo competition South Wales vocalists obtained the most marks. The total receipts are expected to reach £4300, the surplus being estimated at about £300.

The Eisteddfod lasted throughout the week, a concert being given nearly every evening. At one of the concerts the Marquis of Anglesea, the latest honorary member of Gorsedd, who had the title of "Cadrawd the Beautiful" conferred on him, presided, when Sullivan's "Golden Legend" was performed. Next year's Eisteddfod will take place at Llanelly. J. W. R.

Bangor, Sept. 15, 1902.

## FRIENDLY INVASIONS.

The citizens of Ottawa recently witnessed a unique spectacle. Three hundred of the National Guards from Albany, New York, and the Hongkong Coronation contingent were reviewed on Parliament Hill by the Governor-General in the presence of 10,000 spectators. The exercises of the two corps were loudly applauded. Lord Minto warmly complimented the commanding officers and expressed the hope that British and United States troops would ever stand shoulder to shoulder.—*Times*.

One of the most striking features of the recent reunion of Spanish war veterans at Detroit was the passing in review before the President of the United States of the 21st Regiment, Essex Fusiliers, of Windsor, Ont., under Lieut-Col. N. A. Bartlet, its new commanding officer. The corps acquitted itself most creditably and was cheered continually over the whole line of march. From the moment the ferry boat conveying the Canadians arrived at the foot of Woodward avenue until the last man had marched aboard, five hours later, on the homeward trip, the red-coated soldiers of the King were received everywhere with expressions of the greatest good-will. The swinging march of the visitors, who found the pace set for them by the 14th United States regulars just ahead, all too slow, was an innovation to the Americans, who were used to a short, quick step of about 22 inches. After the six-mile route had been covered, the Twenty-first were drawn up in review order on Griswold street and President Roosevelt, bare-headed and standing upright in his carriage, drove slowly down the line while the band played "The Star Spangled Banner." The President looked intently at the Canadians, as though struck for the first time by a full appreciation of the significance of their presence in Detroit on such an occasion.—*British-American*.

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## INDUSTRY VERSUS LUCK.

(London Stock Market Report.)

American exports of manufactures amount to £80,750,000. Our own exports of manufactured goods amounts to £230,000,000 per annum.

In a hundred ways Americans are showing that they have the sense to make use of the great natural advantages which they possess. Give them all credit for that, sing their praises as loud as you will, but do not be so foolish as to condemn our own country for the great natural handicap under which it labors. Look at the item "oil" in the figures given. Petroleum and paraffin account for nearly £15,000,000 out of the £80,000,000, or one-fifth of America's export of manufactures. That, of course, is their sheer luck, and a point scored against us by nature, not by the Americans. If we could only strike oil in Ireland as they have in Texas, the distressful island would pick up wonderfully, and many shallow persons would attribute it to Irish industrial energy.

In coal, of course, our own luck was splendid, but there I fear the comparison with America ends. Think of the boundless acres of virgin soil in the States, which have only to be scratched to grow 20 bushels an acre. That will put itself right in time, for the American farmers are rapidly draining their soil of its virgin fertility. Think again of the enormous supplies of iron ore and copper, and every other useful metal. Think, too, of the great stores of natural gas merely waiting to be tapped. Add to these a splendid climate that fits a man for work, and it is easy to see that unless Americans are perfect fools they must go ahead and advance.

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## AN AMERICAN IMPRESSION OF THE CORONATION.

*(By an American Correspondent of the London Times.)*

An impression, not a description, the personal impression of an American who has looked on at the crowning of your English King, who saw it through Republican eyes, that, as I understand, is what you desire me to give. I might offer you my impression of the spectacle merely, but with your permission I will, for one moment, go deeper than that. For, magnificent as has been the spectacle, that is not the chief thing which lives in one's memory and will forever live. Or if it be a spectacle, it is the spectacle of a great people, a free people, doing homage to the King whom they have chosen—for you do choose him, or your ancestors did for you—to reign over you. No Republican can get away from that, or can help asking himself whether a State loses or gains when, in addition to all else, she gains the immense forces which underlie the sentiment of personal loyalty and a personal sovereign. We are, in the United States, loyal, most loyal, to our country and our flag. But in so far as American loyalty is personal to the President, it requires renewal each four years to a different President. It never has time to take root or to spread its branches abroad to the everlasting sunlight. Perhaps we thought your loyalty to your late revered Queen, whom we also revered, due in large measure to her personal qualities. Now we see you transfer it in a breath to her successor; the same loyalty, unimpaired, unabated. And in that tranquil change which is no change, in that imperceptible instant during which the Queen dies and the King lives, we are made to feel that the English Monarchy, as a monarchy and because it is a monarchy, is founded on a rock, and is indeed broad-based upon the people's will. \* \* \*

Preceded and followed, but never surrounded by those whose duty gave them place, the King moved slowly into the Choir. There was a great silence. Here at last came he who so lately had stood so near the door of death, looked steadfastly in, and saw it close beneath his gaze. The secret of happiness, said the late Master at Balliol, is courage. In the case of the King, I am told by those who must know, it was the secret of life also. His gallantry of soul saved him to his people. In his message to his people he praised, most justly as the world thinks, their admirable patience and temper. As they read it they must have answered silently that his own had been more admirable still. In the half light which filters in through the painted glass, he seems, for a second but the dusky shadow of a king. Then you see that, though pale, he walks firmly and straight; slowly, of course, for this is no occasion of haste. There is in his Majesty's demeanor something which suggests his mother's; the quite unaccountable but always appreciable something which denotes, not what is highest in the social scale, but what is apart from and above all others. Throughout the long ceremony and amid some trying details this beauty of manner was ever the same. It cannot be an easy thing even for a king—who, after all, is crowned only once in his life—to put off and on so many garments and insignia of regality in the presence of a company whose eyes watch every movement. But it was all done easily and, to all appearance, with freedom from self-consciousness. I thought his inclination to the Queen as he passed into the area touched those who saw it. Everybody would have liked to echo the shrill "Vivat Edwardus" which had greeted him as he came up the nave. And when, upon the appeal of the Archbishop demanding to know of all those who were come this day to do their homage whether they were willing to do the same, they signified their willingness and joy, they surely signified much else. They say the answer had been rehearsed. I do not care whether it had been rehearsed or not. No rehearsal could have put all that soul and fervor into the answering shout. It was a wild acclaim—exultant, half barbaric, as if the King's lieges had once again, as of old, drawn their swords, and the air had been filled with the gleam of steel, as it was with the passionate protest of an undying devotion to the Throne. "You are a Republican," said Prince Bismarck to me while the old Emperor was still Emperor "and you cannot understand what loyalty means to me, or what my feeling is to a King whose ancestors my ancestors have served for three centuries." I thought I understood it better to-day in the Abbey, and I do not know why any Republican should hesitate to understand it, if he can. We are loyal to an idea. You are loyal to a man formed in the image of his Creator, and appointed, you once thought, by Him to rule over a race of like passions and affections with his own. Loyalty of that kind is something which a Republic cannot produce, and which Mr. Pierpont Morgan, who was in the Abbey, cannot buy.

If I am asked to say what seemed to me, alike in the Abbey and in the streets, the dominant note of this wonderful day, I should answer the accent of sincerity. It was the accent of King and people alike. Listen to the King's responses when the Archbishop "ministereth these questions," and propounds to his Majesty the oath; and, still more, when he lays his hand upon the Holy Gospel in the Great Bible, and kneeling upon the steps declares, "The things which I have here before promised I will perform and keep. So help me God." If ever a man took an oath for life and death, meaning to keep it through life and unto death, the King is that man. Listen to the cheers as he passes along that splendid avenue of troops. The multitude is as much in earnest as the King. \* \* \*

A survival of medievalism these ceremonies or some of them may be, but how dull is the imagination which does not now see that they have survived for a purpose, and are still instinct with the meaning of other days! Never, if I were an Englishman, would I relinquish an ancient custom of State. They are the authentic formulas of a continuing national life. They not only were, but seemed to be, so on Saturday. Some of them are difficult to transact; you must keep in mind their antiquity and original significance in order not to look upon them as a skillfully organized pageantry. \* \* \*

Of the streets and the procession I add one word, since I was lucky enough to get away from the Abbey in time to see all that concourse of soldiers and spectators grouped orderly and solid about the entrances, and then by roundabout ways to reach the balcony of a house at Hyde Park corner in time to see the return procession. Between the subdued splendors of the Abbey, where the view from all points, whether of choir or nave, was such as no man has in our time beheld, to the splendors of the open day, the contrast was vivid, but is also obvious. If the history of England may be read in the stones of the Abbey, London almost sums up to-day the history of her modern life. The masses of the people of peace, the masses of armed men who are the guardians of peace, the honest but too seldom successful attempts at the decoration of streets and buildings, the honest English faces into which one looks with so much pleasure, the police who seem half the population and keep the other half in strictest order, kindly, the glory of the parks and the rather softened and greyish beauty of a sky that is often blue—I may not linger on these. I may describe nothing, but I offer what tribute a civilian may to the magnificence of the troops who lined the streets and spaces, and of the troops in the procession. I have seen all the best armies of Europe, and I know not where to look for the equals of the Guards, Foot Guards or Life Guards.

When, at last, the head of the procession comes in sight down the slope of Piccadilly, and when the King and Queen appear in that coach which has been, I think, lent from Fairyland for this day, the delight of the people is not less than when the crowns descended upon their Majesties' heads. How you English can cheer, and do cheer; with your hearts as well as with your strong, full voices! The faces of King and Queen are radiant; happiness sits enthroned behind those clear spaces of glass; their greetings to the people who greet them are cordial, gay even; devoted and deep-felt on both sides. As they near that red line of helmeted statues, the rifles come to the present as if the men were all one machine of which a lever had been touched by an unseen hand. It is the one sign of life they give; otherwise they stand motionless and immovable. Lord Roberts touches the lever again, and Lord Kitchener, and the Prince of Wales. For all of them a full measure of welcome, and all of them pass beneath Constitution Arch, beyond which comes a last gleam of gold and scarlet and steel. It is over; over, but never to be forgotten, a scene in history never to pass out of sight; a page written in living letters; a record of what, after all, is permanent in English life—a record of true loyalty and of faithful, ever-admirable inter-union and political and personal accord between the English Sovereign and his English people.

When the British war vessel *Eclipse* came into the port of Kure the Japanese tars of seven warships gave a fete to their British comrades. Observing that an inferior class of Geisha had been supplied to dance for the Britishers, the Japanese determined to take revenge. Waiting till the *Eclipse* had left the port, so that none of their British friends would get into trouble, a band of Japanese sailors, 800 strong, smashed the Tanaka Hotel, the inhospitable hostelry which had supplied the Britishers with an inferior article in the way of danseuses.—*North China Daily News*, Shanghai.



### THE UNION JACK.

This flag is a combination of the original national flags of the three countries now consolidated into the United Kingdom. The original national flag of England was the Cross of St. George, a rectangular red cross on a white ground. The original national flag of Scotland was the Cross of St. Andrew, a diagonal white cross or saltire on a blue ground. The original national flag of Ireland, said to have been borrowed from the arms of the Geraldines, was a red saltire on a white ground. When James I succeeded to the throne of England and thus united the two monarchies, the St. Andrew's Cross was adopted as the ground of the common national flag, the St. George's Cross being superposed upon it, and the red cross having a uniform white margin to indicate the original ground of the English national flag. This was the original Union Jack, which is thought by some to have been so called after the King, who frequently signed his name "Jacques." During the Commonwealth the Jack was retained, but an Irish harp was superposed at its center. This was removed at the Restoration. The Union Jack thereafter remained unchanged until 1801, when the Act of Union with Ireland brought about the final change which gave us the present national flag. The Irish red saltire was then superposed on the Scotch white saltire. But the white margin of the Irish red cross was not made uniform throughout, because that, on the analogy of the uniform margin of the English red cross, would have indicated only the original white ground of the Irish saltire, and would thereby have obliterated the Scotch white saltire altogether, leaving only the blue ground in the angles to indicate the original national flag of Scotland. It was accordingly provided that in the two "cantons" or quarters of the flag nearest the staff the upper white margin of the combined saltires should be much wider than the lower, this order being reversed in the two outer cantons. No Union Jack is properly constructed unless this arrangement is scrupulously respected, nor is any such flag properly proportioned, according to established usage and prescription, unless the length or "fly" of the flag is twice as great as its height or "hoist." There are other niceties of construction, such as the precise point at which the combined saltires of St. Andrew and St. Patrick should intersect the cross of St. George; but as some latitude of usage seems to be tolerated in these respects—indeed, the authorities are not quite unanimous about them—we need not describe them in detail.

Such is the historical evolution of the Union Jack, and it seems to us clearly to indicate that the Union Jack is, and must be, the only national flag properly so called.—*London Times*.

### CHEAP ELECTRICAL POWER IN ENGLAND.

An interesting experiment is about to be tried in Yorkshire. The undertaking will have for its scene some 1,700 square miles of the West Riding, with its many and varied industries. The population is reckoned at two and three-quarters millions, there are some 25,000 factories and 300 coal mines, and steam engines equal to over a million horse-power.

A sum of two millions sterling or more will be gradually expended in laying down over this rich area a network of underground and overhead electric cables to carry power to whoever may desire it. One may secure a supply of any desired dimensions—sufficient to drive a sewing machine or to operate a system of tramways.

A new era may also be opened for some of the canals. One part of the scheme is to use electric power for the propulsion or haulage of canal boats. A trolley can readily be erected along the banks, and the current would operate a screw in the boat. More simply, it might drive a small engine running along a small railway and drawing several boats at a time.

Throughout the West Riding over a hundred miles of new tramways are shortly to be laid down, and thirty miles more are projected. These great electric factories will be able to run most of the cars if they get the chance.

The hope of success lies in the magnitude of the work. By making electricity on this huge scale it is hoped to bring the price lower than any local authority or smaller company can do, and so to encourage the use of it by people who never had it before. A factory taking about fifty horse-power will be charged 1¼d. per unit—that is to say, per horse-power per hour—and a tramway system will get its power for less than a penny.

In South Staffordshire a similar undertaking is at work, plant is being laid down in Wales and Derbyshire, and Lancashire and Durham will soon be opened up in the same way. In a few years quite a little revolution will have stimulated many industries in these parts.

### VASTNESS OF CANADA.

Canada has the world's greatest granary in the rich valleys and plains of her wide northwest. One hundred and nine million bushels of grain of all kinds were grown in 1901, of which sixty-five million bushels were wheat.

Less than 10 per cent of Manitoba's land has been taken up; the neighboring territory of Assiniboia has nearly 60,000,000 acres, mostly suitable for wheat propagation; Alberta, near the Rockies, is 500 by 300 miles in extent, and Saskatchewan is another empire in area. The land-hunger of men is being shown in the rush for these virgin wheat fields. Fifty thousand immigrants arrived in 1901, and a much larger number is expected during 1902, chiefly Americans; and when the vast wheat domain is practically occupied, it will be capable of producing between three and four billion bushels per year, or more than the present entire production of the world!

The Canadian can at least boast of the area of his native land, comprising 3,653,000 square miles, or nearly one-twelfth of the land area of the world, and, excluding Alaska, larger than the United States. It extends over twenty degrees of latitude, equal to the distance from Constantinople to the North Pole. Twenty-eight United Kingdoms, seventeen Germanys, eighteen French Republics, twenty Spains and thirty-three Italys could be accommodated within its borders, or three British Indias, or the whole Australian Commonwealth. Canada forms one-third of the whole British Empire. Two Switzerlands, says the *Leisure Hour*, could be sunk in Lake Superior. Hudson Bay, 600 miles wide and 1300 miles from north to south, would swallow up Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Belgium. Canada has room for 100,000,000 people.

### Dr. Jones Resumes Practice.

H. Isaac Jones, M.D., L.R.C.P.E., etc., Eye Ear Nose and Throat Specialist, after a year's absence, visiting and studying at the various special hospitals of Europe, Great Britain and the Eastern States, has resumed practice of his profession at rooms 303, 304, 305 Starr King Building, 121 Geary street, San Francisco. (Telephone, Private Exchange 216.)

Dr. Jones was surgeon to H. M.'s Indian army from 1869 to 1874, leaving the service through sickness. He then went to Seranton, Pa., where for fourteen years he served as surgeon of the coal and iron companies. He gave up general practice for special work and came to California, locating in San Francisco, fourteen years ago.

Dr. Jones and wife have taken up residence at the "Kenilworth," corner of Powell and Bush streets. Telephone, John 5061.

It is reported that the practical result of the recent military manœuvres in Germany is the abandonment, as far as the German Army is concerned, of the so-called Boer tactics.



**FOR  
SUPERIOR JUDGE**

**Carroll Cook**

(Incumbent)

**Republican Nominee**



**FOR  
JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT**

**R. B. McClellan**

**Republican Nominee**



## MATTER-OF-FACT BRITONS.

A Scotchman, says Charles Lamb, has no surmises, no guesses, misgivings, half-intuitions, partial illuminations, dim instincts, or embryo conceptions. His affirmations have the sanctity of an oath. You must speak on the square with him. He stops a metaphor like a suspected person in an enemy's country. Above all, "you must beware of indirect expressions before a Caledonian, and clap an extinguisher upon your irony." As examples of this, Elia cites a Scotchman who could not understand him when he spoke of a certain work as being "a healthy book"; and he tells of a party of North Britons who were expecting a son of Burns, and says that four of them, when he expressed a wish that it were the father instead of the son, started up at once to inform him that "that was impossible, because he was dead!"

The Scotch readers of Lamb know how to understand his mirthful extravagancies, else they might retort that the English did not always have the keen sense of the ridiculous which they so generally manifest. The sayings and doings of court fools which have come down to us, and the stupid jests in Joe Miller, show that John Bull was slowly and painfully educated into it by a training in ponderous puns and practical jokes.

It was of such countrymen of his that Burke said that they value only what they can measure with a two-foot rule or count with their ten fingers. They are not wanting in benevolence, according to Sydney Smith; they will give time and money when they are convinced, but "require dates, names and certificates. In the midst of the most heart-rending narratives, Bull requires the day of the month, the year of our Lord, the name of the parish, and the countersign of three or four respectable householders. After these affecting circumstances, he can no longer hold out, but gives way to the kindness of his nature—puffs, blubbers, and subscribes."

It was an Englishman of this type who, some years ago, when his daughter eloped with a captain of dragoons, made the following request in an advertisement in the "Times": "If the young girl refuse to return to her inconsolable parents, she is desired at least to send back the little key of the chest of linen she has carried off."

Everybody is familiar with the jest of Sydney Smith after he had spent five years in that "land of Calvin, oatcakes and sulphur," Scotland, that it takes a surgical operation to get a joke well into the Scotch understanding; but few persons know of the admission which the wit made to Robert Chambers a few weeks after the perpetration of this mirthful extravagance—viz., that the Scotch are an immensely funny people—only they need a little operating upon to let the fun out. It is a remarkable confirmation of his "sober, second thought" on this subject, that Tom Taylor, when editor of Punch, used to receive more jokes from Scotland than from any other part of the United Kingdom.—Philadelphia "Evening Post."

## ORIGINAL, IF NOT ACCURATE.

This, says "The Scottish Leader," is a genuine extract from a schoolboy's recent "Essay on Nelson:"

"Oh! Harding, kiss me again," were the buteful words of a heroik mortal who won a grate battle with one eye and a wooden leg. Before the bloody context this motto was uttered by him. "The queen expects every man to do his duty." When he died the queen met him in a boat and he went to St. Paul's and was buried. This is a marvelous lesson to me and all schoolboys. Do your duty to your parstors and masters and then even with a single leg you can say, "with this simple thing I will do my duty." As Nelson himself said, "Even though you are only man you can do your duty."

## CAUSE OF HIS DOWNFALL.

In a remote country district a certain Bishop was traveling in a third-class compartment, and at the next stopping place a navy got in. The Bishop adjusted his apron after the usual manner, and surveyed the surrounding country from the window. After a time the navy addressed his lordship: "Curate, sir?" The Bishop hesitated a second and then blandly replied: "I was once." "Ah!" sympathetically retorted the navy, "drink, I suppose."

## THE IRISH GIBRALTAR.

After seven years' work the defenses at Berehaven are almost complete.

Berehaven is at the mouth of Bantry Bay, and Bantry Bay has the only landing-place for troops in 200 miles of ironbound creeks between Shannon Mouth and Queenstown.

This channel, all the way up to Bantry and Glengarriff, where the piers and beaches are, is tormented by Atlantic storms. In the worst of these the warships of the whole world might ride commodiously at anchor behind Bere Island.

From each end of Bere Island two fine batteries look out across the bay. They have the best modern armament of any land batteries in the kingdom.

Berehaven's value to the Empire will be mainly that of a great coaling station, where half a million tons of coal may be stored. This depot, so much nearer to North America than any other, will so increase the fighting range of the British Navy that its cruisers and destroyers should be able to outrun those of any European power attacking the country's Transatlantic trade. Berehaven may then be called the key of the Atlantic.

## NEVER SAY DIE.

What is more soul-stirring than to see a man who, beaten on every side, crowded into a corner, fights heroically to recover lost ground? Him who, when his legs fail him, lights upon his knees. Him, who exemplifies the old Norse maxim: "Either I will find a way or make one." It has been well said that "success consists not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall." Push on. Friends may desert, the clouds of doubt and discouragement, of sorrow and despair, may hover around about, but there is no night without its morn, no lane without a turn. The world wants men; it is bound to recognize him who knows not how to yield. Gain strength from the words of that Spartan mother, uttered when her son complained that his sword was too short. "Add a step to it," the brave woman replied. Never envy those who have not, figuratively speaking, been obliged to take in their light sails to weather a squall. If you have been crippled, hasten to repair the damage and fall into line again. You are the better for the experience. Don't be troubled if some people think you are not as strong as before. Bide your time and measure swords with them.—Vanity Fair.

## ENGLISH AS PRONOUNCED.

The following good anthem story is told. It was a church where the choir was a mixed one and anthems are cherished. The trio stood up to sing. The tenor began it, singing boldly and loudly, "They toil not, nee-ther do they spin." Then the soprano's voice soared among the groined arches of the sacred edifice as she warbled, "They toil not, nyther do they spin." Then the tenor and soprano waited while the bass brought his voice from the foundations and thundered, "They toil not, nay-ther do they spin." Then, altogether, in one mighty effort, the tenor and the soprano and the bass proclaimed the thrilling information, "They toil not, necther, nyther, nayther do they spin!"—"Prccentor."

In an analytical census return for Scotland just issued, it is shown that Scotland stands nearly half a million better than it did in 1891. The total population in 1901 is returned at 4,472,103, while in 1891 it was 4,025,647. It appears that there are rather more than four to the average Scottish family, the total number of separate families being 967,100. These live in nearly as many houses, namely, 926,814. An interesting feature of the return is the information that there are 28,106 persons in Scotland who speak Gaelic only.

## "Western Investments"

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# BRET HARTE'S LAST POEM.

In *Harper's* for October Bret Harte's last poem, found after his death, is printed for the first time. It was written at the time of the death of Queen Victoria. The poem is reprinted in full:

When your men bowed heads together  
With hushed lips,  
And the globe swung out from gladness  
To eclipse,

When your drums from the equator  
To the pole  
Carried round it an unending  
Funeral roll,

When your capitals from Norway  
To the Cape,  
Through their streets and from their houses  
Trailed their crape,

Still the sun awoke to gladness  
As of old,

And the stars their midnight beauty  
Still unrolled,

For the glory born of goodness  
Never dies,  
And its flag is not half-masted  
In the skies.

# INTERESTING WEDDING.

Miss Ada Newbegin and Mr. Leonard Heyneman were united in marriage on September 6th at the home of the bride's parents, Earncliffe, Mill Valley, by Dr. Beard of San Francisco. Owing to the death of the bridegroom's father a few days before, the interesting event was conducted as quietly as possible, only intimate friends and relatives being present. The scene was a pretty one, nevertheless, the floral decorations being on an elaborate scale.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Newbegin, both well known in the British Colony. Mr. Newbegin holds the position of second vice-president in the British and American Union, and his daughter Ada has rendered valuable service as pianist at the monthly socials given under the Union's auspices. She is a musician of considerable ability and great promise. Mr. Heyneman, the bridegroom, fills a post of trust at the London, Paris and San Francisco Bank.

The happy couple were the recipients of numerous and costly presents, and a host of friends wish them every happiness in their new life. They will make their home in San Francisco.

# POPULAR CONCERTS.

Mr. Henry Holmes has inaugurated a series of popular chamber music concerts (with discourses explanatory of the works to be given) to be held in the Heine Hall, 237 Geary street, at 8 p. m. on the following Tuesday evenings: Discourses, Oct. 7, Oct. 21, Nov. 4, Nov. 18. Concerts, Oct. 14, Oct. 28, Nov. 11, Nov. 25. The executants are: Pianoforte, Miss Ernestine Goldman; violin, Mr. Henry Holmes; viola, Mr. Hother Wismer; violincello, Mr. Paul Friedhofer.

Kathleen Parlow (the violinist, aged 11 years), will play Ernst's Fantasia, "Airs Hongrois," and Saint Saens' "Introduction et Rondo Capriccioso" during the series.

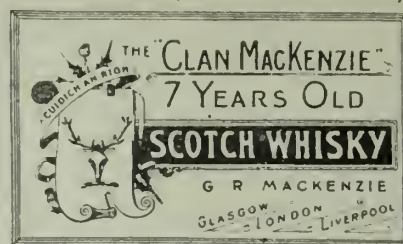
Tickets—Subscription serial (four concerts), \$2.00; subscription serial (four concerts and four discourses), \$3.00. Concert single admission, 75 cents. Discourse single admission, 50 cents. To be had on application with remittance of Mr. Henry Holmes, 1424A Washington street, between Hyde and Leavenworth streets, or at the Heine Hall.

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*Gateway* is the name of a new magazine published at Stockton under the auspices of the Stockton Chamber of Commerce. Its object is to serve as a medium of introduction to Central California. The articles treat of the resources, climate and commercial advantages of the San Joaquin valley in a straightforward and truthful yet interesting way, some splendid photo-engravings illustrating the text. The enterprise is a credit to Stockton and will do her much good.

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### AMAZING ENGLISH INVENTION.

The development of the Armstrong-Orling system of wireless telegraphy, which was exhibited a few months ago at Hughenden (Bucks), reads like a romance, if an account which appears in the "Westminster Gazette" is accurate.

The inventors are now able to telegraph or telephone through the ground, it is declared on their behalf, *without any special installation, without any poles of a certain height, and, of course, without wires*, at a distance of fully five miles, and they expect *shortly to sell apparatus* wherewith any one will be able to telegraph or to telephone from anywhere to any desired spot within a distance of at least twenty miles.

The ground is used as the conductor. All that is needed is to connect in one's room the transmitter or receiver by means of a short wire with the nearest gas or water pipe, which will carry the current from or to the earth—and all is ready for establishing instant telegraphic or telephonic communication. *Walls and houses form no obstacle* whatever for the electrical impulses in Messrs. Armstrong and Orling's system.

In telegraphing over a longer distance than twenty-five miles Messrs. Armstrong and Orling use the air as a conductor after the fashion of Signor Marconi. They use a special installation with high poles at both ends, and shoot electric sparks through the air from station to station. They claim that the poles are only one-tenth the height required by Signor Marconi, and that they can send a hundred letters while he signals half a dozen.

A company which is being formed with a capital of £175,000 to exploit the invention will *sell a complete telephone for short distances at £4, with the burden of paying a royalty of £1 every year*. A transmitter for telegraphing Morse signals over a short distance will cost £10, and one for longer distances £15, with a royalty of £1 a year. The price of the receiver has not yet been fixed.

In claiming superiority for their system the inventors do not desire to minimize the grand pioneer work done by Mr. Marconi in instructing the public in wireless telegraphy, but they wish to point out that he failed to obtain patents in Germany for several of his inventions connected with wireless telegraphy because these patents were already granted to their firm, they having been for years engaged in exploiting wireless telephony before Mr. Marconi had entered the field. They did not commence operations until their inventions were perfected.

### NEW YORK AND LONDON.

New Yorkers claim that their city will soon displace London as the premier city in commerce and population. Mr. Robert Donald discusses the subject in the *Daily Mail*. He points out that New York has grown chiefly by annexation, London by natural expansion and absorption. London is in great part as much a new city as in Chicago. Compare the growth of London and New York. New York City, chiefly Manhattan Island, has now a population of 1,850,093; the enlarged city, or Greater New York, has a population of 3,437,202. The county of London, at the last census, had a population of 4,536,063; Greater London had a population of 6,580,616. New York has only maintained its position as the first city in America by annexation. It annexed Brooklyn—a city almost as large as itself, which had absorbed a number of other towns. Brooklyn was a sister city, with all the elements of independent existence. Within twenty miles of City Hall, New York, there are a number of manufacturing towns, such as Newark, Elizabeth and Paterson, whose position would not be seriously affected if New York did not exist. All the towns in Greater London are natural outgrowths of the parent city. London in its onward march picks up small hamlets and absorbs them. It turns old cities, which, if left alone, would have long since sunk into insignificance, into populous towns, London, in fact, from the Bank to the limits of the police area, and far beyond, is one homogeneous body, one vast community of interests, each part of which is dependent on the other. New York does not enjoy such homogeneity.

"We are more than pleased with the paper, and hope it will have the large circulation it deserves."—A. W., Bodie, Cal.

### ROMANCE OF THE OGILVYS.

By the engagement of the Hon. Lyulph Ogilvy to Miss Edith Boothroyd, the daughter of a wealthy Colorado farmer, another little romance is added to the history of a romantic family.

Ogilvy is the family name of the Earls of Airlie, a name than which there is none of fairer fame in all Scotland. The Hon. Lyulph Gilchrist Ogilvy is the uncle of the boy earl, and brother of his father, who fell fighting in South Africa two years ago.

It was quite in accordance with the traditions of the Ogilvys when the earl's brother went ranching in the Western States. They have always gone their own way. They went with the Stuarts, of course, and the second earl being taken prisoner in the Parliamentary war, and sentenced to death at St. Andrew's, escaped in his sister's clothes the night before the day fixed for his execution.

The Hon. Lyulph's sister, Lady Maude Whyte, has roughed it considerably with her husband in Colorado; and Lady Griselda worked for years as a hospital nurse before her marriage to Mr. James Cheape.

The "honnie house of Airlie" has a ghost in the shape of a drummer boy, whose phantom roll is reputed to portend the death of the head of the house.

### A MIGHTY WALKER.

The sale of New Inn to the London County Council for £157,000 and its approaching destruction recall the exploits of that mighty pedestrian of other days, Mr. Foster Powell, who lived and died there.

He was a Yorkshireman, born in 1734, and practiced as an attorney in the Temple. But it was as pedestrian that he came down to fame. Beginning late, at the age of thirty, he started by walking fifty miles on the Bath Road in seven hours, wearing greatcoat and leather breeches. At fifty-two he walked 100 miles on the same road in twenty-four hours, and at fifty-three he covered the distance from Canterbury to London Bridge and back (112 miles) in the same time.

But his greatest field of glory was the Great North Road. Three times he made the journey from London to York and back, the first time in 5 days and 20 hours, the second in 5 days 18 hours and the third time (at the age of fifty-eight) he walked from Shoreditch Church to York Minster and back in 5 days 15½ hours. But the over-exertion killed him.

### TRYING TO KILL A GOOD THING.

Word is sent us that the customs officials at New York (Irish to a man) do not favor the new British parcels post to the United States, and are evidently trying to give all the trouble possible. The American Express Company, with which the British Post Office is working, is doing all it can to expedite matters, but official red tape is causing much annoyance.

The whole consignment has been taken to the appraisers' office, where every parcel will be opened and its contents taxed according to the regular tariff. When this has been paid, either by individuals or by the Express Company, the parcels will be sent to their destinations.

### JUDGE HEBBARD.

Judge J. C. B. Hebbard is a candidate to succeed himself upon the Superior Court bench, which he has honored for six years past. His judgments have been so carefully given that his record speaks for itself, and has established his reputation.

Encouraged by the news that after January 1, 1903, American soldiers are to wear green uniforms, "Wearing of the Green" parties are becoming popular social functions. The first affair of the kind to take place in California occurred at the residence of Mrs. F. M. Muller, 610 Georgia street, Vallejo, on the 4th inst. The entering of the wedge!

### PATRIOTIC PICTURES

A set of three, comprising Lord Nelson's flagship, "The Victory," H. M. S. "Majestic," and the Royal Yacht "The Victoria and Albert." Size 16 x 20, handsomely printed in colors. Price \$1.00 the set. The above framed in antique oak, price \$5.00.

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### WHAT OUR READERS SAY.

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"Nothing is more welcome than the B.-C."—W. J. F., Nordhoff, Cal.

"The editorials are thorough, and the news all the cream."—A. M., Vallejo, Cal.

"We like the paper very much indeed. Its news is just the news we want."—E. S., Nordhoff, Cal.

"In renewing I would say that I am well pleased with the paper and wish it abundance of prosperity."—T. W. M., Mission, Wash.

"THE BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN is all right, and I wish my subscription renewed."—J. H., Honolulu, H. T.

"I enjoy the 'B. C.' very much, and look forward to its arrival every month."—R. A., Honolulu, H. T.

"I thank you for the admirable paper you continue to send us, and say again that it is to the interest of every British-American to take it."—D. C. C. G., Bakersfield, Cal.

"I take great pleasure in renewing my subscription to the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN, and wish to say that I read every word of it with great satisfaction. I think it is a fine little paper, and good medicine for a great many Anglo-phobes."—J. D. W., Montecito, Cal.

"THE BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN is a thoroughly good paper, always in for fair play. Your treatment of the Boer question was, in my opinion, treatment that should be applied to all men and nations generally."—D. G., Grass Valley, Cal.

"I can assure you that I simply reiterate the compliments that you have received all along, for the honest, fearless and perfectly true criticisms you put forth in your paper. Your articles on the Boer war were such a contrast to the trash manufactured on this Coast that no wonder your journal was a relief to anyone having British blood in his veins."

"I was visiting the house of a friend, when I accidentally came across your paper. Of course I had to borrow it, and take it home. I was more than pleased with its contents. I think there is within its pages more real everyday sense than in a good many monthlies that cost twice as much. It is an excellent publication. Please enter me on your list. Enclosed find \$1."—J. D., Makaweli, Kauai, H. T.

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## BRITISH AND AMERICAN UNION.

THAT Wales is still a living issue, so to speak, was made manifest at the meeting of the British and American Union held on Wednesday evening, the 1st inst., when the spacious Academy Hall was packed to the doors by an audience eager to hear the story of the Welsh and listen to the incomparable Welsh music. The Welsh colony is not large, but it was well represented, the balance of the audience being made up of people hailing from other sections of the Kingdom, and who admire the clever little principality and find absorbing interest in its storied history. Mr. Taliesin Evans delivered the address of the evening, answering the question, "Who Are the Welsh?" Mr. Evans has made independent research and has done some original thinking, the result of his investigations being a theory of the origin and antiquity of the Welsh people somewhat at variance with the generally accepted one. He disagrees with Owen M. Edwards that the early Britons acquired their civilization from the Romans, and in disproof of the claim cites Stonehenge, a pre-Roman ruin bearing evidence of a civilization that embraced a knowledge of mathematics and the mechanical arts and suggesting an intellectual development of the highest order. Stonehenge, built by the Welsh, or early Britons, is about 3,500 years old. The speaker favored the theory of the Mesopotamian origin of the Welsh people. Speaking of the remarkable vitality Wales has shown, he asked what other nation has passed through 1,500 years of almost incessant war and persecution and retained its language, literature, music, arts and sciences. He knew of no other. Wales has contributed more to the richness of the English language, said the speaker, than any other living or dead. And in the matter of loyalty, the Welsh are the most loyal to the British crown of all peoples gathered under it.

Mr. Evans' address was warmly received. The musical features of the program surpassed the highest expectations and evoked rounds of applause. The numbers were: piano solo, Miss Lily Owen; quartet, "The Sailor's Chorus," Gwalia quartet; soprano solo, "Ora Pro Nobis," Miss Florence Davies; solo, "Sons of Wales," J. C. Hughes; harp solo, Welsh Melodies, M. Solano; tenor solo, "On the Goodwins," J. P. Jones; trio, "Ye Shepherds Tell Me," the Gwilians, finale, "Land of My Fathers," R. J. Hughes and audience.

President Wm. Greer Harrison was in the chair, and among other announcements stated that "India" would be honored at the November meeting. Mr. Henry Payot having consented to give a talk on his travels in that interesting country and in Burmah. The hall had been prettily decorated for the occasion by Mr. J. H. Coates.

## WOMAN'S AUXILIARY WILL RECEIVE.

A reception is to be given by the Woman's Auxiliary of the Union on Friday evening, October 31st, at Union Square Hall, 421 Post street.

Commencing at 8 o'clock p. m. a short but choice musical and literary programme will be presented, following which dancing will be inaugurated. Refreshments will be served in the course of the evening. The affair is invitational, and tickets may be procured by making application to any officer of the Auxiliary.

## The Cabot Tower.\*

OCCUPYING a commanding position on Brandon Hill, in the town of Bristol, England, stands the Cabot Tower, one of the most interesting of Anglo-American memorials. It is of recent erection.

John Cabot sailed from Bristol in the Bristol ship Matthew in 1497 with a Bristol crew and discovered the northern part of America, a part of the continent which Columbus and the Spaniards never reached.

On June 24, 1897, the late Lord Dufferin laid the foundation stone of this tower, which was erected to mark the fourth centenary of Cabot's historic voyage. A tablet is placed on the base "in the earnest hope that peace and friendship may ever continue between the kindred peoples of this country and America." At night are lamps kept this hope and the memory of Cabot's voyage before the eyes of Bristol.

\*See Frontispiece.

## Facts Worth Knowing.

London's highways measure 2,017¾ miles.

In the Rock of Gibraltar there are seventy miles of tunnels.

"Rule Britannia" was first sung 162 years ago.

The oldest of the great public schools is Winchester, founded in 1373.

It is said that there is never an odd number of rows on an ear of corn.

Canada has most holidays of any British colony. Including Sundays, Canadians have ninety-five holidays yearly.

The greatest depth to which coal mining has been carried in Scotland is 2,700 feet at Niddrie, near Edinburgh.

There are over 20,000 sub-postoffices in the United Kingdom, states Mr. Austen Chamberlain.

Fines are now being imposed at Dundee for striking matches on the walls of public buildings.

Visitors to the British Museum last year numbered 718,614, of whom 48,895 were admitted on Sundays.

It is just 101 years since the first road tramway—the Surrey iron railway from Wandsworth to Croydon—was completed.

Since 1899 the London County Council has spent £6,957,813 7s 6d on improvements in the metropolis.

Twenty years ago the Second Essex Regiment went on foreign service, and has not been home since.

Tasmania's senior coroner and justice of the peace is Captain Edward Dumaresq, who is now in his 101st year.

London on an average despatches 475,000 telegrams daily. In Paris the daily average is only 120,000.

A century ago 100,000 bales of cotton fed the Lancashire mills for a year. A similar amount now lasts them for a day and a quarter.

There are 3143 Methodist churches in Canada, an increase of 84 over last year, and 1203 parsonages, an increase of 75.

By selling sand and shingle from the beach at twopence a cartload the Yarmouth authorities secure a revenue of £400 a year.

President Roosevelt was married to his present wife in St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London, in 1886.

Two teams have played a cricket match at low tide on the famous Maplin Sands in the Thames estuary, between Southend and Sheerness.

South Africa promises shortly to become a fashionable resort, and people are already talking about the wonderful effects of the climate in the Transvaal.

Over 19,000 Londoners live in the buildings erected by the Peabody Trust. The London County Council dwellings accommodate 15,052 persons.

Twenty-eight million tons of sand have been dredged from the Mersey Bar in ten years. In the same period 35,000,000 tons have been taken from the estuary channels.

The London & Northwestern Company's Birmingham to London express recently steamed 115 miles in 113 minutes. This beats all previous English records for a similar distance.

During the seven years Carlyle house, 24 Cheyne-row, London, has been open for public inspection, the number of visitors has been 16,813, and of these 36 per cent have been Americans.

September 20th was the forty-eighth anniversary of the battle of the Alma in the Crimea, and the forty-fifth of the taking of Delhi by the British during the Indian Mutiny.

The aqueduct which conveys water from Thirlmere to Manchester is the longest in the world. That from Lake Vrynwy to Liverpool (sixty-seven miles) comes second and the aqueduct of Marseilles is third.

The spiral moving staircase is to take the place of the elevator in the London subways. The advantage the former possesses over the latter is that there is no waiting for the return of the cage, as the staircase moves upward steadily with its load.

The paper called *foolscap* was so named by Charles II, who, when restored to power, ex-

claimed on examining some paper that had been brought for his use, and on which was a certain liberty stamp originated by Oliver Cromwell, "Take it away! I have nothing to do with a fool's cap."

In Ireland, if a man finds his crop attacked by some insect or fungus and posts a specimen to Dublin he is advised by telegraph how to arrest the damage. An expert may not be at hand, and it may be only possible to save the crop by prompt measures.

An extraordinary fiddle, a relic from the front, has been brought home by a Yarmouth gunner. The body of the instrument has been fashioned from a meat tin, the finger board and neck from an ax handle, the bridge is a tent peg and the tail a tent ring.

Punch, the name of the mixed drink so frequently used at all kinds of gatherings, was first made by the English, or introduced by them, and it is from the Hindustanee word "paunch," meaning five, there being five ingredients in the mixture as first known.

The value of the actual contents of Westminster Abbey during the Coronation ceremony is perhaps such as no human brain could estimate. Apart from the regalia, the worth of one single diadem, the Queen's Crown, is computed to be £100,000. The solid gold plate belonging to the Abbey and the Chapels Royal if melted down would buy several warships. An increased value is added by history, each piece having been the property of some English Sovereign.

A singular incident in the cricket field is reported from Beaconsfield. During a match between the local team and Amersham, Houchin, the Beaconsfield bowler, sent down a ball which passed through his opponent's stumps without displacing the bails, and the batsman was, of course, given not out, although he had certainly been bowled. This singular incident recalls a still more extraordinary one recorded in "Lillywhite's Guide," when one of the bails was knocked into the air, but fell on the stumps and remained in position.

The thistle which the King wore in his bonnet at the Braemar gathering is the badge of the hunting Stuart, whereas the badge of the royal Stuart is an oak leaf. The Balmoral Highlanders wear the two combined, and both the oak leaf and the thistle adorn their bonnets. The Duke of Fife's badge is a sprig of holly, which was worn by the Duff men at the gathering. The Farquharsons wear a sprig of foxglove, the Gordons wear an ivy leaf, and the Forbes, like the House of Plantagenet, sport a sprig of broom. The badge of the Sutherlands is the beautiful white tassel of the flowering rush, the badge of the Argylls is the bog myrtle, the Atholl men wear hutchin broom, the Roses of Kilravock have a specially pretty badge in the shape of the wild rosemary, and the three great clans of Macdonald, the Lords of the Isles, Clanranald, and Glen-garry all wear a bunch of purple heather.

## Judge Carroll Cook.

Judge Carroll Cook, who is a candidate for the Superior Court, has been on the bench six years, during which time many of his judgments have been intricate and difficult cases. It is a matter of pride with him, and satisfaction to the community, that his judgments have been sustained by the higher courts.

## R. B. McClellan.

One of the Republican nominees for Superior Judge of this city and county is the senior member of the law firm of McClellan & McClellan, with offices at San Francisco.

Mr. McClellan was born in San Francisco thirty-five years ago and received his education in the public schools of this city, the High School at Berkeley, and the Hastings College of the Law. Admission to practice was granted Mr. McClellan by the Supreme Court of the State of California on January 11, 1892, and since that time he has been practicing in conjunction, first with his father, the late R. Guy McClellan, and after the latter's demise, with his brother, Mr. Clifford McClellan.

Politics have always been a source of keen interest to Mr. McClellan, but, although several times proffered nominations to high office, he has preferred to devote himself to his profession, until prevailed upon by his friends to accept the nomination this year for judge of the Superior Court, for which he is amply qualified.



# The British Fraternal Societies

## Sons of St. George.

BURNABY Lodge's stag party, given on Saturday evening, the 4th inst., attracted a large crowd of members, many of them being accompanied by friends. President H. W. Gerrans made them welcome in the name of the lodge, and then proceeded with the program, which was replete with entertaining features from start to finish. A good orchestra was in attendance. The various numbers were interpreted by Brothers Booth, Childs, Hipkins, Fisher, Carles, Gerrans, Taylor, Jack, Littleton, Brown, Stock and Andrews. Mr. Joseph Surr of Coronado, a charter member of the old San Diego Lodge, had a cheery word for the younger generation, and Mr. Rydall of Los Angeles also spoke. Cornet solos by Mr. Burley were a much appreciated feature. A recess was declared midway in the program and adjournment taken to the banquet room, where refreshments were served. Brother Johnson and his committee deserve great credit for the excellent way in which they prepared and served the collation.

Brother Hutton accompanied on the piano, and Brother Littleton of Sacramento rendered in magnificent style some original compositions. Mr. Clement Stewart, the great lyric tenor of West's minstrels, favored the meeting with two pathetic selections which will be long remembered.

The proceeds from the entertainment, held September 13th, have been expended in replacing the shield and swords of the lodge, which are now the pride of the members.

It was with great regret that the lodge learned of the death of Mrs. M. A. Baker, the beloved wife of Brother A. Baker. She entered into rest on September 6, 1902, at Oakland, Cal. Brother Baker has the sympathy of all the members in his deep loss.

Eight applications for membership are now on file with the secretary. P. C. W.

## PICKWICK LODGE.

Pickwick Lodge held their "Open Night" on Monday, October 6, in Redmen's Hall. Pickwick has been famous for very good reason, for its excellent monthly entertainments, but we feel sure that everyone who was present on this occasion will admit that the program of last Monday night was the best ever presented. It was as follows:

Brother Gerrans, piano solo, "Yankee Hustler;" Brother Coates, song, "Our Jacks Come Home Today;" Dr. Sykes, "Marching;" Brothers Davis and Williamson, "Larboard Watch;" Mr. Rogers, "They All Love Jack;" Brother Cartes, "Asleep in the Deep;" Brother Gerrans, "Follow the Drum;" Brother J. B. Brown, comic song. Captain Leale told some very amusing stories and it was not until he had told four of them that the audience would allow him to resume his seat. Mr. Ernest C. Stock related a "Bear Story" in a finished and artistic style. Brother Pope made some humorous remarks. Brother Williamson, song, "The Storm Fiend." Mr. Murelli, comic songs; Dr. Sykes, song, "A Tar of the Queen's."

Midway through the program the brothers and friends partook of a good old English supper provided by President Thos. W. Butcher.

The entertainment and dance held by Pickwick Lodge, at Union Square Hall, September 26, for the benefit of the widow and children of our late brother, William Thomas, was in every way a great success. The program was of a good order of merit; and the arrangements in general were carried out with great precision. The financial results, which is really the most important part of the matter, considering the object in view, will amount to a very considerable sum, and the assistance rendered to us by our sister lodges, and those of the daughters of St. George, has been very material in the success of this endeavor to carry out the objects of the Order.

W. R. WHYTE.

## GLADSTONE LODGE, SUTTER CREEK.

THIS popular lodge gave an entertainment on the evening of September 24, which was one of the artistic triumphs of the season. In the audience were many persons who had come from neighboring towns to witness how the St. George's boys do things and they were not disappointed. The program consisted of songs, recitations, readings, instrumental solos and short addresses, the chairman being the popular Mr. Pengelly. The execu-

stants were: Miss J. Kempthorne, Misses Itacchter, Mr. Hedley Perkins, Miss Herman, Mrs. Schutz, Mr. A. Stone, Miss G. Santos, Prof. Greenhalgh, Mrs. J. Uglov, Dr. Smith, Miss Lillian Eddy and Miss Lily Kempthorne.

## THE SOUTHERN LODGES.

Royal Oak Lodge, Los Angeles, is holding good and enjoyable meetings as of yore, and scoring a peg or two occasionally in membership. The contest which was on some time ago between two factions captained by Brother Robert Sharp and Brother Meek, resulted in a victory for Brother Sharp's side, and a very enjoyable little feast has just been enjoyed at the expense of Brother Meek and his side of the house.

Alexander Lodge, Pasadena, recently challenged the Royal Oaks to deadly combat at quoits, and the latter accepted, taking along the ladies to care for the wounded and administer the necessary "medicines." An awful lot of "medicine" was consumed, and each side tried to get the worst of the battle in order to be attended by the fair nurses. It not being a bona fide fight, we decline to announce the result.

Alexander Lodge is doing well in the matter of membership.

## EMPRESS VICTORIA LODGE SOCIAL.

The Pink Social given by this popular lodge of Daughters of St. George on the evening of September 30, was well attended both by members and by friends of members. The program comprised vocal and instrumental music, recitations, short addresses and dancing. The hall presented a pretty appearance with its animated throng, and enjoyment was stamped on every countenance. Another affair of the kind will be given in the near future.

## Caledonian Club.

IT was Ladies' Night at the Caledonian Club on Friday evening, the 10th inst., and needless to say the members turned out in force to honor the fair guests. A good impromptu programme, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, recitations and short addresses, was presented and thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

The gathering was a family reunion of the good old sort, and added greatly to the club's reputation for sociability.

## Will Celebrate Hallowe'en.

ON Saturday evening, November 1, the San Francisco Thistle Club will give its twenty-first annual Hallowe'en entertainment at Pioneer Hall, Fourth street. The best Scottish talent in the city has been procured for the occasion and a good time is assured. Fairgive's band will furnish music for the dancers.

## St. Andrew's Society.

A MOVEMENT is on foot among the Scottish societies in San Francisco to hold a joint celebration of the anniversary of Robert Burns on the 25th of January, 1903, in which all the societies and the entire Scottish community are expected to take part.

The matter was brought before the society by Chief King and ex-Chief Kay of Clan Fraser, O. S. C., and the society at once appointed a committee of five to confer with like committees appointed by the other Scottish societies on the subject.

At a meeting of the society, held Monday evening, October 6th, an able and highly interesting paper was read by Thomas G. Aitken on "A Comparison of the Ways of Sunday Observance in Scotland and in California." Mr. Aitken was listened to with wrapt attention and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded him for his interesting address.

The centenary of the birth of Hugh Miller occurred on the 10th of October, and the society observed the occasion by requesting the secretary to write a paper on the life and works of this charming writer. The paper was read at a recent meeting of the society, giving a sketch of the life and labors of Hugh Miller. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the secretary for his paper.

The Bowling Club is becoming more and more popular as it gets older. It has recently celebrated its first anniversary. On that occa-

sion (Admission Day) the green was crowded all day with an enthusiastic throng of bowlers. A match was on between teams from Oakland and San Francisco, and San Francisco upheld its prestige by winning on two rinks out of three. On every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon practice games are played. It is a matter of surprise to Americans (and of self-congratulation to Scotchmen) that no games are played on the green on Sunday.

On Monday evening, October 13th, an open meeting was held, at which John D. McGilvray delivered an address on "James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd." A musical and literary programme, taken mostly from the works of the poet, was presented during the evening.

G. ST. J. BRENNER.

## AMERICAN-BRITISH RIFLES.

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October 27—President Roosevelt born (1858).  
October 31—All-Hallowe'en.

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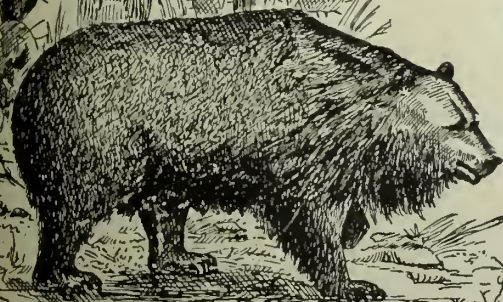
BRITISH

November, 1902

CALIFORNIAN



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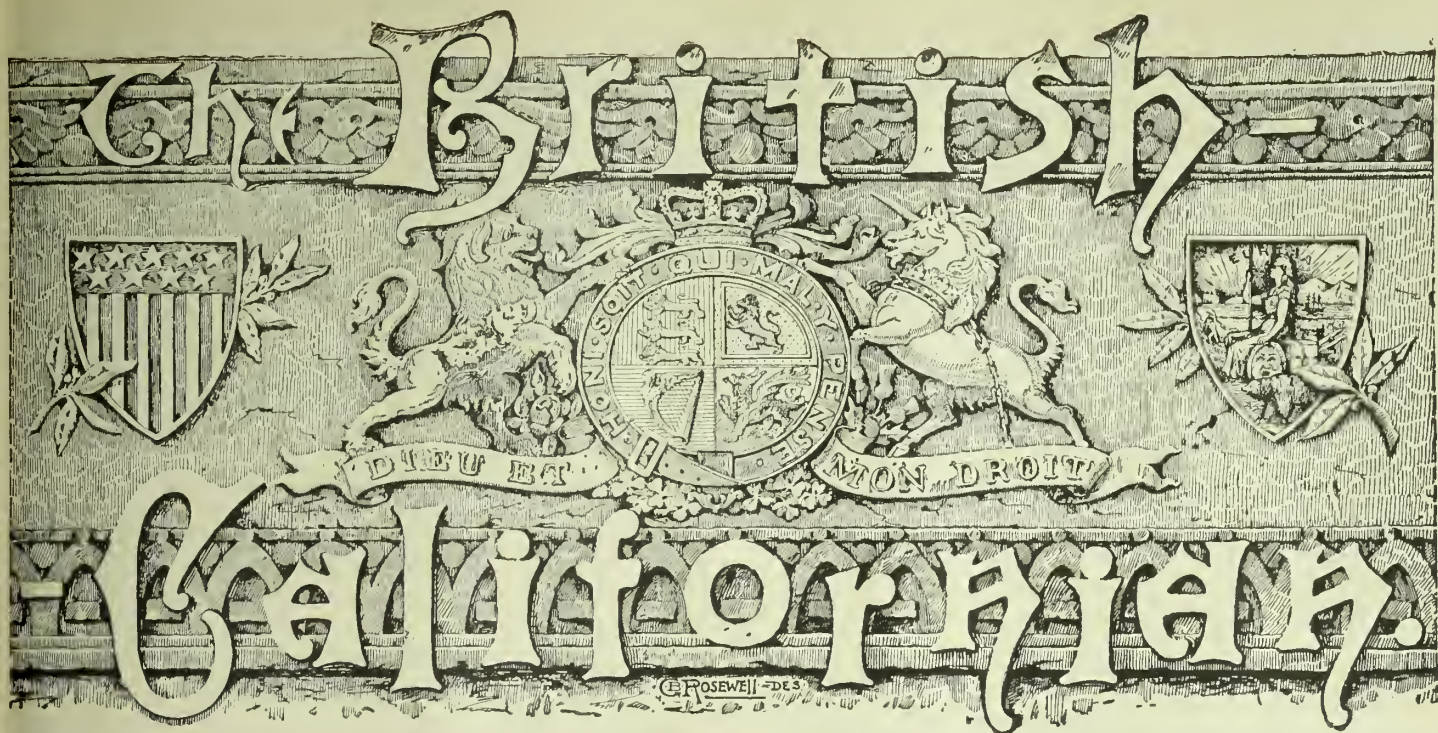
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# The British Californian



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A MONTHLY RECORD OF BRITISH AND BRITISH-AMERICAN PROGRESS.  
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CHARLES B. SEDGWICK - - - - - Editor

Business Office, 927 Market Street..... Phone Mint 1531

CARNEGIE is the latest addition to the ranks of the "Decline of Britain" brotherhood. In a recent address at St. Andrews he cheered his countrymen with the intelligence that it is "a physical impossibility for Great Britain to produce material things rivaling in amount those of countries the size of America, Germany and Russia. Nor would a union of the empire," he said, "change the situation, for neither Canada nor Australia give promise of much increase in population or industrialism. All thought of material ascendancy, even with the British Empire united, must therefore be abandoned."

Fortunately, the facts in the case do not justify Carnegie's gloomy views. The United Kingdom's exports of manufactures are at the rate of \$1,145,000,000 per annum, or nearly four times as much as those of the United States, which official figures place at \$400,000,000. Germany's foreign trade in manufactures is barely more than half that of Britain's, and as for Russia, it is too insignificant to mention. The statement that Canada and Australia are without much prospect is equally as ridiculous, Canada having resources almost equal to those of the United States. Carnegie advocates a political and industrial alliance of the European nations, as "the only way in which Europe can conquer the foreign markets or repel the American invasion." Yet, further on in his address he says: "Invasions of Europe, especially of Great Britain, by American manufactures are not to be apprehended to any great extent except at rare intervals. Foreign commerce is a braggart always in evidence at home."

Really, the man is not to be taken seriously. Where is the necessity for a European combination to "repel the American invasion" if "invasions of Europe by American manufactures are not to be apprehended to any great extent?"

Manifestly, the old gentleman is a victim to the ravages of that senility and decay which his deranged mind imagines is at work on the foundations of British supremacy. Nothing more idiotic than Carnegie's declamation has been given to the public from the lips of a prominent man in years.

Not that the steel king was ever particularly noted for his wisdom in matters apart from those of money-getting. As a social and political economist he has ever been a dismal failure, despite frantic efforts to shine, and his effusions have only found their way to public print by reason of his long purse. Some eighteen months ago we were moved to comment upon his vagaries in the following words:

"Mr. Carnegie has been so unfortunate in his forecasts that one would think that, being a man of some little common sense, he would see his limitations and quit making himself ridiculous. A few years ago he predicted that if the United States were to refuse trade reciprocity with Canada, the Dominion would speedily be 'squeezed' into annexation. The tariff screw was turned, to Carnegie's taste, but the 'squeeze' didn't hold, and Canada only slipped further away from Uncle Sam's embrace. Carnegie's 'Triumphant Democracy' is full of predictions gone wrong. Monarchical government in Great Britain is as popular as it ever was; British foreign policy has not brought the empire to disruption; the colonies do not consider themselves other than as free communities; and lastly, the United States actually has imitated British imperialism. Coming down to more recent predictions, the Boers have not triumphed, nor have the rival nations taken advantage of the trouble in Africa to overthrow British supremacy.

"Events having disproved everything that Mr. Carnegie has been rash enough to prophesy, not much stock is to be placed in his latest effort in horoscopy. But here it is:

"Mark my words, the time is coming when the Continental powers will combine to smash up this little island of Great Britain. When that happens she will have to turn to the United States for help. I feel certain it will not be refused. The United States will step in and say 'Don't.'"

Who would have thought that within the short space of eighteen months the man who gave utterance to those words would be found advocating a "political and industrial" coalition of Great Britain and the Continental powers against the United States?

Quite flattering to us, however, is the way our prediction is coming out. We wrote: "There is more likely to be a European combination against the United States. \* \* \* And if anyone is asked to step in and say 'Don't' it will be Great Britain."

SAYS *Town Topics* of New York: "More than a hundred thousand Americans have emigrated to Canada within a year. At this rate there will soon be no trouble about the inevitable annexation of the Dominion. Americans will be in the majority, and will come into the Union as a matter of course, as chickens come home to roost."

We thought Americans always preached loyalty of the alien to the land of his adoption.

ON Monday, October 6, there were in the Philippines over 5000 cases of cholera and 3091 deaths. The South African concentration camps never had a one day's record equal to this. The British Government was denounced as a ruthless murderer by a considerable section of the American press, but the "friends of humanity" do not consider the Philippine pestilence worthy of even so much as bare mention.



A WRITER in the London *Times* cautions the British public to use discretion in contributing to the Boer Relief Fund. He thinks the money contributed by generous Britons should be placed in the hands of independent and loyal persons who will see that it is applied to the humane and legitimate objects in view. By no means should it be given to the Boer generals. The writer urges this caution in view of the misleading and untruthful manifesto recently issued by the generals, adding: "It behooves us as a discreet people to see that our 'charity' is not so misapplied as to provide the sinews for war in the future. We well know that the Boers can never successfully rebel against us in South Africa whilst they lack the means to purchase armaments and ammunition; but with anything like the £30,000,000 asked for by the generals at the disposal of malcontents our security from attack would not be so assured. It may seem an injustice to doubt the Boer generals, but when the British are charged with burning 30,000 houses—and the number, according to the statement of the Prime Minister, is only 634—it becomes our duty to look round and see what possible reasons there can be for so gross an exaggeration, and to ensure that our 'charity' is not misplaced."

The advice has a local value, inasmuch as the Boer generals are to make a money-raising trip to the Pacific Coast.

THE anti-British press shows signs of a consciousness of having gone a little too far in taunting the British with degeneracy. Witness the following in the San Francisco *Chronicle*: "The British press is forever seeing signs of national danger and decadence where none exist, and prognosticating calamity to the nation's commerce, its industries, its supremacy of the sea, on the strength of the creations of its own deranged imagination."

The British press is not quite so despondent as the above would suggest, but it is a fact that the persistent representations of American newspapers as to Britain's decline have had the effect of arousing in the old lion a suspicion that someone is trying to get something away from him. And once aroused, no one can keep a closer or more patient vigil. It was not good policy for the invading Americans to herald their approach with trumpets, as they are now finding out to their sorrow.

NEW proof of Britain's friendship for the United States is contained in the news dispatch that the British War Office has consented to the American request "to send a dozen of the best British non-commissioned officers to America in order that they may give an exhibition of their gymnastic training as an example of that which is now carried out in the British service."

General Young, of the U. S. Army, said on his departure from England: "The gymnastic exhibition we saw at Aldershot beats anything we have in the way of smartness. The men who took part in it were non-commissioned officers qualifying as gymnastic instructors. It was the finest thing I have ever seen in that line. Earl Roberts received my suggestion with regard to the British soldiers going to the United States and picked out the team to go."

A CHICAGO paper announces a new departure shortly to be made by the Northwestern Railway. "The plan is to equip every freight and passenger train with emergency chests containing splints, cotton bandages, antiseptics, restoratives, etc., and to open a school of instruction in first aid to the injured."

The innovation is a good one—and Heaven knows it was needed. Our railroads were responsible for no fewer than 665 deaths during the first quarter of the present year, and 2111 persons were injured in accidents to trains. The hospital car seems to be as necessary an adjunct to the modern passenger train as the sleeping car or the dining car. All that is now needed to bring railroad service up-to-date is something in the nature of a graveyard or crematorium on wheels.

THE temporary failure of the British campaign against the Mad Mullah in Somaliland was chronicled in the local daily press under flaring headlines to this effect: "Great Disaster to the British in Somaliland." So sensationally captioned, one would expect to find in the dispatch news of a dreadful defeat, and one humiliating to the British. Instead we read of a mild check, and learn that the Britons numbered but 20 men, the expedition being made up almost entirely of natives.

M R. H. A. WALKER, who was commissioned by the London and Northwestern Railway to report on the alleged superior methods in American railroading, returns home satisfied that there is nothing to learn, worth the learning, over here. He found that while the lines in the United States have a nine times greater mileage, they do not carry half as many passengers as the United Kingdom lines, and that American statistics show a much larger proportion of accidents and fatalities to passengers and employes. He sums up as follows: "It will be seen from the figures before you that the American companies have nothing to boast of in the safety either of their passengers or employes. On the contrary, human life seems to be considered of much less importance there than here, and I am of the opinion that in this respect the British railway officials have nothing whatever to learn from their American confreres."

SAYS the San Francisco *Chronicle*: "The disaster to the British force in Somaliland was, evidently, largely due to the fact that the Somalis are armed with modern rifles and know how to use them with deadly effect. The British are, therefore, getting a severe lesson in the impolicy of introducing modern weapons among the savage tribes over which they claim sovereignty."

An official connected with the Red Sea ports, in an interview published in the London *Star*, says: "The Mullah and other turbulent chiefs have been liberally supplied with rifles by Americans and Germans. The rifles supplied by the Americans were done up as cotton goods. This explains the frequent reference in consular reports to the fondness of the Somalis for American calicoes and shirtings. It is not calico the Somali prizes, but the rifles inside the calico."

EASTERN papers published the following dispatch: London, Oct. 14.—The Irish *Times*, in an article on the procession on Sunday to the grave of Parnell, asks what has become of the \$30,000 which Mr. Redmond, M. P., collected in America for the erection of a statue of Parnell in Dublin. A foundation-stone has been laid, but nothing more has been done. "Dublin," says the *Times*, "is paved with the foundation-stones of monuments to patriots which have never got further for lack of funds, but in Parnell's case the money was collected, and no account was ever given to the American subscribers or the Irish public."

THOUGH generally, in this country, supposed to have been "ousted from the markets of the world," John Bull, it seems, still manages to pick up a stray crumb or two here and there. A consular report from Japan states that of the total imports to Nagasaki last year over 92 per cent were British. The entire trade in metals and machinery is practically in the hands of the British producer. Germany and Belgium having but a small share, and "the competition of the United States, which at one time appeared to be assuming formidable proportions, having entirely died out."

THE Irish League's platform announces a departure from the old programme. "The war against England" is to be carried on "by means of honorable weapons." The "honorable weapons" are not defined, but certain statements in the platform lead to the presumption that truth is not one of them. Possibly the League wishes it understood that it is not out for a fight, and if so the assurance is waste of breath and paper and ink. The use to which the rebel Irish put their chance during the Boer war has convinced the world once and forever on that point.

THE Education Bill now before Parliament is the cause of considerable agitation in Great Britain, and much heated controversy is being indulged in. The bill is both good and bad, according to one's religious or non-religious views. But Anglicans and Nonconformists alike should strive to keep in view the fact so lamentably lost sight of by the Irish Romanists, that under a representative government the wishes of the majority must carry.

BY no one were the American generals more cordially received in Europe than by King Edward, and his Majesty's sincere friendliness represented the feeling of the British nation. If there still lingers any of the old ill-will between the two peoples it is all on this side.



**M**R. SHARRETTS, American Commissioner to China to represent this country's interests in the drawing up of the new Chinese tariff, related to the San Francisco press on his return a yarn about having "called the bluff of Britain," whose representative had attempted to deprive him of a voice in the framing of the new tariff, and having single-handed defeated the entire international combination and won "a big victory" for the United States. It now transpires that Mr. Sharrets was afloat on the Pacific when the treaty was signed.

"I read the interviews with General Sharrets that were published upon his arrival here," said Sir James Mackay, the British Commissioner, "and to express it mildly, I think there must be some mistake about the whole business. When he left Shanghai he left me his powers, and I was able to do him a good service, after which I forwarded his powers to him. I am accordingly at a loss to understand why he should say anything calculated to promote feeling of discord between Great Britain and the United States. Great Britain made no attempt nor endeavored to exercise any influence to prevent the participation of the United States in the conferences over the tariff revision. The British treaty was signed by the Chinese authorities September 5th, and it will become effective January 1, 1904. I do not know what authority General Sharrets had to oppose the signing of the treaty or what promises were made to him by the Viceroy of Nanking, but the Viceroy certainly memorialized the throne to sign the treaty, and the treaty was signed."

**A**N Eastern publication, the *Ladies' Realm*, has been detected in an amusing piece of "American enterprise." In its July number a "London correspondent" gives a graphic pen picture of King Edward's Coronation as viewed by her (the correspondent) from her place in Westminster Abbey on Thursday, June 26. This, parenthetically, was the Coronation that did not come off till six weeks afterwards—and fully a month later than the appearance in print of the enterprising correspondent's glowing description of the ceremony.

To write up a Coronation or any little thing of that sort in advance is dead easy and no American publisher would consider his "London correspondent" worth desk room in his office could he, or she, not work in details and original criticisms to give verisimilitude to the fake. So the *Ladies' Realm* informant animadverted on the general bearing of Londoners in their rejoicing, and discusses in the most familiar and charming way the various functions held in celebration of the event. The great and renowned Melba did not particularly impress her on this occasion. To quote: "The gala night at the opera was a disappointment to many. Seldom have we had a worse chorus. And if Melba is as delicious as ever, she is no better. As for Caruso, he is a distinct disappointment."

Doubtless poor Melba was in truth "no better," and luckless Caruso and the offending chorus "a distinct disappointment," for they one and all did not show up behind the footlights till some weeks later.

**A** KEEN rivalry has developed between the Boer generals and the leaders of the Irish agitation for possession of the loose change of Paddy and Bridget in America. The Boer generals got plenty of applause but little cash in Europe, and as a last resort turned their eyes westward. The United States is regarded by the Irish agitators as their exclusive reserve, and getting wind of the contemplated invasion of their richest begging territory by the Boers, they lost no time in shipping off to these shores their lustiest speilers and star poor-mouth contortionists. Thus we have with us without warning Dillon, Davitt and Redmond, expounding the old chestnut of Ireland's distress under British tyranny, and pleading for generous contributions to "the cause."

The Transvaalers have made many mistakes in their alms-seeking tour, but without doubt the most unfortunate of them was the mistake of presupposing that because the Hibernian "champions of liberty" were slow in showing up on the African battlefield that they could get no better move on them when chasing the nimble American dollar.

**A**USTRALIA is finding out that protection is not an unmixed blessing. Says the Sydney *Telegraph*:

"Turnips are offering from New Zealand to feed local starving stock at 12s 6d per ton, but they cannot be used, owing to a prohibitive duty of £2 5s per ton."

**F**RANKLIN K. LANE as candidate for the governorship of this State, is objected to by a Napa paper on the ground of his nationality. Mr. Lane is a Canadian by birth, but an American by adoption, training and long residence. When nothing else can be said against a public servant, it is narrow mindedness of the meanest kind to bring up his nationality in order to create a prejudice against him. Why is not a Canadian-born citizen as good as an Irish-born or a German-born citizen?

**G**REAT headway is being made by the British ironmasters in their invasion of American markets, according to the New York *Tribune*. Says that paper: "Shipments of pigiron from the Middlesboro district to the United States during the first nine months of the year exceeded 100,000 tons. This is against 3500 in the corresponding period of 1901 and nothing at all in the two years preceding."

**I**F a news item in the Boston *Citizen* be correct, Priest Timothy Corbett, of Duluth, Minn., allows his prejudice to carry him a little too far. He is credited with saying: "You Catholics ought to be proud of your women, because you are the only people in the world who have virtuous wives; there are none virtuous in the Protestant churches!"

**T**HE "Boer cause" and the "Irish cause" are assiduously pleaded by agitators in the United States, but no one has a word to say in behalf of the suffering Filipinos, with whose care this country may rightly be said to be charged. If charity should begin at home, then the Philippines are the proper place to start our benevolence operating.

**B**OURKE COCKRAN, addressing an Irish gathering at Boston, said: "An appeal to arms by the Irish people would be folly rather than patriotism."

Cockran has seemingly learned a lesson from the Boer war, for when that conflict was at its height, an appeal to arms by his countrymen was the very step he urged.

**T**HE British Government is apparently growing tired of one-sided liberality, and seems disposed to adopt the American policy of selfish exclusiveness. A recent War Office order stipulates that in the future all army contracts shall contain a clause that the frozen meats supplied must come exclusively from British colonies.

**T**HE Mayor of the little French town of St. Emiland has hanged himself with his scarf of office, having become despondent at his failure to please everybody with his decisions.

Here is a case where an adoption of American precepts would have saved a human life.

**J**OHAN DILLON says a revival of Irish industries is impossible until the hand of Britain is removed.

Ireland has some of the biggest industries in the world—in the North, where the hand of Britain is as strong as elsewhere, but where the hand of the seditionist is decidedly weak.

**D**E WET says he will wait for the greatness of his country "until God's time comes."

If the war has wrought no other change for good in the sturdy old Transvaaler, it has at least rendered him more accommodating.

**T**. P. O'CONNOR in the House of Commons charged the British Government with jury packing in Ireland, but was unable to produce proof. Jury packing is quite an institution in the Emerald Isle, but we have always understood that it was practiced by the Irish Nationalists.

**T**HE Transvaal has now more schools open than ever before in its history. Uncle Sam has closed the public schools in Guam, the island being considered "bankrupt." And yet the British Government is "slow" and "unprogressive!"

**T**HE appearance of the Boer generals, in fine physical health, on the lecture platform suggests that that "last ditch" has lightly been denied considerable of what was gravely promised it.



QUITE shrewdly the *Post* of Washington arrives at the conclusion that Great Britain will never be able to pacify those Boers that did their fighting in Paris and other European cities.

HERE is a hint to California fruitgrowers: Sir James Hector stated during a debate on small birds at the Wellington (New Zealand) Philosophical Society, that he believed birds attacked fruit for the sake of the moisture it contained. In Canterbury he had been shown through an orchard where the owner provided small troughs of water for the birds, and he found that this kept the birds away from the fruit.

A DISPATCH from Vienna states that as the result of an official inquiry instituted by the Hungarian Government with regard to the use of the typewriter for official documents, it has been established that such documents cannot be depended on for more than eight to ten years, at the end of which time the characters become invisible. The courts have, therefore, been directed to discontinue the use of the typewriter for documents requiring to be kept a long time.

IN the election to take place on the 4th inst., local and State issues principally are involved. The election will have no national effect other than in any change that may occur in the complexion of Congress. Every citizen can think out for himself what man and measures are best for his personal and immediate interests, and should vote with a view to subserving them.

For Congress, the duty of the voter of British birth is to cast his ballot for none but Republicans, where such action is not known to be favorable to Anglophobes.

The Democratic party, in its national politics, is anti-British. It favors war with Britain—on any or no pretext.

The Republican party is for peace with Britain and amicable relations, though it is guilty of the shortsightedness of not lending its influence to the strengthening of the growing friendship between the two peoples.

The Democratic party has for its drawing card a war on trusts. Trusts are bad, but war with Britain would be worse—particularly for the country of our adoption, and it is its interests that we are at this time called upon as dutiful citizens to consider. Moreover, such a war is uncalled for, could be productive of no good to either party engaging in it, and would be a crime against humanity and a reproach to the age.

The British vote in the United States defeated Bryan and his anti-British gang, and thereby routed the foes of enlightened and peace-seeking government.

Throw not away the palm of victory because it has served for a day. In the loss of power the need for it will all too soon manifest itself.

Vote the local and State tickets as you please, but send to Washington no man who is not loyal to the country of our adoption and friendly to the country that gave us birth.

Glasgow Corporation has decided to apply for powers to borrow £750,000 for the erection of houses for the poor.

## CURRENT NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

The quantity of British coal shipped to the United States to fill American orders is increasing daily. If John Bull is not heaping coals of fire on Uncle Sam's head for all the unkind things said about British decadence, he is at least heaping coals on his fire.—*British American*.

The American business man is confident that there is no man on earth so good as himself. He will tell you confidently that America invented everything. If you tell him that America invented neither the railway engine nor the steamship you stagger him; he didn't know.—*Yorkshire Post*.

The case pointed out recently by the *Frankfort Gazette* of a German house losing an English contract in consequence of the tone of the German press towards Great Britain is by no means an isolated one. There have been many such during the last six months, though not in the same industry.—*Financial Times*.

As a result of the Boer war Canada is rapidly becoming a nation of sharpshooters. Enthusiasm prevails all over Canada on this subject. The Government is encouraging the development of marksmanship to an extraordinary degree. England can draw sharpshooters enough from Canada within a year to overwhelm any ordinary European army.—*Times*, New York.

It is satisfactory to learn that the British Government means to press Roumania's violation of the treaty proviso for the protection of the Jews on the attention of the signatory powers. As a party to the Treaty of Berlin, Great Britain's standing in court is unimpeachable, and her protest must be regarded where ours, as the gratuitous interference of an outsider, might be ignored.—*Sentinel*, Milwaukee.

The Boer generals' appeal is like that of the preacher who, after an impassioned address, sent round his hat to make a collection. He received it back without a solitary coin, whereupon he gave thanks to heaven that his hat had been safely returned to him after passing through the hands of such an assemblage. The European public are full of platonic sympathy for the Boers, but are not to be moved to loosen their purse-strings on their behalf.—*Phare due Nord*, Dunkirk.

A severe jolt to the supposed supremacy of American trade in the Orient is given by General William Sooy Smith, who has just returned to Chicago after a three months' trip through China and Japan. "The spread eagle magazine articles that have appeared of late," said General Sooy Smith, "setting forth the enormous figures of American manufactured imports into Asia, are misleading, to say the least. They fail to give the amount of trade the Orient does with Europe. This vast sum total, according to leading American trading companies, amounts to over 80 per cent of the import business, leaving the United States less than 20 per cent of it."—*Chicago Tribune*.

There is a good deal of misconception as to the extent of the trade done by American shoe manufacturers in this country. Putting the outlay for boots and shoes at 20s per annum per head of the population, we consume in the United Kingdom in round figures £40,000,000 worth of footwear every year. The total imports of boots and shoes last year from all sources amounted to only £938,909, and less than half of these (£405,473) were from the United States. It will thus be seen that only about 1 per cent of our national footwear is made in America, and the most recent statistics show that even this small percentage is shrinking. On the other hand, our exports of boots and shoes are increasing. For the seven months ending July 31st last we exported £967,621, against £868,608 for the corresponding period a year ago, while our imports for the same period decreased from £557,950 in 1901 to £519,638 in 1902. So far from the limited amount of American competition which we have at present experienced having injured British trade, it has merely done good by waking up shoe manufacturers and workmen alike to the needs of the situation.—*Shoe and Leather Record*, London.

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## BRITISH NEWS IN BRIEF.

*Important Events not Chronicled in the Daily Press.*

Yarmouth's latest industry is the manufacture of barrels by machinery.

It is proposed to construct a railway tunnel under the Clyde at Dumbarton.

An Englishman has invented a craft by which the Atlantic can be crossed in three days.

The disarmament of the natives in the Northern Transvaal is proceeding satisfactorily.

Two warships, nineteen steamers and three sailing vessels were launched last month on the Clyde.

One hundred thousand tons of Welsh steam coal have been ordered for the French State Railways.

Capetown is suffering from an influx of foreign criminals of the worst description, and crime is rampant.

One hundred tons of dressed turkeys ordered in New Zealand are to be sent to London in time for the Christmas market.

Two hundred and ninety-eight species are included in a list of the birds of Cornwall compiled by Professor Clark, of Truro.

During August, Arch House, the humble dwelling in Ecclefechan in which Thomas Carlyle was born, was visited by 1238 persons.

The Earl of Seafeld holds Great Britain's record as a tree planter with 60,000,000 trees planted on 40,000 acres in Inverness-shire.

Rev. Charles Henry Robinson has been appointed dean of Westminster in succession of the Rev. George Granville Bradley, who has resigned.

The probable total cost of the Talla water scheme for Edinburgh is £1,376,788, an excess over the Parliamentary estimate of £661,788.

One hundred and six bushels to the acre was the extraordinary yield of a quantity of white oats thrashed by a farmer living at Pulham Market, Norfolk.

It is estimated that a new coal field discovered on Lord Dudley's Staffordshire estate will yield about 1500 tons of coal daily during the next eighty years.

The annual report of the National Dairy Association of New Zealand states that prices obtained in London for the society's output exceeded expectations.

French gray has practically been decided upon as the most serviceable and most invisible color for the war paint to be used on vessels in the British Navy.

A Roman bowl of Samian make, said to be 2000 years old, has been brought up from the sea bottom off Beachy Head by a Brightlingsea oyster dredger.

From two Board of Trade returns it appears that the total capital expended last year in "electricity supply undertakings" in Great Britain was £25,897,310.

The Queensland Government has issued new regulations preventing school teachers from acting as ministers of religion or local correspondents of newspapers.

There is no truth in the reports that the British Government is making, or intends to make, any financial arrangement with the Chartered Company as regards Rhodesia.

Owing to operations on the Carrick Light Railway the historic Mungo's Well mentioned by Burns in "Tam o' Shanter," has been drained of water, and is at present entirely dry.

In memory of the late General Wauchope, who was killed at Magersfontein, a gray granite obelisk provided by public subscription was unveiled recently at Yetholm, Roxburghshire.

A statue of Shakespeare is to be erected at Elsinore, Denmark, facing the "Hamlet Terrace" of Kronberg Castle, on which the poet laid the scene between Hamlet and his father's ghost.

Eleven traction engines and sixty trucks are to be used for running a locomotive transport service from Sanna's Post across the veldt to the fertile areas in the east of Orange River Colony.

One of the flags which decorated the Bell Rock Lighthouse on the day of the Coronation festivities at Arbroath, was sewn nearly a century ago by the sister of Robert Stevenson, the builder of the lighthouse.

The total revenue of the United Kingdom for the half year amounted to £65,550,256. This is £7,282,634 in excess of the revenue for the corresponding period last year.

With the sanction of the King, the fine organ, lectern and communion plate from the late Queen Victoria's private chapel at Osborne, will be transferred to the chapel of St. Nicholas, within Carisbrooke Castle.

In response to an invitation from the Indian Government, the Federal Government has decided that the Commonwealth shall be officially represented at the Delhi Durbar, but no Australian troops will be sent.

Mr. Boswell, traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, announces that the Parisian, the first vessel of a fast passenger service run by the Allan Line between Liverpool and St. John's, will leave the latter port on November 22.

There are 14,000 meters on the penny in the slot system in use by the Australian Gas Light Company in its metropolitan services, and they return a revenue of £26,000 per annum. The gas company supplies 56,421 consumers altogether.

Dr. Barton, who is commissioned by the War Office to build an airship, estimates that his ship will carry five men, travel at twenty-five miles an hour and remain in the air forty-eight hours. He hopes to be able to conduct his trial trips in January or February.

During the survey of the route of the proposed Nanaimo-Alberni railway, just completed, under the direction of Mr. F. Shepherd, C. E., a member of the party made a discovery of cinnabar, a large deposit from surface indications, and of such richness as to amaze everyone.

Out of the 70,000 immigrants entering Canada during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 22,000 crossed the border from the United States, and the northward movement of population from the States is steadily increasing.

The Huguenot congregation which for 350 years has worshipped in the crypt of Canterbury Cathedral, has secured a site near by for a manse, which will also serve as a museum. It will be stored with historical treasures which have come down to the present members of the church from their refugee ancestors.

The Clan Fraser are to present Lord Lovat with a testimonial in connection with his raising and commanding Lovat's Scouts during the war. Subscriptions have come in from nearly all parts of the world, and all members of the clan are asked to send contributions to Mr. Hugh Fraser, Elm Park, Inverness.

The Egyptian State Railways recently asked for tenders for the delivery at Cairo of 3100 tons of cast-iron railway chairs. Despite the fact that tenders were submitted from Belgian and other Continental firms, the contract has been secured by a Cleveland firm, the Anderston Foundry Company of Middlesbrough.

The revenue of Jamaica for the first five months of the financial year exceeds by £40,000 the receipts for the same period last year. It is expected that there will be a considerable surplus at the end of the year, due largely to the expansion of the fruit trade. The outlook is more hopeful than it has been for many years.

Lichfield Grammar School, with which are associated the names of Johnson, Garrick and Addison, together with the headmaster's house and adjoining land, was sold recently at auction for £1035. The sale was under orders of the Charity Commissioners, the governors having acquired another site at Borrowoep. The school premises had occupied the same site since the middle of the sixteenth century.

It is stated that the furniture of all the principal apartments at Marlborough House has been removed to St. James' Palace, and Marlborough House is being prepared for the Prince and Princess of Wales, who are expected to go into residence there about February next. The furniture of York House will be transferred. York House is likely to be kept for the future mainly as a guest house for visitors to the King and Queen.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Gallwey, D. S. O., one of the administrative staff of Southern Nigeria, has arrived in England on his usual leave. A most satisfactory change of affairs in the colony has happened within a comparatively short space of time under the able administration of Sir Ralph Moor. The slave trade has been abolished, a labor market has been established instead and a cash currency is being readily accepted by the natives.



Canada shows a surplus of \$7,284,275, exceeding all anticipations.

Sydney (N. S. W.) University celebrated its jubilee on October 1.

Earl Roberts will probably visit the United States in December, 1903.

Railway communication from Cape Town to Beira was opened this month.

Lord Kitchener started for India on October 17, going by way of Egypt.

Fifty thousand persons have visited Robert Burns' cottage at Ayr this year.

Sir Arthur Lawley has been formally sworn in as Lieutenant Governor of the Transvaal.

Bread has been cheaper in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire since the tax was imposed on imported cereals.

Dublin Museum has received a white badger from Adara, county Donegal, and a white wren from Ballyshannon.

Twenty-one million penny fares were collected on the Bradford municipal tramway system during the last six months.

The survey of British fresh water lakes shows that Loch Morar, in Inverness-shire, is the deepest lake in the kingdom.

It is announced that the British Museum has purchased the 10-lb. aerolite which fell recently at Crumlin, county Antrim.

The tercentenary celebration of the Bodleian Library was inaugurated October 8 by a reception in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

Among the latest gifts to the Swansea Free Library is a large number of interesting pamphlets presented by the Japanese Government.

"Llewellyn" is the name which the Welsh settlers from Patagonia have given to their new Canadian home near the Rocky Mountains.

Sir F. Borden, Canadian Minister of Militia, says a Canadian fast line of steamers is assured, with subsidy of \$1,125,000 annually for ten years.

The new armored cruiser Drake, whilst steaming at full power, accomplished the speed of over 24 knots an hour, which constitutes a record.

It is proposed to erect a reredos in Ripon Cathedral at a cost of £5000, as a memorial of the soldiers from the diocese who fell in South Africa.

Bombay ranks third in the British Empire in the value of its annual export and import trade, London and Liverpool being first and second, respectively.

Within the next couple of months Germany, France and England will have come to an understanding regarding the respective boundaries of their West African possessions.

Stalls representing the dwellings of the world from the times of the cave-dwellers down to the present day have been erected at a "centuries" bazaar now being held at Coventry.

The new entrance lock to the South Dock at Swansea, constructed at a cost of £100,000, was formally opened last month. The first vessel to enter was the Glasgow steamer Tweed.

The foundation-stones of the new sanatorium to be erected in the heart of Delamere Forest, England, by Mr. W. J. Crossley, of Manchester, at an expenditure of £70,000, have been laid.

The inauguration of the great Assuan dam will take place on December 9. The Khedive and the Duke of Connaught will be present, together with some 400 specially invited official guests.

An open and commanding position adjacent to Trafalgar-square is about to be vacated by the removal of General Gordon's statue. It is proposed to erect an equestrian statue of Lord Kitchener on the site.

The King of Portugal has leased Portuguese Southeast Africa to Great Britain for ninety-nine years. The Portuguese flag will continue to fly over the territory, but it will be for the sake of appearances only.

About 500 tons of stone have been used in the restoration of the northwest tower of York Minster, where there have been carved 2058 crockets, 118 buds, 62 grotesques, 61 finials, 87 gargoyles and a number of bosses.

The majority of English-speaking people, says the annual report of the United Kingdom Alliance, are now living under either State prohibition or local option laws, and these nations are the soberest in Christendom.

London is to spend \$14,000,000 on new docks. This is made necessary to accommodate the modern deep draught vessels. Six or seven miles of the river Thames will be converted into one huge tidal canal.

At the recent band contest at the Crystal Palace, London, for the £1000 challenge trophy, some eighty bands and 3000 bandsmen from all over the country competed. The Black Dyke band took first prize.

The total revenue of the Australian Commonwealth for the past year amounted to £11,288,903. The expenditure amounted to £3,926,809. The estimated revenue for the current year is set down by the Treasurer as £11,510,104.

Negotiations have been completed between the Manchester Ship Canal Company and the International Mercantile Marine Company for the establishment of a regular and direct service of steamers between Boston and Manchester.

A British Board of Trade report shows that the production of coal last year in Great Britain was 219,047,000 tons; in the United States, 260,929,000; in Germany, 108,417,000, and in France, 31,618,000 tons. The British led in value, however.

The New Zealand Government has accepted the New Zealand and South African Steamship Company's tender for the new South African service. The conditions are that the steamers shall be of 5000 tons register and shall have a speed of eleven knots.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has adopted a resolution empowering the directors to arrange for a trans-Atlantic steamship service irrespective of whether the company gets a Government contract or not.

Sir A. Conan Doyle has announced that he will give a silver statuette, on a pedestal, of a civilian rifleman for annual competition by the members of the rifle clubs in Surrey, Hampshire and Sussex, and that he will also present a medal to each member of the winning teams.

Presiding at a meeting of the African trade section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, Sir Alfred Jones asked that a resolution should be adopted thanking the West African Government and the Colonial Office for the interest they are manifesting in cotton growing in West Africa.

Owing to the tremendous influx of Americans into the Canadian Northwest, the sales of Canadian Pacific Railway Company's lands have of late increased greatly, says the *Times* correspondent at Ottawa. The total sales in September were 145,535 acres, compared with 60,060 acres in September last year.

Rear Admiral Charles Beresford has been promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral as the result of the retirement of Earl Clan William, Admiral of the fleet. Admiral Sir James Erskine succeeds Lord Clan William and Admiral Sir Edward H. Seymour succeeds Admiral Erskine as the King's principal naval aid de camp.

The Admiralty have given orders for nine torpedo-destroyers to private builders. Messrs. Palmer, Jarrow; Hawthorn and Leslie, Newcastle; Laird, Birkenhead, and Yarrow, London, are each to build two, and the ninth has gone to Messrs. Thornycroft, London. One of the destroyers by Messrs. Hawthorn and Leslie is to have turbine engines.

Earl Grey, who sailed for South Africa last month, expects to return home in January. It is understood that during his visit his lordship will discuss the arrangements for the statue which is to be erected to the late Mr. Rhodes on Table Mountain. The main idea of this will approximate to the Statue of Liberty at New York, and the cost is likely to reach £50,000.

A Boyle (Ireland) correspondent states that a campaign of midnight outrages has begun on the De Freyne estate. A large quantity of hay, the property of a publican named Creton, residing in Loughglynn, who, it is stated, was opposed to the Plan of Campaign movement, was burned to the ground. The same night the conservatory attached to the mansion of Lord Dillon was completely wrecked by some unknown persons.

Mr. Philp, the Premier of Queensland, announces that the question of the secession of that State from the Commonwealth will be made a vital question at the next federal elections in Queensland. Queensland's dissatisfaction with the present situation is almost entirely due to the "White Australian" policy adopted by Sir E. Barton, the Federal Premier, which, if carried out, will mean the deportation from Queensland of the Kanakas, who do the manual labor in the sugar plantations.



Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son have been appointed official agents of the Exhibition of Indian Art Manufacturers, to be held at Delhi in connection with the great Coronation Durbar. They will have an office in the exhibition building, conducted by their own representatives, which should prove a great convenience to visitors. The exhibition will open about the end of December and is not expected to close before the end of February.

The British War Office have decided on introducing an innovation into the barrack equipment that should prove of the greatest benefit to the soldier and render the Army more attractive to those belonging to it. It has decided to furnish each set of married quarters. The floors will be laid with linoleum, and strong bedsteads with spring mattresses, tables, chairs, a settee, all cooking and domestic utensils, toilet ware, etc., provided.

Shipbuilding on the Clyde was exceedingly brisk during September, the output having been only once exceeded in the same month during the last dozen years; two warships, 19 steamers and three sailers were launched, aggregating over 54,000 tons. The new work placed exceeds 57,000 tons, including a first-class battleships, two steamers of 10,000 tons each for the Aberdeen Line, two steamers for English railway companies, two Clan liners and an Indian trader.

British railways are prosperous. The North Western's splendid increase of £15,000 means that the company is £104,000 to the good for the half-year already, so that, what with the traffic gains and the savings elsewhere, the company ought to have a big increase in net profits. The Great Western is now over £30,000 to the good for the half-year, the South Western as much as £11,500, the Lancashire and Yorkshire £22,000, the Midland £10,000 and the Great Northern £15,000.

The Gladstone Memorial Library is completed, and Mr. Gladstone's books, which were temporarily stored in an iron building erected by him, are now being removed to the Memorial Library, which will accommodate some 60,000 volumes. Mr. Gladstone's library is being removed with great care, and the books will be placed in the new library exactly as they were originally arranged by Mr. Gladstone himself in the temporary structure. The Memorial Library will be opened by Earl Spencer this month.

The art of lace-making, which flourished exceedingly at the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries in Buckinghamshire, shows signs of resuscitation in various parts of that county, thanks to the efforts of a number of ladies who have interested themselves among the villagers. Buckinghamshire lace is still much in demand, and the revival of the cottage industry is looked forward to with considerable interest as supplying a source of additional income to many whose earnings in the agricultural districts are none too large.

A determined effort is being made by the cotton industry of England to obtain a large part of their supply of raw material from British territory alone. The Government is aiding the movement with advice and with money. The magnitude of the task which the spinners and manufacturers have set themselves may be gauged from the fact that at present five-sixths of the cotton supply comes from America. The partial failure of the cotton crop during the last three years and the speculative manipulation of prices have produced an alarming shortage, and the already serious situation in Lancashire is aggravated by the possibility of an American cotton trust.

A memorial consisting of three beautifully designed and executed stained-glass windows, together with a mural tablet of alabaster, has been placed in Cranbrook Church, Kent, to the memory of the Rev. William Eddy, vicar of the parish from 1591 to 1616. The donor of the memorial was the late Robert Henry Eddy, of Boston, Massachusetts, who was a descendant of William Eddy, and who bequeathed the sum of \$5000 for that purpose. It was dedicated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who said that among all the other ties which bound England and America together, such a tie as that made us feel that we were all of one blood and that they and we were both cognizant of the great truths of God's glorious Gospel.

The gross value of the mineral production of New Zealand last year, including kauri gum, shows an increase of over £250,000 compared with the previous year. The total production of gold and silver was 1,026,695 oz., valued at £1,819,041, an increase over the previous year of £340,560. The output of other minerals, including coal and lignite, was 1,243,164 tons, valued at £1,136,942, or 141,680 tons excess on the previous

year. The output of kauri gum was 75,041 tons, of the value of £446,114, a decrease of 2618 tons. There were 149 mines working last year, and the output of coal and lignite for the year shows an advance of over 139,000 tons over the previous year.

A novel artillery experiment has just taken place at Aldershot. By an ingenious method of painting the guns and limbers, the three primary colors, red, blue and yellow, they have been found to harmonize with any sort of ground or background so admirably that at a short distance they are difficult to locate. Six guns so painted were placed on Fox Hills, and the artillery officers at Aldershot were invited to try and locate them with field glasses at a distance of about 3000 yards. Although all the officers knew the direction in which the guns lay, not one was able to point all of them out. Some horse artillery that was sent forward to engage the guns advanced within 1000 yards before they located them. At close quarters the guns appear to be all daubs and streaks.—*Exchange*.

Mr. Pierpont Morgan has offered the committee of the Liverpool Athenæum \$25,000 for the Burns MSS. which are in their library. These MSS. were formerly in the possession of Dr. Currie, first president of the Athenæum, who was editor of one of the early editions of that poet's works. Dr. Currie's son, Mr. Wallace Currie, became the owner of the manuscripts on the death of his father, and subsequently the late Mrs. Wallace Currie, who inherited them on the death of her husband, bequeathed them to the Athenæum. Among the collection are numerous autograph letters of Burns. The committee has not yet met to consider the offer, and it is probable they will decline it. In any event they will not part with the MSS. without the consent of the members of the Athenæum.

A combination of British capitalists has launched an ambitious scheme with \$3,000,000 capital to capture and control the British food market in the interest of Dominion producers. The corporation is headed by the Earl of Aberdeen, formerly Governor-General of Canada; Lord Balfour, of Burleigh, member of the Imperial Cabinet; Sir William Treloar, a prominent London and colonial financier, and General Manager Turner, of the Midland Railway. Hopes are entertained by the new corporation of enabling farmers, fishermen and cattle-raisers of Canada to sell to Great Britain at least one-third of the \$700,000,000 worth of food stuffs it annually imports. Cold storage warehouses will be established by the corporation in English ports and a series of wholesale and retail supply depots will be established in the principal cities, with restaurants serving exclusively Canadian food.

Torquay's watershed, sixteen or eighteen miles distant from the town, is at present the scene of a municipal trading experiment which has involved an outlay of nearly £100,000. In 1896 the Town Council determined to purchase the watershed, "to preserve and secure as far as possible the purity and wholesome character of the water, by protecting and safeguarding from contamination and pollution the springs and streams from which it is derived." Having become possessed of nearly four square miles of land, the problem which faced the corporation was how best it could be utilized. On an outlying portion, far removed from the streams, oats, hay and roots are grown to feed the corporation's horses, while on a portion of the grazing land about 200 sheep have been placed. Here during the past year about eighty lambs have been bred, and 175 sheep have been sold at a profit of £200. Even more profitable than the sheep are the rabbits which abound on certain parts of the moorland.

A new variety of potato—the Northern Star—was put on the market last year at 10s per lb., or £1120 per ton. There is no record of any variety approaching this high price. The Northern Star is on the market at 5s per lb. this year, and there is no doubt, from the great powers of resisting disease which it has shown this year, it will remain at a high price for some years. The possibility of producing £8000 per acre is illustrated by results obtained at the Colonial College, Holford, Yorkshire. Four pounds of Northern Star were cut into 168 sets, an average of forty-two sets to the pound. Each eye, with a small piece of tuber attaching, was planted in a separate pot, and when the young plant was established it was transplanted into good garden ground. Although still green through having resisted the disease, the plants average 3 lbs. of tubers at each root. Each plant occupies four square feet. There are 43,560 square feet in an acre, consequently 10,890 plants are required per acre. As each plant averages 3 lbs., the yield per acre is 32,670 lbs., which at 5s per lb. gives £8167 per acre.



When this year dies, an old city privilege enjoyed by the Corporation of London since the days of King Edward II will die also. On December 31 the Corporation discontinues "the metage and portorage" of fruit, potatoes and other produce brought into the port of London. This is in pursuance of an Act of Parliament passed in 1872 giving the city thirty years' warning of the coming demise of this ancient right. It was a revenue of three-sixteenths of a penny upon every hundredweight of certain kinds of produce brought into port. This abolition will mean a loss to the City Corporation of about £14,000 a year.

In one of the newer industries British enterprise is giving a good account of itself. During the last twelve months Messrs. Dick, Kerr & Co., the well-known engineers and tramway contractors of Preston, made a profit of £104,000, a sum equal to nearly half their share capital. The firm have risen to the occasion in taking advantage of the great developments in electric traction. They have secured contracts not only for the largest tramway plant in England, including that for the London County Council, but they have also been successful in competing against Americans and Germans in South Africa, India, Japan and China.

Stratford-on-Avon lives in the main on Shakespeare. In twelve months the total number of visitors to the birthplace was 26,510. An admission fee of sixpence a head is charged, which yields the respectable sum, £662 15s. The Birthplace yields an additional £413 9s. 6d.; while the fees at Holy Trinity, where Shakespeare is buried, amount to £575. Within sight of the church, and also on the banks of the Avon, stands the Shakespeare Memorial. Now, it is somewhat curious to notice that of the 26,000 odd persons visiting the birthplace only 13,085, or less than half, took the trouble to visit the memorial. Thirteen thousand and eighty-five at sixpence brings in another £327 2s. 6d. The house, New Place, contributes only the insignificant sum of £11 17s. Ann Hathaway's cottage at Shottery was recently purchased by the Birthplace Trustees for £3,000, and their report gives the number of visitors as 10,489, which at sixpence each yields £262 4s. 6d. Stratford, therefore, derives an annual income from admission fees alone of considerably more than £2,000.

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## CONTINENTAL

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FOR  
JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

**R. B. McClellan**

Republican Nominee



FOR  
SUPERIOR JUDGE

**Carroll Cook**

(Incumbent)

Republican Nominee



### The Ladies Entertain.

The reception given by the Woman's Auxiliary of the British and American Union on Friday evening last, at Union Square Hall, was a splendid success, and the event will long be remembered by all whose good fortune it was to be present. The ladies had spared no pains in making the hall attractive and they lent themselves to the task of entertaining their guests with a zeal that precluded any possibility of failure.

With the kind assistance of the Consul General, President William Greer Harrison of the Union, Dr. D'Evelyn and others, the ladies succeeded in presenting a programme replete with interest from start to finish. The musical numbers were of the choicest and well rendered in each instance, and needless to say the interspersing dances were a feature very welcome to the younger folks. In the course of the evening refreshments were served, the ladies of the Auxiliary personally attending to the wants of their guests. Mrs. R. Hewitt, President of the Auxiliary, presided, and exercised a general supervision over the arrangements, which were perfect in every particular.

Mrs. Hewitt had the assistance of a most capable committee, composed of the following ladies: Mesdames Kemp, Winhall, Thayer and Wright. The vocal and instrumental numbers in the programme were contributed by Mr. H. W. Gerrans, Miss M. Hewitt, Miss M. Newbegin, the Misses Wright, Mrs. J. J. Newbegin, Miss Ada Bridges, Miss Cotton, Miss E. Todhunter, and a quartette composed of Mrs. Kemp, Mr. R. Hunt, Miss H. Nielson, Mr. R. E. G. Keane.

### Coming Events.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 8 P. M.—Open meeting at Pickwick Lodge (Sons of St. George). Musical and literary programme. All Englishmen invited. Red Men's Hall, 320 Post street.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 8 P. M.—Regular monthly social of the British and American Union. Illustrated lecture on India and Burma, by Mr. Henry Payot. Choice vocal and instrumental music. The American and British public cordially invited. Academy of Sciences Hall, Market street, near Fourth.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 8 P. M.—Meeting of Burnaby Lodge, Sons of St. George. Visiting brethren invited. Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell street.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 8 P. M.—Chinese Bazaar and Social by Empress Victoria Lodge, Daughters of St. George. Red Men's Building, 320 Post street. Admission 15 cents.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 7:30 P. M.—Celebration of St. Andrew's Day by the St. Andrew's Society of San Francisco. Grand banquet at the Palace Hotel. To conclude with dancing.

LATTER PART OF NOVEMBER.—Grand Bazaar, by Britannia Lodge, Daughters of St. George. Pythian Hall, 909 Market street.

### Historical Events in November.

- Nov. 5.—Battle of Inkerman (1854).
- Nov. 9.—King Edward's Birthday (1841).
- Nov. 17.—Suez Canal opened (1870).
- Nov. 18.—Funeral of Duke of Wellington (1852).
- Nov. 24.—Defeat of Khalifa (1899).
- Nov. 28.—Mandalay (1885).

### An Able Judge.

Great care should be exercised in the election of judges for our Superior Court. The judiciary should be surrounded by every safeguard and should be composed only of men of known integrity and ability. The Republicans chose such a man when they re-nominated Hon. Carroll Cook, who has so ably filled the office for six years past. Judge Cook is a man of family and a lawyer of exceptional learning. Our people should see that he is re-elected by an increased majority.

## St. Andrew's Society

OF SAN FRANCISCO

The Annual Reception and Banquet of this Society will be held in the Maple Room PALACE HOTEL, on Friday evening,

November 28th, 1902

JAS. ROLPH, JR. G. ST. JOHN BREMNER  
President Secretary

### Facts Worth Knowing.

There are 102 centenarians in Connaught, and 1160 persons over ninety years of age.

Ninety-nine years ago (on September 23) the Duke of Wellington with 4500 men defeated 50,000 Mahrattas at the battle of Assaye.

British Columbia grew the world's record apple last year. It was sixteen inches in circumference and weighed one pound and three ounces.

Foxley Parish, near East Dereham, Norfolk, has perhaps the most wonderful record in the country. It has only changed its rector once in 110 years. In 1792 the Rev. J. Sloughton took the living, and held it until 1840, when Canon Norgate, the present rector, was appointed. The venerable canon is himself probably the oldest rector in England, having a record of sixty-six years of clerical service. He preached a sermon on the Coronation of Queen Victoria, and had never had the assistance of a curate until this year.

Great Britain has spent about \$30,000,000 on the new Nile dams and other works for controlling the great Egyptian river and making certain the crops of the valley below, and has invested the sum of \$360,000,000 for irrigation purposes in India during the last thirty years. A single canal from the Ganges cost \$15,000,000; it has a total length, including tributaries and drainage cuts, of 3910 miles, and irrigates over 1,000,000 acres of land. These works in India, costly and stupendous as they have been, are regarded by the English as a profitable investment. There are 6,000,000 acres of land under cultivation in the valley of the Nile, supporting a population of over 5,000,000.

### Judge Alfred J. Fritz.

At the last election Judge Alfred J. Fritz received the highest vote of any man running on any ticket. It looks as if he will do so again this year, and there is every reason why he should. "He is the most honest and conscientious Judge that ever sat on a bench in San Francisco," is what ex-Governor Budd said lately at the close of an important case which he had before the Judge. All classes in the community are pleased with his conduct. He did the right thing by them all, and every man and every class of men in San Francisco got full justice in his court. He is a candidate for the Superior Bench in the present election.

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(INCUMBENT)

For Superintendent of Schools

## R. H. WEBSTER

(INCUMBENT)

REPUBLICAN NOMINEE

Graduate of the University of California (A. M.) Nineteen years a teacher in the Primary, Grammar, Evening and High Schools of the San Francisco School Department.

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### NOTICES.

Subscriptions—For full membership and privileges 50 cents a month. Honorary members, 50 cents a month.

Recruits wanted for new companies now forming.

Note—Members desiring promotion can only obtain the same by personal application to drill and duty.

### Albion Lodge Affairs.

Albion Lodge (Sons of St. George), Oakland, are making arrangements for a grand social and dance to take place this month. On Tuesday evening, October 28th, the members participated in a free and easy, which was an immense success. Burnaby and Pickwick Lodges of San Francisco were largely represented. Joseph Lancaster, a Past President of the lodge, has returned from his tour of the world, and was accorded a hearty reception a few evenings ago.

A manual of tramways, omnibuses and electric railways shows that the mileage of municipal ownership and control in street railroad properties has increased during the past seven years in Great Britain from 315 to 689 miles, and the number of undertakings from thirty-seven owned and three worked to ninety-nine owned and forty-four worked by municipalities.





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369 12th St. Oakland, Cal.

## Candidate Webb Criticised.

The BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN is in receipt of the following communication from a subscriber at Quincy, Plumas County:

"Editor BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN—SIR: As the State elections are now fast approaching, I desire to draw your attention to one of the candidates whom the Republican party have unfortunately for their ticket honored with the nomination for Attorney-General of this State—Mr. Ulysses Sigel Webb.

"His unfitness for that office, his inability to construe the law, has been so recently demonstrated through his public acts as District Attorney of Plumas County that his recent nomination was a matter of surprise and regret to many Republicans in this county.

"The particular instance proving Mr. Webb's 'peculiarities' to which I would call attention is the case of the People of the State of California vs. Dr. J. S. Wheeler.

"Dr. Wheeler was appointed Hospital Physician by the Board of Supervisors January, 1900, and re-appointed the following year. He served through 1900 without question as to the validity of his appointment, Mr. Webb as District Attorney approving all his bills. In 1901 a certain clique opposed to Dr. Wheeler, realizing that he was secure in his position, having the support of a majority of the Board of Supervisors, endeavored to cause his removal by raising the question as to his right to hold the appointment, as he was then an English subject.

"At the request of two members of the board, Mr. Webb rendered an opinion on this point, in which he stated that the Hospital Physician was a county officer, therefore an alien could not be employed to fill the position. The majority of the board, perceiving the absurdity of this opinion, which was manifestly the result of ignorance or duplicity, continued Dr. Wheeler in his position. Mr. Webb, being on intimate terms with Attorney-General Ford, secured his consent to the commencement of an action in the name of the State of California to oust Dr. Wheeler.

"The case was duly tried in the Superior Court of Plumas County, the court finding for the defendant, holding that the position was not an office and therefore could be held by an alien.

"From this decision an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, with the result, after a long delay, the decision of the lower court was affirmed.

"The case above mentioned can be found in the Pacific Reporter, Vol. 69, page 435, which in connection with the records of the Board of Supervisors of Plumas County, will bear out the statements that have been made above.

"Can a public servant who was so unfortunate in his advice in the small sphere of his actions in Plumas County, be entrusted as the official legal adviser of the Chief Executive of this great State?

"The unjust attack on an inoffensive gentleman, an alien, it is true, quietly pursuing a high and useful calling, should be beneath the quality of a man seeking the suffrages of the people."

## The Superintendent of Schools.

Those who know Mr. Webster esteem him highly as a gentleman, a scholar, a superior teacher and a public officer of the highest integrity.

He was graduated from the University of California, class of '77, ranking one of the highest in scholarship. Since the degree M. A. has been conferred upon him by his Alma Mater. After teaching nineteen years in our school department (nearly all grades and subjects) and rising to the highest position a teacher in the highest schools can hold, he was honored by the people with the Superintendency. After serving one and one-half years, he was re-elected by the highest vote of the candidates of that year. He is a candidate to succeed himself in the present election.

## Scottish Thistle Club.

The San Francisco Scottish Thistle Club gave their monthly smoker at the club room, 32 O'Farrell street, on Thursday evening, October 23. It was one of the best the club has had in many months. The following entertained: Messrs. MacNeill, Neven, Masterson, Finnie, Murray, Donald, Hunter, McGregor, McInnes, Strang and Clayton. The club will give their annual Hogmanay supper and ball at the end of the year.

## Hallowe'en Observed.

Pioneer Hall, San Francisco, presented a gay scene last Saturday evening, the occasion being the celebration of Hallowe'en, under the auspices of the Scottish Thistle Club. A splendid programme, comprising Scottish dances in costume, bagpipe selections, songs, etc., entertained a large and enthusiastic audience until the hour for dancing arrived. The literary committee of the Thistle Club deserves much credit for the excellence of the arrangements.

## Satisfied.

In the House of Assembly (Cape Town) Mr. De Waal, Secretary of the Afrikaner Bond, warmly repudiated the suggestion that the Afrikaner party look forward to a repetition of the war at some future date.

"Never again," he said. "We are satisfied with the British flag, which is the embodiment of liberty."

## FOR SUPERIOR JUDGE

**J. C. B. Hebbard**

(Incumbent)

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE

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**Wishaw House.\***

In Wishaw House, Lord Belhaven and Stenton is the fortunate possessor of one of the most beautiful and picturesque of Scottish country seats, one set amid the finest stretch of the Clyde country immortalized by Sir Walter Scott, and within a drive of Milton Lockhart, the ancestral home of Scott's son-in-law biographer, where the "Wizard of the North" spent many happy days during the latter half of his life.

There is little doubt that long before the now prosperous little town of Wishaw existed, there stood, where Lord Belhaven and Stenton's stately home now stands, a "peel," as the tower-like medieval Scottish strongholds were termed. It was probably in those days the estate was named, "Wis" being old Scotch for water, and "Shaw" meaning forest or wood. Though the mansion now presents a perfect whole, a considerable portion of Wishaw House is, at least, four hundred years old, but the architect, Mr. Gillespie Graham, to whom was confided the difficult task of making alterations and additions to the original building, wisely did all in his power to retain its fine medieval character. The house stands on the edge of a deep glen, at the bottom of which flows the River Calder, and the surrounding scenery is admirably suited to the castellated type of Scottish architecture of which Lord and Lady Belhaven's country home is a really fine example.

The estate has been in the Hamilton family for over three hundred years, and has been connected with the Belhaven and Stenton title for a century. The present Lord Belhaven, who is one of the Representative Peers for Scotland, succeeded his cousin nine years ago.—*The Sketch.*

\*See *Frontispiece.*

**Franklin K. Lane.**

Franklin K. Lane was born near Charlotte-town, Prince Edward Island. His family moved to Napa county, California, when he was about eight years of age. With the exception of some three years spent in New York and Washington, he has since resided in this State. He received his education in the schools and the University of California, and the Hastings College of Law, and is now serving his third term as Attorney and Counselor of the City and County of San Francisco.

The following paragraph abusing Mr. Lane because of his birthplace, illustrates the sort of campaign being made against him:

"The Democrats must be pretty 'hard up' for gubernatorial timber when they have to go into foreign (Canadian) forests to get a nominee for Governor, Franklin K. Lane!!! Isn't that an insult to native born sons of the West and of the United States? Are we native sons going to permit this *interloper* to usurp the highest office in the State?"—*Napa Reflector.*

**WHAT SOME OTHER REPUBLICAN PAPERS SAY IN THEIR EDITORIALS ABOUT HIM.**

This State knows no more honest man, no nobler soul than Franklin K. Lane. Among all her jewels California has none brighter; nor better than he. A man of uncompromising integrity, of untiring industry, broad in brain and big in heart, he is an honor to himself as a man, to the mother who bore him, and to the State which he loves. In all the vicissitudes of his life—against which he battled with a courage unconquerable—he never forgot his manliness nor his charity. Independent, forceful, plain spoken, absolutely incorruptible, he has ever stood in the open day, an honest and a manly man.—*Sacramento Bee* (Republican), September 11, 1902.

Franklin K. Lane, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is a gentleman against whose private character nothing has ever been said in any of the political contests in which he has been engaged in this city. His services as law officer of this city have been acceptable to the community and his official opinions have commanded respect.—*San Francisco Chronicle* (Republican), September 29, 1902.

Postmen in the Crediton (Devon) district carry stamps for sale, a spring balance for weighing parcels, and, in addition, undertake to "post" articles of all descriptions.

**Extracts from Letters.**

"We think the paper an excellent one and greatly needed."—*F. C. P., San Jose, Cal.*

"Your BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN takes precedence of all other current literature with me."—*T. J. F., Loomis, Cal.*

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"I am delighted with your invaluable paper. I believe it gives more honest facts about British affairs than all the papers in your city put together. And you have correct ideas about things."—*J. E. C., Ontario, Cal.*

"In sending you these renewals I wish to say I am very much pleased with the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN and look forward to its arrival each month, knowing there will always be something entertaining and instructive in it. And in letters I receive from my relations in the old country, they have generally a good word or two to say for it, quite appreciating the difference between the way in which British matters are treated by you and by the ordinary American newspaper. Therefore, neither they, nor I, wish to run any risk of missing an issue."—*C. F. W., Fresno, Cal.*

**California Engineers in South Africa.**

The remarkable fact that there are in engineering positions in South Africa twice as many graduates of the University of California as of any other American University is shown by a directory of American Engineers in South Africa, just compiled and printed by Mr. Alpheus Fuller Williams, Acting United States Consular Agent at Kimberley, Cape Colony, and Assistant General Manager of the DeBeers Consolidated Mines, Ltd. Mr. Williams himself graduated from the University of California in 1898.

Among these engineering alumni in South Africa are: Wager Bradford, '85, Manager of the Langlaagte Deep, Ltd., Johannesburg; Robert Lee Brewer, '94, Surveyor for the Wit Deep Gold Mining Company, Johannesburg; Ernest Henry Denieke, '99, Mining Engineer for the East Rand Property Mines, Ltd., Boksburg; John Randolph Farrell, '74, Consulting Mining Engineer for R. Williams & Co., Bulawayo; Henry Hay, '94, Mining Engineer for the Wit Deep, Ltd., and the Knight Central, Ltd., Germiston; George Jacob Hoffman, '95, Mining Engineer for A. Goertz & Co., Ltd., Johannesburg; William Wallace Mein, '00, Mine Manager at the Durban Roodeport Deep, Ltd., Johannesburg; Frederick C. Roberts, Mining Engineer in the Rhodesia Gold Fields, Bulawayo; Robert Henry Robertson, '75, Mine Engineer for the South Goldenhuis Deep, Ltd., the Randt Victoria Mines, Ltd., and the Randt Victoria East, Ltd., near Germiston; Paul Selby, '01, Engineer at Durban Roodeport Deep; Frank McG. VanNess, '95, Manager of the cold storage plant of the De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., Kimberley; Harry Howard Webb, '75, Mining Engineer for the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd., Johannesburg; Gardner F. Williams, '65, Mining Engineer and General Manager of the De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., Kimberley, and his son Alpheus Fuller Williams, '98, Assistant General Manager of the same mines.

**An "Encore" Poem.**

He sat at the dinner table there

With a discontented frown,

The potatoes and steak were underdone,

And the bread was baked too brown.

The pie too sour, the pudding too sweet,

And the meat was much too fat.

The soup, so greasy, too, and salt—

'Twas hardly fit for a cat.

"I wish you could taste the bread and pies

I have seen my mother make,

They were something like, and 'twould do you good

Just to look at a slice of her cake."

Said the smiling wife, "I'll improve with age;

Just now I'm but a beginner;

But your mother called to see me to-day,

And I got her to cook the dinner!"

**The Bond Professes Loyalty.**

Mr. Theron, chairman of the Bond, speaking in the House of Assembly, Cape Town, on October 2d, declared that "the three future principles of the Bond will be to oppose any attempt from whatever quarter, to oust the British flag from South Africa, to work for equality of language and privileges and to bring about federation when the time is ripe."

Mr. Laing made an appeal to the Bond members to express regret for the rebellion, adding that Mr. Theron's protestations under the present circumstances were of no virtue. Three years ago they would have saved their countrymen from ruin.

Mr. De Waal, secretary of the Bond, made an exhaustive reply. Ninety per cent of the Dutch remained loyal, he said, and of the disloyal 10 per cent not all were Bondsmen. Under the present circumstances of the country it was impossible to expect the same kind of loyalty from the Dutch as from the British. He admitted that the rebellion was a crime, and said he never desired to get rid of the British flag, under which he was proud to live and hoped his children would live. He read the Bond's circular recently issued, which appealed for the acceptance of the logic of events, as a proof of the moderation of the policy he and his friends meant to pursue in the future.

**British Government and Cunard Company.**

The following are the principal terms of the agreement recently entered into by the Cunard Line and the British Government:

1. The Cunard Company are to build two large steamers for the Atlantic trade of high speed.

2. The agreement is to remain in force for 20 years from the completion of the second of these vessels.

3. The Cunard Company pledges itself until the expiry of the agreement to remain a purely British undertaking, and that under no circumstances shall the management of the company be in the hands of or the shares or the vessels of the company held by other than British subjects.

4. During the currency of the agreement the Cunard Company is to hold at the disposal of the Government the whole of its fleet, including the two new vessels and all other vessels as built.

The Government is to lend the money for the construction of the two new vessels, charging interest at 2½ per cent per annum.

In Liverpool it is thought each will cost £1,000,000.

**Livingston Jenks.**

The judiciary forms the bulwark of our liberty and should be surrounded by every safeguard. Livingston Jenks, one of the Democratic nominees for the high position of Superior Judge, is a man well qualified to fill the important position. He is of good education, of ability and experience at the bar, and his personal character is above reproach.

That he is a man of affairs with the best interests of the community at heart was shown by his action during the strike last summer, when he, as chairman of the Conciliation Committee, undertook to present the side of the strikers to the merchants. The Conciliation Committee was the result of a number of meetings of representative men from various walks of life called together by the Municipal League to devise some means of settling the industrial trouble. Mr. Jenks was selected as the executive officer of the committee.

These things, rather than political leanings of a man, should be the first consideration of a citizen in casting his vote for the nominee of the Superior Bench.

**William A. Gett.**

For nearly twenty years Mr. Gett, candidate for the office of Attorney-General, has practiced law in Sacramento. His record has always been of the best, and his abilities have been proven on numerous occasions. He is a Native Son and has held the position of President in Sacramento Parlor No. 3. He has also been an active member of the National Guard of California, retiring recently with the rank of Major. His father was a veteran of the Mexican war. Mr. Gett is one of the strong men put forward by the Democratic party.



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3d. To cultivate fond recollections of Scotland and to recall its history, its people, its customs, its amusements and the days o' Auld Lang Syne.

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HOLIDAY NUMBER, DECEMBER, 1902.



A CANADIAN ICE PALACE.

The cities of Eastern Canada now make the Ice Castle the great feature of their winter carnivals, Montreal having been the first to start erecting these fairy-like structures. During the day, the castles or palaces shine in the winter sunlight like glittering crystal, while at night they are illuminated with strong electric arc-lamps, giving the structures the appearance of some enchanted fairyland. On the last night of the carnival, the palaces are destroyed in a befitting manner. A mock battle is arranged, in which the building falls into the hands of the attackers. The latter are generally dressed as Indians, to make the scene more picturesque. A display of fireworks and colored lights terminates the happy proceedings.—Sketch.

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# The British-Californian

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A MONTHLY RECORD OF BRITISH AND BRITISH-AMERICAN PROGRESS.  
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Entered at the San Francisco postoffice as second class matter.

CHARLES B. SEDGWICK - - - - - Editor

Business Office, 927 Market Street.....Phone Mint 1531

OUR readers have our best wishes for an enjoyable Christmas and a happy and prosperous New Year.

FOR ten months of the year, according to the Board of Trade returns, British imports show an increase of £6,963,378 and the exports an increase of £1,536,826.

BRITISH war ships are enlightening the Venezuelan understanding as to the import of a promissory note, and it is safe to say the lesson will not soon be forgotten.

THE discovery of fuel oil promised to be a big thing for California; and may yet, providing some genius comes forward with a plan for checkmating its altogether too precocious ambition to become part and parcel of the clouds.

KRUGER wants to go back to South Africa. When hostilities were in progress he found the presence of the British insufferable, but he seems to have brought himself to a condition of magnanimous tolerance since peace was declared.

THAT cabled "news" about Lord Roberts having refused the King's decoration of the garter because of its great "expense," is "fake" so crude that as our readers are principally Britons, we would consider it a waste of space to enter into a detailed denial.

IN one part of his book De Wet gives credit to God for his many miraculous escapes, and in another attributes them to the stupidity of the British. His belief in a Divine interposition in his favor being sincere, it is incomprehensible how De Wet can criticize Bobs and Kitchener for not having done better.

THE Memphis *Commercial Appeal* offers a suggestion in regard to the Alaskan boundary dispute that must appeal strongly to the Canadian's sense of humor. Says it: "If we can't get back that strip of Alaskan territory that England has gobbled, let's gobble the whole of Canada and be done with it."

SAYS the *Monitor*: "General De Wet's reminiscences will be read not without disappointment by foreigners who sympathized sincerely with his countrymen in their struggle against Great Britain."

No doubt. But we will wager the disappointment does not come up to the disappointment and disgust of the Boers when they realized what the "sincere sympathy" of the foreigners amounted to.

SAYS the *San Francisco Chronicle*: "It is not unlikely that Canada and the United States will some time be politically united. Concentration and consolidation are as likely among nations as among industries. The influences are the same and the tendencies are identical."

Quite so, but while Canada is big enough and no doubt generous enough to take us in, and while the exodus of Americans northward clearly indicates the "tendencies," it is hardly in keeping with the spirit displayed by the founders of this republic to thus early prepare for a disbandment of the government at Washington.

AS an expression of displeasure at the continued persecution of the Jews in Roumania by their government, the Roumanian Minister in London was not included in the invitations issued to the Diplomatic Body to attend the inaugural banquet of the Lord Mayor, Sir Marcus Samuel.

THE "Catholic Democratic League of England" aims among other things "to help, so far as is possible, to place Catholics in positions of public influence, as Members of Parliament, of school, urban and parish councils, of boards of guardians and other offices."

Legitimate enough, in our broad way of thinking, were the Catholics of England victims of religious discrimination. But not as things are.

Were a Protestant organization to make declaration of such an object, it would be denounced by the Roman press as bigotry, and rightly so. The term of opprobrium in this instance, however, may justly be applied to the action of the Catholic League.

IT is pleasing to note that British friendship for America can assume a practical as well as sentimental form. Although the new cable to Honolulu will in a sense be a competitor of the recently laid British cable in the Pacific, and although the cable ship *Silvertown* was in demand in various parts of the world, her owners at London generously placed the boat at the service of the American company, in order to render possible the much needed cable communication with the Hawaiian Islands. The United States has no cable steamer, nor plant capable of turning out a lengthy cable, so that it was not want of patriotism, but necessity, that impelled Mr. Mackey to invoke British aid. San Francisco gratefully welcomed the *Silvertown*, for the laying of the cable to Honolulu opens up new opportunities for the city's commercial advancement.

THERE appears to be no limit to wonderful discoveries in this country. An Indiana medical man has chanced upon the rather important secret of reviving the dead; and, what will prove of some interest to men folks, incidentally, his disclosure promises to render cigar ash somewhat less unpopular than it at present unfortunately is in the average household. The medical gent in question presents his case thusly:

"Let anyone drown a house fly for two or three hours, or even all night, and flick some cigar ash on its body. The fly in a second or two will walk out of the ash and fly away. Now, if an insect can be resuscitated in this way, it goes without argument that a human being may."

So be it, and we hasten to move a vote of thanks to the medical genius of Indiana for his more or less valuable information.

THE braggadocio of the Irish in this country is so well understood that it is seldom taken seriously, but after all the blow and bluster in the press and on the lecture platform as to what the Irish were doing in behalf of the Boers, even those of us unalterably convinced of the general emptiness of the Hibernian vaunt, and skeptical to a degree of the so-called "Irish valor," were scarcely prepared for Michael Davitt's startling disclosure.

In the Boston *Globe's* report of Davitt's speech in Faneuil Hall, Boston, occurs this paragraph:

"He blamed his fellow Irishmen for their lack of volunteers for the Boer cause in the war, telling of the bitterness of his humiliation in answering General Botha that only 40 Irishmen, to the speaker's knowledge, had fought for the cause of the struggling republic."

Forty men! And it was vociferated at us from all sides that "Irish Brigades" were doing all the fighting on the Boer side. That simile of the mountain conceiving and bringing forth a mouse is inadequate here. Better: "A mighty continent was shaken and rent from its veriest foundations by the noise of imprisoned valor trying to let itself loose; and there issued forth—a flea."



GENERAL JAMES WILSON in a speech at the Commercial Club, Chicago, declared that the Monroe doctrine applied to Canada, and added that should Great Britain ever make the government of her colonies oppressive, it would be the duty of the United States to interfere.

Quite so. Providing that Canada makes the complaint of oppression, and not self-seeking American annexationists, and providing also that the people of the Dominion invite American interference—which we guess will not be in the near future.

But let us offer the suggestion that the big-hearted general worry himself less about other people's business, and, as in duty bound, concern himself a little with the certain untowardness of things obtaining under the flag of his citizenship.

THAT there is no understanding the Irish, this incident serves to illustrate. A member of the United Irish League in County Limerick (Harris by name) was about to be arrested for an offense and gathered about him a crowd of sympathizers to resist the authorities. By some mistake the warrant had not been made out when ordered, and the judge was off on a day's holiday. The arresting officers not arriving on scheduled time, Harris and his crowd marched to Tralee gaol and demanded the reason why. Being told there was no warrant and therefore could be no arrest, Harris grew indignant, declared he was being deprived of his "lawful rights as a prisoner," and attempted to gain admission to the jail by force.

Now what in reason can be done with such a people?

THE American Meat Trust seems destined to make as disastrous a failure of its invasion of the English market as did the Tobacco Trust. South America has been encouraged to enter into the competition, with the result that prices are steadily falling. Unless the Meat Trust succeeds in forming a world combination its end is in sight.

Some recent figures give the total supply of cattle for meat in this country at 27,610,000. There are over sixty-one and a half million sheep and sixty-four and a half million pigs. Last year 392,884 cattle were exported, of which 72 per cent went to Great Britain, and practically the whole of the remainder to British possessions. The export of fresh beef was very nearly 302,000,000 pounds, of which 98 per cent went to Great Britain. Of tinned beef over 66,500,000 pounds was exported, of which 77 per cent went to Great Britain. Of the total meat export of the United States the British Empire takes 87 per cent.

With this immense trade with Britain destroyed by the cheaper commodity of South America, the Meat Trust will be forced back to its home markets, and the supply being in excess of the demand, prices must inevitably fall locally.

The rout of the greedy monopoly will be as popular with the American public as with the British, for both have equally suffered by its unscrupulous extortions.

THE 300th anniversary of the union of England and Scotland occurs next spring, and the British societies in Chicago and the British and American Union of San Francisco, Los Angeles and Stockton propose to celebrate what has turned out to be one of the happiest and most momentous unifications in the history of mankind in a manner befitting its significance.

Though "England" died in that hour, and "Scotland," too, Britain was born, and the outcome is the marvelous and unparalleled Empire of to-day.

The ter-centenary of such an event should be of world-wide celebration, for it brings to mind the first great example of noble surrender of race pride, petty vanities and small ambitions in the interest of a wider good, a greater usefulness and a truer Christianity. Perhaps the first step in modern times in the way of putting into practice the doctrine of the brotherhood of man was taken when England and Scotland—torn cruelly for centuries by conflicting ambitions—learned of the error and wickedness of their enmity and decided, in unequalled grandeur of spirit, to come together and make common destiny.

Truly it has been proven that in union there is strength, for what to-day would Scotland alone have been, or what would England alone have been?

The union of the two countries, neither of which has suffered thereby loss of individuality, civil or religious freedom, or national ideals, shows what a happy settlement may be made among the nations of the earth when they shall have the same common sense to come to an understanding.

WE commend to Father Yorke and the whole tribe of lying Irish agitators in this country the observations made by Rev. Thomas McSweeney, priest at St. Francis de Sales' Church, Oakland, on his recent return from a year's visit to Ireland. Said Father McSweeney:

"There were many things that impressed me, but of all the general progress made, that in an educational way was the most forcible. Illiteracy has been practically wiped out, and in every town there is a school under government control. The teachers are for the greater part brothers and sisters of the church, but the schools are entirely outside the church control. Another thing that has resulted in great good for Ireland is the abolishment of the landlord system, and now every man owns his little plot of ground and can feel that with his family about him life is worth living. The installments that are paid on the homes are much less than the rents were under the old system."

DISCUSSING "American treatment of the Filipinos," the San Francisco *Chronicle* in a recent issue said:

"The Filipinos are now enjoying more political power than they are yet able to use wisely. . . . The value of 'political' rights is largely sentimental. We should all be as prosperous as we are now under the government of a benevolent despot. The danger, of course, is that the despot would not be benevolent, and the actual unsentimental value of political authority in the masses is the power which it gives to protect themselves from oppression. But there is not much oppression in modern times under any form of government."

Indeed! In former issues the *Chronicle* has informed us there was a great deal of oppression under British rule—in Ireland, India, South Africa. Also, during the Boer war, its doctrine was that any people were entitled to full political freedom, whether they were able to use it "wisely" or not.

Go to, thou hypocrite!

A BANQUET was responsible for a prophetic flight on the part of Archbishop Ireland. He foresaw the starry banner waving mistress over Canada, Mexico and a lot of other places, and was quite positive of having enjoyed the rare privilege of hearing "the hearts across the border beating with love for us."

Ireland is always pleasing at a banquet, and full of good news. It is joy supreme to learn that "the hearts across the border are beating with love for us," and nothing can be said against the prospect of the starry banner waving mistress over every place where it is wanted—only it is not safe to take Ireland's word for anything. Especially his banquet word, for has he not disappointed us before? Was it not in a banquet speech that he declared the Almighty would plant the Boer flag over South Africa, thereby causing some of us who had too much faith in his Reverence's infallibility to enquire by what mysterious means of communication he got the tip, to bet our good money on the proposition—and lose it?

AT last Canada is to have a direct and independent news service with Great Britain. Heretofore the newspapers of the

Dominion have been largely dependent on the Associated Press, and other American news agencies, for their dispatches from Great Britain; agencies which, in the main, are strongly anti-British, as was demonstrated at the time of the Boer war. The Associated Press is notorious in this respect, its British "news" being gathered and doctored by its correspondents at London with a view to pleasing the Britain-hating rabble of the United States. The sort of stuff that was furnished by it to the San Francisco dailies when hostilities were in progress in South Africa was passed on to the Canadian press, so that it was as impossible to find a correct statement of current happenings in the telegraphic columns of the Dominion newspapers as it was in American journals using the Associated Press service. Only when the British newspapers reached his desk was the Canadian editor placed in possession of the truth.

Disgust at this, and the demand of the Canadian reader for news not made muddy in the process of passing through Irish-American channels has led to the establishment of this new British service, which, though considerably more costly, by reason of its necessarily limited patronage, is bound to give mutual satisfaction to publisher and reader, and prove of incalculable political value in strengthening the good relations between colony and mother country.



A TORONTO paper states that the invasion of American settlers is welcomed because "many are expatriated Canadians who many years ago went to the American prairies from Canada seeking for larger opportunities. Official statistics show that the number of American arrivals in Canada up to the end of June was 22,000, but the movement has assumed larger proportions since, and the number who have come in is variously estimated at from 50,000 to 70,000. In many cases those coming in now are delegations representing a whole community who have come to spy out the land and make selections for their neighbors. It is probable that several hundred thousand Americans will come in next spring. They are all well provided with money and bring trainloads of effects and stock with them.

"Of the thousands of men who crossed the Dominion border last year the majority were Canadians by birth. It is estimated that 2,000,000 Canadians are still in the United States. Chicago alone is said to hold 30,000. But since their own country has begun to 'boom,' and since more and more land has been opened up and fresh enterprises are starting almost every day, the sons of Canada are returning. This is especially the case with those who are agriculturists."

AN Associated Press dispatch from London says: "The manufacturers of Great Britain mourn a decline in their exports to the United States."

This is far from a true presentation of the case. British manufacturers feel that the United States should buy more from them, in consideration of the fact that Great Britain buys more American goods than all the rest of the countries combined, the figures for last year being \$548,595,117. But British trade with us, on the whole, is not declining, but may be said to be on the increase, despite the tariff, our purchases from the United Kingdom last year amounting to \$185,865,720, or as much as we took from France and Germany combined. In fact, the United States is Britain's largest single customer, and the figures of last year have never been exceeded, except slightly in 1897.

But if British trade with America is not increasing as rapidly as it should, the increase in British trade with the Colonies more than compensates. Statistics for the last nine months show an increase of over \$50,000,000 in exports to the colonies. Since 1900 British exports to Canada alone have increased \$10,000,000; India's demand has risen from £28,009,385 worth in 1897 to £35,746,399 in 1901, while Australia shows a total of £23,513,662, against £19,179,267 in 1897.

From the above figures, when the size of their populations is taken into account, it will be seen that her colonies are Britain's best customers, which is as it should be.

THE *Chronicle* propounds this query: "If trusts are peculiar to protected countries, or if they are in any important measure affected by tariff laws, how comes it that a British labor congress of sufficient importance to justify cabling its action, adopts resolutions against trusts on the ground that 'the time has arrived when, if the state does not control the trusts, the trusts will control the state?' We are familiar enough with that phrase in America, but if the 'tariff' is the 'mother' of trusts, why should we hear the same cry in free-trade England? Will not some of our Democratic contemporaries stop printing meaningless generalities and denunciations long enough to answer that question as plainly as we have asked it? Of course, we can answer in advance that not one of them will do so. They do not dare try, because the moment they should attempt an explanation it would open the eyes of their readers, whom they are determined to fool."

We are not one of the *Chronicle's* "Democratic contemporaries," but we volunteer to answer the question "as plainly as it has been asked." But before doing so, we would question the allegation that a British labor congress of importance adopted resolutions against trusts (why is not the name of the labor congress given?); and as to the news being cabled, that counts for nothing; the correspondents in London of the American papers favoring trusts are instructed to send such matter at regular intervals whether there is foundation in fact for it or not.

There are no trusts in Great Britain, as we have them in the United States, and never will be, for the simple reason that they are impossible. There are combinations in some industries, for the purposes of maintaining prices, doing away with cut-throat competition and resisting the ruinous exactions of the labor unions. Trusts on the American plan have been attempted, and

by American concerns, but they have failed. Free trade renders them impossible.

Instance the attempt of the American Meat Trust to capture the English market. For a day it succeeded, because it had control of the sources of supply in this country. But there being no barriers to free commerce in Great Britain, South America, seeing its opportunity, stepped in with as good goods at considerably less cost and the Meat Trust was compelled to capitulate. In the United States, by reason of the tariff, no such remedy is at hand; competition is shut out, the public is helpless and the Meat Trust may do as it pleases. We do not wish to be understood as advocating free trade for the United States. Free trade may be the best policy for the United Kingdom, on the whole, but it does not follow that it would prove as advantageous to the United States. The conditions are vastly different. We are merely showing that Great Britain is not, and can not be, afflicted with the trust evil.

IN his message to Congress, President Roosevelt declares in favor of reciprocity, which recommendation meets with the disapproval of the organs of extreme protection and exclusiveness. Particularly is this so in the West, and for no good reason.

California lives by its sales to foreign countries. With its commodities shut out of Great Britain and the British colonies the State would be ruined. Reciprocity, therefore, should be encouraged by our people, it being a measure designed to maintain and promote the existing profitable trade relations. To use the words of President McKinley: "We must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing. . . . The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good will and friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not. . . . Only a broad and enlightened policy will keep what we have. No other policy will get more."

Such uncompromising champions of the high tariff as the *Chronicle* argue that it is well to rest contented with things as they are, little seeing that it is far from certain that the satisfactory conditions will continue indefinitely. In an address to the National Association of Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, Mr. James Deering of Chicago showed clearly that there is danger in this fancy that "we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing." He said: "The enemy of progress points to the \$1,500,000,000 of exports, and says: 'Behold the wonder! The world cannot live without us; no matter how selfish or how unreasonable we are, they will still come to beg our products.' Of this \$1,500,000,000 over \$900,000,000 is raw material. Do we wish to be classed with those uncivilized nations who furnish the world only with the products of the farm and with raw material? Germany now practically prohibits the entry of American meats. She is at this moment engaged in doubling her rate of duty on American wheat and many other products of the farm. France, a few years ago, doubled her rates of duty on American meat products. Germany absolutely prohibits the entry of some kinds of American fruit. Shall our government make no effort to remove these prohibitions? Let us turn to our exports of manufactured goods: In the year for which I quote these were some \$434,000,000. Six million dollars worth of machinery has been shut out by Russia because we have shut out \$250,000 of Russian sugar. France takes substantially nothing of our manufactured products because we have declined to ratify with her a reciprocity treaty. Germany is preparing a tariff that will cut our exports, and other countries are preparing to follow these examples."

A MEMBER of Congress gives the following not unreasonable explanation of the exodus of American manufacturers to Canada:

"In England the absence of a tariff allows the flooding of the markets with cheap foreign goods. In Canada the tariff is sufficiently high to prevent the newly-fledged Canadian manufacturer from being swamped by his formidable rivals in the United States, yet it is not so high as to prevent all competition, and this has a healthy and stimulating effect upon Canadian industries. The tariff, in fact, is very largely responsible for the American invasion, because in the main the American manufacturer who sees an opening in Canada prefers to move his factory bodily across the border and set up his business there."



SAYS the San Francisco *Chronicle*: "There is little probability that the English and German claims against the Venezuelan Government are just. We presume their 'legality' is beyond question. The stronger nations have always been able to inveigle the Latin-American peoples into debt and despoil them of their possessions under legal forms. In the absence of strong affirmative evidence to the contrary, it is safe to assume that the British and German Governments are engaged in an enterprise of this kind."

"This whole business of distraint by war ships is a disgrace to civilization. Sharpers who trade with uncommercial peoples should trade at their own risk. Their profits are invariably calculated to cover all risks, and if they lose they should bear the loss."

The *Chronicle* had a different argument a year ago when United States war ships proceeded to make forcible collection of a debt from Turkey.

But let us take a look at the innocent Castro and his administration, as depicted by the correspondent of a London paper at Caracacas:

The constitution of Venezuela says, inter alia, that the President must be elected by the people. That is a very reasonable proposal. But what are we to say when a highway robber comes into the capital at the head of a horde of bandits and says: "I am the President"? Yet that is exactly what the present President of Venezuela did. Castro simply hunted his predecessor out of office and took possession by force of arms.

He then issued a glorious manifesto announcing new men, new ideas, new everything; yet within twenty-four hours he started the old infamy of gaoling without trial or sentence every man whose conduct displeased him. From that time began the miseries which now curse Venezuela. Castro brought into Caracacas a ruffian crowd of Andinos (as the inhabitants of the Andes are called) and installed himself in the government offices. His officers and soldiers swaggered about the public parks and streets with knives and revolvers stuck in their belts; shot civilians on the slightest pretext; ordered drinks and never paid for them in hotels; called for meals in the restaurants and pulled out their daggers or revolvers when the owners asked for payment; insulted ladies in the street, and all, be it remembered, without the slightest fear of arrest, because they belonged to Castro's party. With such a beginning Castro commenced his infamous career of murder and robbery. Few, indeed, of his infamies reach the outside world, because the local press dare not say a word except by express sanction of the Government.

The state of affairs in Venezuela to-day is a blasphemy on civilization. Commerce is paralyzed, foreigners abused, maltreated and often murdered, whole towns delivered up to the horrors of fire, sword, rape and all the brutalities of a licentious soldiery, the gaols crowded with innocent persons, men snatched up in the streets by press-gangs, justice at a standstill, the superior courts giving their decisions according to the orders of an official appointed by Castro. Murderers are walking unmolested through the streets because they are Castro's friends; criminals are set free without ever being brought to the bar of justice; the Chief Justice was sent to jail on Castro's personal order for daring to call attention to certain abuses connected with prisons—and all because the United States say that the Powers must not interfere with the (alleged) Republics of South America.

That is to-day the great secret of misrule in Venezuela.

#### SYDNEY UNIVERSITY JUBILEE.

Fifty years ago last October the University of Sydney (N. S. W.) was founded. By a Royal Charter, issued February 7, 1858, the same rank, style and precedence are granted to graduates of the University of Sydney as are enjoyed by graduates of universities within the United Kingdom. The University of Sydney is also declared in the Amended Charter granted to the University of London to be one of the institutions in connection with that university from which certificates of having pursued a due course of instruction may be received with a view to admission to degrees. The government of the university is vested in a senate, consisting of 16 elective fellows, and not fewer than three nor more than six "ex-officio" members, being professors of the university, in such branches of learning as the senate may from time to time select. Under this power the professors of modern literature, chemistry, physiology and law are constituted "ex-officio" members of the senate. A chancellor and vice-chancellor are elected by the senate from their own body.

The accompanying illustration shows the Fisher Library as it will appear. Thomas Fisher in 1885 gave £30,000 for the establishment and maintenance of a university library, which is now being erected.

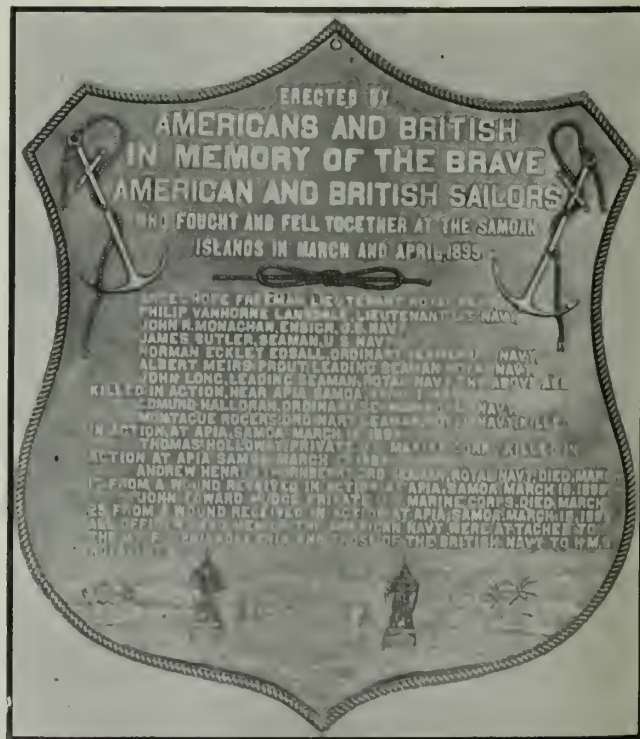
Since its foundation the university has received many munificent bequests, which have always been well managed, and at the present time the capital value of these sums is £116,555.



THE FISHER LIBRARY, SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.

#### A BRITISH-AMERICAN MEMORIAL.

A handsome bronze mural tablet (of which the accompanying picture is a photo-engraving) was recently placed in the chapel at Mare Island Navy Yard in memory of the American and British sailors who fell while fighting side by side during the Samoan outbreak of a few years ago. The inscription gives the names of those the tablet is designed to commemorate. Its cost was \$340, of which the British and American Union subscribed \$100, the balance being contributed by Americans and Britons. It was designed by and constructed under the supervision of Mr. G. A. Wright and Prof. H. T. Ardley, the mechanical work being done by Winslow Bros., Chicago. It is the first combined British and American memorial in the West—with the



possible exception of the Drake cross in Golden Gate park—and is a fitting expression of the new friendly relations of the two peoples. A large framed photograph of the tablet fills a place of honor in the Navy Institution, London.

One of the first duties which London's new magistrate, Lord Mayor Samuel, had to perform was the acknowledgment of the balance of the sum subscribed by Americans for Queen Victoria's Memorial. Americans have contributed \$75,000.



## BRITISH NEWS IN BRIEF.

*Important Events not Chronicled in the Daily Press.*

It is semi-officially announced that the King will visit Ireland next spring.

Consideration is being given to a scheme for a railway to the top of Ben Lomond.

Professor Evans, senior Unitarian minister in Great Britain, has died at Aberystwith, aged ninety.

The sale of Manitoba government lands this year up to November 1st amounted to 270,122 acres.

Three million women have already contributed about £60,000 to the Women's Memorial to Queen Victoria.

With the one exception of the potato crop, the Irish harvest this season has been the best for many years.

South Staffordshire's output of steel has been greater this year than that of any previous twelve months.

Leeds Corporation accounts for the last financial year show a surplus of assets over liabilities of £2,371,864.

Mr. Fred Philipson Stow, of London, has subscribed £10,000 towards the foundation of a South African college.

The Countess of Airlie and Mrs. Wauchope have left for South Africa to visit the graves of their husbands.

The new bridge over the Fraser River is to cost \$1,000,000, and the Dominion Government is asked to grant \$250,000.

One hundred and eleven vessels, with a total registered tonnage of 140,676, have been launched this year on the Tyne River.

The Toronto Exhibition of this year shows a surplus of almost \$12,000, after paying all liabilities, including last year's deficit.

Lord Stratheona has given £1,000 towards providing central headquarters for the recently formed Liverpool Scottish Volunteer Corps.

The report of the Bank of Australasia shows that the deposits amount to £14,597,068, cash securities £6,058,262 and bills £13,767,261.

The strength of the South African garrison, which is at present 50,000 officers and men, is to be maintained at that figure for about six months.

May 24 is to be observed by the natives at the Cape as a day of rejoicing and thanksgiving in memory of the life and work of the late Queen Victoria.

The Dominion Cabinet has decided to issue, under the authority of statute, a proclamation fixing May 24 as the day for the observance of the King's birthday.

Its housing schemes up to March 31 last had cost the London County Council £2,927,797, and had involved the displacement of 43,673 persons and the rehousing of 46,279.

London to Brighton and Dover mono-rail schemes are progressing. The Liverpool Manchester line promoters hope to run trains at 110 miles an hour by next June.

The bronze statue at Ayr, in memory of the soldiers of the Royal Scots Fusiliers who have fallen in recent wars, has been placed in position on the pedestal of Kemnay granite.

The Granville Council decided to warmly support the proposal of the N. S. W. Water Conservation League, to induce the Government to borrow £5,000,000 for water conservation works.

The Bungendore (N. S. W.) Progress Association has decided to send a letter to the Minister for Works asking his co-operation to have Lake George drained and cut up into farms to be leased.

The consolidation of nearly all the boot and shoe manufacturing of Canada has been accomplished with a capital of \$8,000,000. Between forty and fifty firms in Quebec, Montreal and Toronto are included.

A case of remarkable fortitude in a child has come to light. After her arm was cut off by a freight train, the four-year-old daughter of Isaac Francis, Toronto Junction, ran to her home. She is expected to recover.

In consequence of the consignment in unusual quantities of arms and ammunition to Ireland, the Chief Constable of Birmingham has issued a circular to local manufacturers calling their attention to the terms of the Peace Preservation.

It has just become known that as the result of negotiations by the Siamese Envoy in London with the British Government it has been decided to place an Englishman as Siamese Resident at Kelantan and Tringanu.

Four hundred foreigners, chiefly Americans, were naturalized at Dawson during the month preceding November 15th, when the registration books closed. These naturalizations were in preparation for the coming three elections in Yukon Territory.

Gold rushes have taken place in two districts of the Transvaal, one at Pietersburg, north of Pretoria, and the other at Barberton, near the southeastern border. For the former 13,572 licenses for claims have been allowed and for Barberton 8,875 licenses.

The Maharajah of Jodhpur has volunteered for service in Somaliland at the head of 600 Imperial Service troops mounted on camels. The Maharajah of Bikanir has offered the whole of his camel corps, and the Nawab of Bahawalpur a camel squadron. The greatest eagerness is being shown by native chiefs to render assistance.

Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, the celebrated Wesleyan preacher, died suddenly at London, November 17. Mr. Hughes was one of the leading spirits of the social purity movement and anti-gambling league in England. He was president of the Wesleyan Conference in 1898-99 and past president of the National Council of Evangelical Free Churches.

Jamaica is in a prosperous condition, and business confidence is fully restored. The revenues of the island increased \$250,000 during the first half of the year. The British Government helped the colony to tide over its financial difficulties, which proved the first agent of relief. This was subsequently supplemented by sugar bounties and a profitable banana trade has been established with England.

The frigate Anson, of the Royal Navy, which was lost in 1807, has been discovered lying in four fathoms of water off Love Bar, Penzance. Seven brass and several iron guns were found on deck, and with the exception of the top hamper the ship is intact. The Anson took part in Rodney's victory over the French in 1782, destroyed ten Spanish gun-boats and a battery in 1806 and in 1807 was at the capture of the Island of Curacao.

Advices received from Fiji state that the British Government is preparing to establish a naval coaling station on the Island of Suvarrow, in anticipation of the construction of the Isthmian canal. Suvarrow Island is to the eastward of Samoa and north of the Cook Islands. It was annexed by Great Britain several years ago. It was at one time the property of Henderson & Macfarlane, of Auckland, who had a trading station there for some years.

W. J. Wilson, an explorer of the Canadian geological survey, has returned to Ottawa with his party from a tour through the unexplored country to the southwest of James Bay. Mr. Wilson reports the discovery of a large river, hitherto unsurveyed, and running between the Albany River on the south and the Ottawapicket River on the north. It has a course of over 300 miles and near James Bay divides into two branches, emptying into Hudson's Bay. Several new lakes also were discovered.

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Liabilities .....	894,613 52
Surplus to Policy Holders beyond Capital and all Liabilities .....	631,546 76

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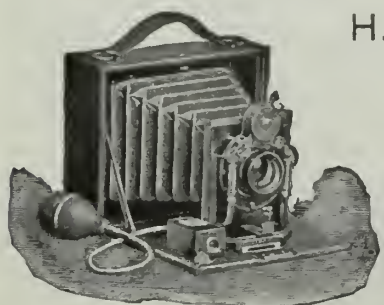
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The Clyde is to be widened and deepened.

Cork Exhibition has made a profit of £6,178.

Government lands adjoining Winnipeg sold at auction for \$240 an acre.

Australia is now exporting agricultural machinery to Argentina.

Great Britain intends to establish a coaling station on Suvaroff Island, in the Pacific.

Ceylon has decided to contribute £5000 towards the Imperial Memorial to Queen Victoria.

The Victoria Infirmary, Glasgow, is to be extended at a cost of £30,000.

The King has conferred the title of Lord Mayor on the Mayors of Melbourne and Sydney.

Hong Kong is to be presented with the first statue raised in honor of the Prince of Wales.

Since the close of the war 21,520 recruits have joined the regular Army, and 15,298 the Militia.

Durban Corporation, Natal, is seeking powers to municipalize the local telephone system.

The British Government is taking steps to fortify St. John's, Newfoundland, as a naval base.

The British navy is being supplied with fire-proof furniture, made of a new combination of light metals.

From Pretoria comes a report that a rich find of gold has been made eight miles west of the city.

In Edinburgh it is proposed to devote £200 a year to sending four grocers' assistants abroad to study foreign trade.

Each of the Scarborough Rifle Volunteers who have served in South Africa has been presented with a silver watch.

Two monster vegetables, a turnip weighing 23 pounds, and a cabbage weighing 15 pounds, have been grown at Foulmire, England.

Mr. James Guthrie, R. S. A., has been elected president of the Royal Scottish Academy in the room of Sir George Reid, who has resigned.

By the King's command the English Patriotic Society of St. George is to be known henceforth as the Royal Society of St. George.

Ontario (Canada) returns show that the 1901 value of farm lands, buildings, implements and live stock reached the total of \$1,001,323,296.

The Queensland Treasury returns show that the excess of revenue over expenditure for the first four months of the financial year was £263,200.

Some wonderful carpets, embroidered with diamonds and pearls, have been sent from Hyderabad for exhibition at the Delhi Durbar.

The revenue of New South Wales for the past four months amounted to £3,431,124, as against £3,117,427 in the corresponding months of last year.

As a memorial to the late Mr. J. K. Starley, the pioneer of the safety bicycle, a scholarship is to be founded at Birmingham University.

The past cricket season has been a very enjoyable one for lovers of the game resident in Paris, where six clubs have been engaged in the fight for the championship.

Arrangements have been made to conduct the Burns Monument Hotel on the River Doon, near Alloway Kirk, Ayrshire, on the Gothenburg system.

David O'Keeffe has got judgment for £5500 damages against ten defendants for conspiracy to injure his business through the operations of the United Irish League.

At Capetown a fund has been opened to indemnify against pecuniary loss of Mr. Vlok, the Dutch Minister who was hounded out of the Church for his loyalty to the British.

Companies and large firms in the Transvaal will not participate in the grant of £2,000,000 to be distributed among persons other than burghers who have suffered loss because of the war.

Lord Avebury has unveiled a memorial tablet to the memory of Richard Jefferies, the great Wiltshire writer, who died in 1887. The tablet has been erected at the house where Jefferies lived for two years before his death.

Capt. E. W. Freeman, who piloted the steamer Roddam from destruction during the eruption of Mount Pelee, at St. Pierre, has been appointed commander of the new Union-Castle liner York Castle.



There is a severe drought in Vryburg district, Africa. In every direction the farming operations are at a standstill and several farmers have returned to the burgher refugee camp.

Mr. William Cotton, J. P., banker, died at Bridestowe, Dartmoor, recently. He always declared that he was the author of the postal order system introduced in 1880, but this was never officially acknowledged.

Mr. Alexander McDonald, a capitalist of Ohio, is negotiating for the purchase of Sir Walter Scott's house, Abbotsford. If the bargain is concluded Mr. McDonald will present the house and estate to the Scottish people.

Liu Hann Yu, the mandarin who was responsible for the deaths of the two missionaries, Messrs. Bruce and Lewis, in Hunan, was executed at Chang-sha recently in the presence of the British Consular representative.

During 1901 twenty-four cases of murder were reported within the London police district, which extends over a radius of fifteen miles from Charing Cross, and in only one case has the author of the crime been undiscovered.

Natal has adopted an interesting method of encouraging home industries. A bonus of £500 for three years is offered to whoever produces good bacon to the net value of £5000 in each of the three years for which the bonus is promised.

A committee has been formed in Edinburgh for the purpose of placing in St. Giles' Cathedral a memorial to John Knox. It is intended that this memorial should take the form of a large mural monument containing a statue of Knox.

The Native Sons of Nanaimo, B. C., celebrated on November 27 the 48th anniversary of the landing of the Princess Royal, which brought the first load of passengers from England to take up their homes in the wilderness of Vancouver Island.

The two new steamships the Cunard Company have decided to build will be the largest in the world, both in length and power. To develop the speed of twenty-five knots which is desired it is estimated that 50,000 horsepower will be required.

Mrs. Fenwick, who has died at Stockton-on-Tees, aged ninety-five, saw George Stephenson in 1821 turn the first sod of the first railway in the world, the old Stockton and Darlington line. Her father was with Lord Nelson at the Battle of the Nile.

The War Office has decided to engage 300 Reservists who have served in the late war to go to South Africa to put together and erect a large number of portable huts which are being sent out for the accommodation of officers and men of the permanent garrison.

The King has been pleased to approve of the selection of the Right Hon. Lord Tennyson, K. C. M. G., for the appointment of Governor General of the Commonwealth of Australia. In accordance with Lord Tennyson's own wish, the appointment will be for one year only.

There is a proposal on foot to lay a railway from Coventry through an agricultural district and the southern slopes of the North Warwickshire coalfield to Arley, where the Midland Railway is met. The promoters are also interested in a scheme for extending Coventry's tramways.

After a lengthy debate the House of Commons, on November 25, passed a resolution approving of the action of the British Government in signing the Brussels Sugar Convention, by 213 votes to 126. The possible attitude of the United States Government in this question entered largely into the debate. Mr. Thos. Shaw, Liberal, maintained that, in order to live up to the terms of the convention, Great Britain would be compelled to enforce the countervailing duties against the United States and Russia. Mr. Chamberlain, on rising to make his last speech prior to his South African trip, was loudly cheered, declared that Great Britain must carry on its fiscal system in its own way, without the slightest reference to the opinion of foreign countries. The abnegation of the Government's attitude at the Sugar Conference, he said, would be a breach of international faith. Abolition of the sugar bounties was merely a matter of common justice to the West Indies, while, at the same time, such action restored the relation between capital and labor, and production and exchange to their natural phase. He maintained that, even if the pecuniary sacrifice that those in Great Britain might make in paying a trifle more for their sugar was twice as great, they were still bound to abolish the bounties and to relieve the West Indies on the ground of national honor and justice to all parts of the empire.

The King has intimated that he approves of a school for the sons of Scottish sailors and soldiers as the Scotch National Memorial to Queen Victoria, and that he is willing for it to include a memorial to Scottish sailors and soldiers who fell in the South African war.

D. J. Goggin, Superintendent of Education for the Northwest Territories, says: "We are building 100 new schoolhouses per year in the Territories. We have one normal school and this year we have had to limit the number of students to 100, which makes it one of the largest normal classes in Canada."

An extraordinary red dust storm broke over Melbourne November 12. One remarkable phenomenon was the falling of fireballs which ignited several buildings. At mid-day the city was in darkness, and people traversed the streets with lanterns. Some thought the end of the world had come, and there was a slight panic.

The Canadian Government has sold 2,000,000 acres of land in the Northwest section of Ontario to an American syndicate at 50 cents an acre. The syndicate will settle on the land 12,500 citizens of the United States, advancing them money for the purchase of agricultural implements and selling them the land at \$3 an acre. This is by far the greatest settlement scheme ever carried out in Canada.

Mr. Sam Timmins, one of the most erudite Shakespearian scholars in England, and a well-known figure in literature and journalism, has died at Birmingham, aged 76. He had occupied many public offices in the city and was a member of many learned societies at home and abroad, but the greatest portion of his public work was devoted to educational affairs and the formation of the famous Shakespeare Library in Birmingham.

The Coronation durbar at Delhi will be the occasion of one of the greatest firework displays India has ever seen. Messrs. C. T. Brock & Co., the well known Crystal Palace pyrotechnists, have already sent out over seventy tons of firework materials. There will be displays at Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta, besides others which will be given by the native princes. The Delhi display will include striking novelties specially designed by Mr. Brock. A feature will be portraits of the King and Queen, which will measure some 40 feet in diameter.

Mr. R. E. Gosnell, the Commissioner for British Columbia, has returned to Vancouver from a trip in the Hebrides, where he has been making inquiries in relation to the emigration of Scottish fishermen from Tiree and other islands to the seaboard of British Columbia. It is proposed to take the cottars and fishermen to the British Columbian coast, to make them free grants of land and to provide them with money for the rebuilding of houses and the purchase of the necessary implements. This financial assistance would take the form of a loan, repayable during a term of years.

The great Nile reservoir and dam at Assouan was formally opened on the 10th inst. in the presence of the Khedive, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and other notables. The dam, which will reclaim vast desert areas in Egypt, has cost £25,000,000 and has taken nearly four years to build. It has 180 main sluices and 150 low-water sluices closed with steel gates, through which the river can flow. The whole work of building has been accomplished by cutting off the water from between two islands by temporary dams and then pumping the space dry. The whole dam is sixty feet wide at the top and a mile and a quarter in length. It is crossed by a roadway. About 100,000,000 tons of water will be impounded behind the dam, and when the sluice gates are opened at high water 900,000 tons of water will rush through them every minute.

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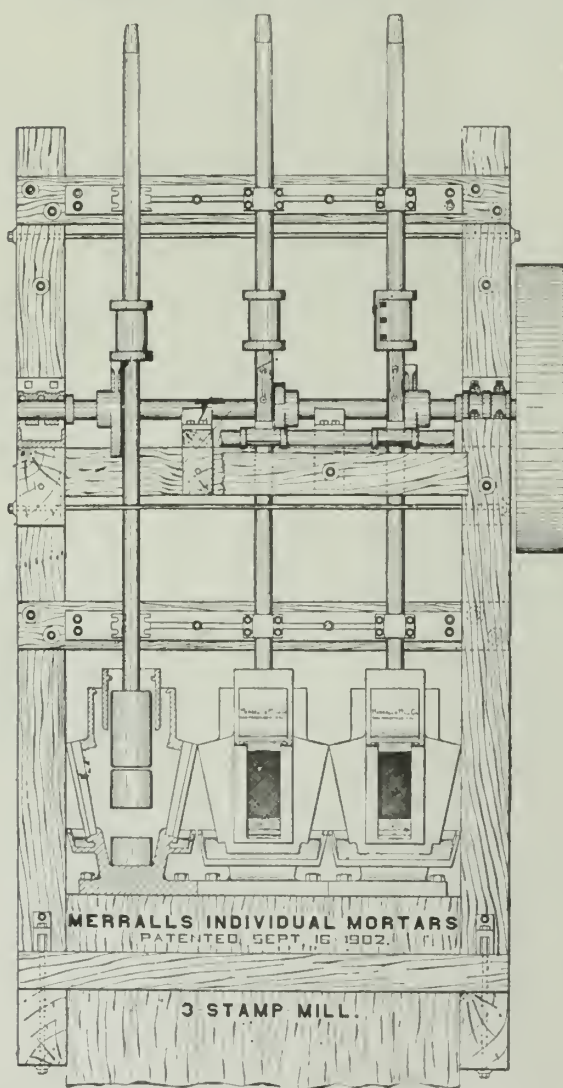
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Trade returns for South Africa are indicative of a return to prosperity. Take the imports into the Transvaal for the eight months ending August, this year. The imports totalled £6,387,000, as compared with £1,830,000 during the same period last year. The increases in the imports of Cape Colony are not so startling. The total for the seven months ending July, this year, was £18,679,000, as compared with £13,606,000 during the corresponding period of the previous year. These figures, however, do not include the imports by the Imperial Government into Cape Colony.

November 11 established a record in the Yarmouth herring fishery. On that one day 50,000,000 herrings were landed on the wharves of the East Anglian port. They sold for £25,000. The herring fleet spread for three miles along the harbor. Never was such a fleet in port and never before has Yarmouth witnessed such a scene. Six hours after leaving Yarmouth the fishing boat Tantallon returned with 105,000 herrings, caught after her nets had been only forty minutes in the water.

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## Britain's "All Red Route" Cable Girdles the World.

At last the "all red route"—the girdle of cables under British control encircling the whole of the Empire (and therefore the earth)—has developed from a dream into a reality.

The last link included the longest uninterrupted length of cable ever laid. This stretches from Vancouver to Fanning Island, and its span of 3,561 miles easily holds the record.

This great South Sea cable, the completion of which has just been reported, owes its existence, to a large extent, to Mr. Chamberlain.

Six years ago the Colonial Secretary appointed a committee under the Earl of Selborne, which included a number of Colonial Agents, and which reported that the proposed cable was practicable, that there was every prospect of its being profitable, and that they considered that it should be controlled by a small board which should include representatives of the Colonial Governments owning the line. This board was established under the title of the Pacific Cable Board, with Sir Spencer Walpole as chairman, and it is to its energy that the prompt completion of the cable is due.

The Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, of Atlantic fame, were given the contract for the laying of the 8,000 or so miles of cable necessary for this scheme.

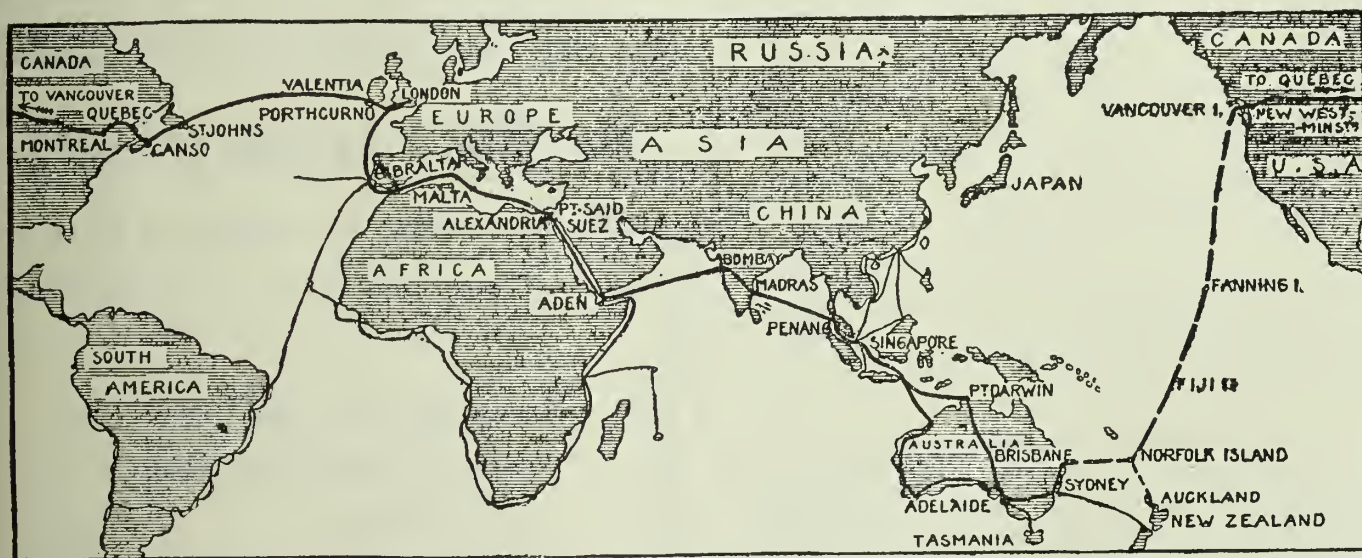
may be volcanoes, and hot springs may affect the insulation of the cable. As a general rule, the deep sea wires are safest, and a lighter make of cable can be used. For the shore ends of the cable a heavier make must be used, as currents are frequent, and chafing from rocks may have to be considered. For rocky waters special cable is used, protected by heavy steel wire.

Nearly all this portion of the all-red route has been laid by the cable ships *Anglia* and *Colonia*. It has been found that a ship steers better when paying out her cable from the bows. The coil passes out of the tanks over a drum, and thence through great "sheaves," where its progress is carefully watched in case of "fouling." As it drops down into the depths, it is continuously tested for faults, which are at once detected and remedied.

### STILL ANOTHER "ORIGIN" OF AMERICAN FLAG.

The following questions were recently published in *Notes and Queries*, London, and taken with the assertions made, make quite interesting reading:

The original flag of the English East India Company had four stripes. At the time of the American Revolution this flag contained thirteen horizontal stripes, red and white, precisely similar to those on the present United States flag.



HOW THE "ALL RED" CABLE ENCIRCLES THE EMPIRE. THE DOTTED LINE FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA TO AUSTRALIA, INDICATES THE PORTION JUST COMPLETED.

Careful soundings of the route were first made. It was in the course of these surveying operations that a serious obstacle to submarine cables was discovered in the shape of a range of mountains between Norfolk Island and Australia. The soundings, which had been fairly uniform at about 4,000 fathoms (24,000 feet), shallowed to a little over 2,000 fathoms (12,000 feet), proving the existence of mountains rising from the bed of the ocean. The importance of this discovery will be realized with a moment's thought. Irregularities in the bed of the ocean are allowed for by paying out 10 per cent or so of "slack" cable—that is, for every 100 miles traversed by the cable ship "as the crow flies," 110 miles of cable are paid out. Thus the various hollows and excrescences in the bed of the ocean are not bridged by a taut cable, but, thanks to this "slack," the cable can follow the conformation of the bottom. When a submarine mountain range is discovered, however, 10 per cent "slack" is not sufficient for the cable to touch bottom over the hills and valleys of the ocean bed, so more "slack" is allowed, unless it is practicable to avoid the irregular conformation by steaming a little off the course.

A cable that is "hung" over two submarine peaks perhaps three or four miles apart probably breaks of its own weight.

These mountains (christened by the Pacific Cable Board the Britannia Mountains) are not the only enemies a cable has to encounter. The deep water sections of a cable are the safest from danger, as a rule. There are no strong ocean currents to chafe the wires, ship anchors cannot foul them at that great depth and submarine enemies are not so dangerous as in shallower waters. However, there may be landslips under the sea, there

Why had the number of stripes been increased to thirteen?

What were the stripes on the East India Company's flag emblematic of?

This flag of the East India Company was familiar to all who sailed the seas. The "canton" or "union" (the square in the upper corner next the hoist) bore the red cross of St. George on a white ground, the flag of England for 500 years. The flag hoisted at the headquarters of the patriot army, Cambridge, Mass., January 2, 1776, was similar to the above in every respect except one, the union bore in addition to the cross of St. George that of St. Andrew—in other words, it was the British "union jack" of that day.

Saturday, June 14, 1777, Congress adopted the present United States flag, the only original feature of which was replacing the two crosses by thirteen stars.

Of course to those who can accept the Betsy Ross tale, the above means nothing. Those who prefer history to sentiment will find the above, and much more, set forth clearly in Admiral Preble's exhaustive "History of the Flag of the United States," in Prof. Laughton's "Heraldry of the Sea," McGeorge's "History of the British Flag," etc.

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## WHY JAMAICA IS LOYAL.



The American newspaper reader is often served with spicy cablegrams and articles about the "annexation" of Jamaica to the United States. The decline of the sugar industry and the consequent dependence of the colony upon America as a market for its produce, is given as a reason why the Union Jack should be replaced by the Stars and Stripes. The facts of geography and commerce, it is said, all point that way, and it is hopeless for England to fight against them.

To one who lives in Jamaica and is familiar with the problems of the colony, this annexation talk appears ridiculous. First and foremost, Britain would never let Jamaica go. She is one of her oldest colonies and is associated with many of the most glorious incidents in British naval history. Sentiment is strengthened by practical considerations. Port Royal, the naval depot in Jamaica, is at present an important coaling station, and the completion of the Isthmian canal will greatly enhance its strategic value.

Nor do the Jamaicans wish to be annexed. They fully realize that she has conferred upon them benefits which more than compensate for the sugar injustice, and they have a lively appreciation of the justice of British laws, which make no distinction of color, creed or caste. A few merchants and planters, who think they would derive direct pecuniary benefit from American annexation, warmly advocate a change of flags, but the negroes and mulattoes, who form the overwhelming majority of the population, would fight to the death, if needs were, rather than lose their status as British subjects. They have heard a good deal about the lynching outrages in the Southern States, and, rightly or wrongly, they imagine their treatment would be much worse under America than it is under England. These remarks apply with equal force to other British West Indian colonies, such as Trinidad, in connection with which there has been annexation talk. I take Jamaica merely because it is the colony with which America has the most intimate connection.—Wm. Thorp in the *Anglo-American*.

## AN AUSTRALIAN ALADDIN'S STORY.

An Aladdin's story in twenty-one closely printed pages of figures is told, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in the statistical abstract which has just been issued from the office of the Agent-General for West Australia. Seldom, even in the history of the marvelous development of Greater Britain, has there been such a record. The census of 1901 showed that the population had increased during the ten years by 270 per cent. Since then the influx has been going on, and for five months ending May 31st, 1902 (the latest period for which figures are available), the addition was at the rate of nearly 14 per cent per annum. The gold production has kept more than pace with the increase of population. In 1886 the value of the precious metal obtained in the colony was just £1,148. Last year the yield was worth £7,235,652. And it is notorious that not a tithe of the auriferous regions—the State contains over 1,000,000,000 square miles—has been even superficially prospected, much less developed. Wages are high. An interesting item in the abstract is the transactions of the Post Office Savings Bank since 1892, as proving that the increase in the wealth of the country was fully shared by the working classes. Now nearly one of every four of the population has an account. The average amount to credit is £10 13s. 1d. The Government have had for many years practically no free emigration beyond a few small occasional parties of domestic servants, and even these parties have now been done away with.

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## LANDLORD AND TENANT IN IRELAND

LAND legislation in Ireland may be broadly divided into two categories, one dealing with the security of tenants as such, the other conferring upon them exceptional facilities not shared by their English and Scotch brethren, for the acquisition of the farms occupied by them. Thus, under the provisions of an act passed so long ago as 1860, a landlord could not take ejectment proceedings against a tenant for non-payment of rent until a full year's rent was in arrears; even then, after eviction, the tenant could recover possession within six months by payment of the amount due. Not only so, but the landlord was called upon to make good to the tenant the profit which had accrued while the land was not in his occupation. The Land Act of 1870 gave the tenant the right to compensation for being arbitrarily disturbed in his holding and provided also for his being reimbursed the cost of improvements, such as unexhausted manure, permanent buildings and reclamation of waste lands, effected by him. Later enactments have gone still farther and rendered arbitrary removal impossible.

Coming to the question of purchase, we find that the earliest facilities afforded to the Irish tenants for the acquisition of their holdings were provided under the Irish Church Act of 1869. The purchaser had to pay one-fourth of the purchase money in cash, the remaining three-fourths being advanced by the Church Commission, on security of mortgage, and paid off with interest at five per cent in from five to thirty-two years. Under the Bright clauses of the Land Act of 1870, if a tenant agreed with the landlord for the purchase of his holding, he could obtain an advance of two-thirds of the purchase money from the Government, to be repaid by an annuity of £5 for every £100 advanced, and extending over a period of thirty-five years. This rate was reduced to four per cent by the Land Act of 1887. The Land Act of 1881, described by the late Lord Chief Justice Russell as the first great charter of the Irish tenant, made a notable advance under both the headings into which we have divided Irish agrarian legislation. It secured to tenants, not being leaseholders, the privileges of fair rent, fixity of tenure and free sale. These were extended to leaseholders by the act of 1887. The fairness of rent is secured by the establishment of a court to which tenants can apply when dissatisfied with the rent demanded by the landlord, and which is empowered to fix a fair rent in each case brought before it. Subject to the payment of the rent thus determined, and to the observance of other statutory requirements, the tenant cannot be removed from his holding, thus securing that fixity of tenure which had so long been a bone of contention in Ireland. In addition to these important provisions, the tenant is given the right of free sale, enabling him to sell his tenancy to the highest bidder, in whom all the privileges of the tenant subsequently vest. The effect of this part of the act is so far-reaching that "a tenant who is proceeded against by his landlord can sell his interest for an amount which, in most cases will pay the landlord's debt, and enable the vendor to go away with a sum of money in hand." The same act amended the act of 1870, in the interests of the tenant, by substituting three-fourths for two-thirds as the amount of purchase money to be lent by the State. More than this, "a limited owner was substantially placed in the position of an absolute owner. He was empowered to sell and permit one-fourth of the purchase money to remain as a charge upon the holding, secured by second mortgage, and tenants were thus enabled to buy without advancing any of the purchase money."

The Land Purchase Act of 1885 and the continuing act of 1888 placed at the disposition of the court the sum of £10,000,000 to enable tenants to purchase their holdings, the State advancing the entire purchase money, to be repaid by an annuity of four per cent for forty-nine years. In other words, the payment of four per cent of the purchase money for forty-nine years places the tenant in possession, as owner, of the farm for which he had hitherto paid an annual rental.

In 1891 Mr. Balfour's land purchase act became law, allocating a further sum estimated to exceed £30,000,000 for the purchase of Irish holdings by their tenants. When the sum advanced by the State is the entire amount of the purchase money, the terms of repayment are the same as those of the act of 1885, namely, an annuity of 4 per cent payable for 49 years. When the advance does not exceed three-fourths of the purchase money the annuity is reduced to 3.88 per cent. Special clauses provided for advances to enable tenants evicted between May 1, 1889, and the date of the act to return to their holdings when these were in the possession of the landlord or his successor in title.

Human nature being what it is, it is perhaps not surprising

that legislation such as that outlined above, while proving of inestimable advantage to those in whose interests it was enacted, should have created an appetite for further concessions, inconsistent not only with the elementary rights of property, but with the maintenance of law and order. That this is no imaginary danger, and not even of contemporary creation, may be illustrated by the fact that, so long ago as January, 1886, the land act of 1881 was referred to in the following terms by Mr. John Morley, well known as a staunch adherent of Mr. Gladstone and as an ardent advocate of what is euphemistically described as "justice to Ireland:"

"The late Government, to their great honor, passed an act to prevent landlords confiscating the property of their tenants. That was a noble exploit. I do not think we shall be able to deal satisfactorily with Ireland until we have passed some legislation to prevent tenants from confiscating the property of their landlords."

The boldest attempt at this act of spoliation is that now being made in Ireland under the leadership of those whose real and undisguised aim is the separation of that country from the British Empire. Not content with the judicial determination of terms upon which the Irish shall hold land as tenants or acquire it as owners, the landlords assenting to the sale, the contention is now set up that the will of the tenant should alone rule in this respect, and that he should be enabled to avail himself of the generous terms of the Land Purchase Acts without reference to, and even in direct opposition to, the desires of the owners. If ever a semblance of foundation existed for such a demand, it may be confidently asserted that the last vestige of it has been removed by legislation which affords the Irish tenant-farmer a degree of security not even approached by any system of land tenure in the world. Ignoring this truism, and encouraged by the notoriously vacillating policy of the British Government in Irish affairs, the self-constituted leaders of the present agitation have embarked upon a policy of intimidation and outrage to which no parallel exists except in former campaigns of Irish terrorism and misrepresentation.

The United Irish League, founded by Messrs. William O'Brien and Michael Davitt, has spread rapidly over the country. Its ultimate objects have been succinctly described as "the final rout of Unionist landlordism, the reunion of the Irish factions and a new campaign for political independence." "The immediate inducement held out to the people to join its ranks is the division of large grass farms among the smaller farmers. The methods adopted are to invite (!) the holders of the large

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farms to surrender them, irrespective of their wishes or convenience." This preliminary step is not taken without deliberate and callous preparation for more effective proceedings for the enforcement of the league's decrees. In the historic words of Mr. Gladstone with reference to the Land League, the archetype of the present organization, "with fatal and painful precision the steps of crime have dogged the steps of the league," a statement abundantly proved by the numerous crimes of violence which have been committed as the direct result of advice tendered by the leaders of this movement. We give, out of a large number, a few representative instances, in which the connection between the cause and effect is too apparent to require any demonstration on our part.

Mr. William O'Brien, ex-M. P., was the chief speaker at a meeting held at Bantry, County Cork, on Sunday, February 18th, 1900, to establish a branch of the United Irish League. He gave the following advice: "Get rid of landlordism. That is of course the question that cuts the rope nearest to the throat of the enormous majority of the Irish people. Down with landlordism. . . . There must be an end of the rent office." Now, mark the result. "Barely a week had elapsed when the gun was brought forth, the rent office was stormed and its unfortunate occupant slain in broad daylight." The victim in this case was Mr. William Bird, justice of the peace, receiver of the Glengarriff estate and landlord and agent of considerable other property.

In May, 1899, Daniel Gilmartin committed the unpardonable sin of renting a farm at Belcoo, County Cavan, from which the former tenant had been evicted. He was at once severely boycotted. At a meeting on the 29th of the same month Mr. O'Brien spoke thus: "But I am afraid that before you can bring the general body of the landlords of Ireland to show the same good sense," referring to other landlords, "you will have to light up the country around them into a blaze." And again the desired and inevitable result followed. Gilmartin's ricks were set on fire and the produce of that year's harvest destroyed. Gilmartin made a claim upon the district for malicious injury and was awarded £60 and the costs, a decision promptly appealed against and carried to the March Assizes of 1900. A neighbor of Gilmartin, one Hugh Thompson, appeared in court to give evidence in support of the claim, and was set upon while returning home in the evening and barbarously murdered.

Here is another instance, which will appeal to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals: A public meeting of the league was held on Sunday, April 13, 1902, at Glinsk, County Galway, at which resolutions were passed denouncing the conduct of Mr. F. H. Glancy, a neighboring farmer, in taking fifty head of cattle to graze during the summer. During the night of the following Wednesday the tails were cut off ten of the animals, which were found bleeding profusely next morning. Mr. John Cullinan, another member of Parliament, was one of the speakers at the meeting.

We trust that we have written enough to justify the claim with which we set out, that there is another side to this perennial Irish land question, a side of which not enough has been heard in this country. We believe that Americans only require to have the merits of the case brought clearly before them to turn with repugnance from a movement in regard to which Mr. Gladstone, denouncing "the doctrine of public plunder" in 1881, set up a dictum which is as unassailable to-day as when it was placed to the credit of that statesman's record: "If you go forth upon a mission to demoralize a people by teaching them to make the property of their neighbors the object of their covetous desire, it does not require superhuman gift to find a certain number of followers and adherents for a doctrine like that."

THE CORRESPONDENCE COMMITTEE OF THE VICTORIAN CLUB.  
Boston, Mass., December, 1902.

Walter Lang, in a speech in the British Parliament, quoted figures showing that the British navy has four times as many men as Germany. Britain is spending £9,000,000 a year on construction alone, whereas the whole cost of the German navy is but £10,000,000.

Lord Milner has intimated to the Lord Mayor that there is no necessity for a public appeal on behalf of the loyal British subjects in the new colonies, and that the charge that the Imperial Government is doing more for its late enemies than for its own subjects is untrue.

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## CHRISTMAS AT GADSHILL.

BY PERCY FITZGERALD.

One of the Dickens Brigade.



same time. There was "Going Home After the Christmas Party," "Christmas Morning at the Village Church," "Christmas Revels at the Grange," "The Wanderer's Return"—the outcast of the family wistfully looking in through "the mullioned panes," and, of course, brought in, when all was forgotten and forgiven. There was actually a class of artist who was useful for his skill in drawing the venerable old Christmas mansions, and who was spoken of in the trade as "a good Moated Granger." This went on for a great many years, until, at last, everything had been said and drawn upon the subject that could possibly be said or drawn. Then the public seemed to grow tired of the topic, and it was altogether dropped. Most melancholy of all, Boz himself seemed to have enough of it. He, too, had said all that could be said, and in the best way, and for the future left it entirely alone.

But in private life he still cherished the old feeling and associations, and at the festal season delighted to gather about him the members of his family and a few choice friends at his Kentish house. Gadshill offered a good mise en scene and background for such festivity, and might pass very well for a sort of "moated grange"—certainly for a good old manor house, with its belfrey on the roof, and its rubicund Georgian brick and old-fashioned and even-spreading yew trees.

I was at Gadshill for one or two Christmases—not on Christmas Day, but shortly after. I remember coming down with him in the train—with his son-in-law, the faithful henchman Dolby, and someone else. We walked up from the station; there was a crisp layer of snow over the fair Kent country. The air was fresh; there was a gray, half-tint over everything and we could see the red light at Gadshill far off, twinkling through the trees. The only incident of the walk that comes back upon me was that Dolby, who was of rather a brusque, rough nature, began to talk of someone having been "bashed" by someone else. Boz caught the, then rather unusual, word, and began to ask for a literal explanation. Anything of this sort interested him. His amiable sister-in-law had walked down to meet us, and so had the dogs. That night there was to be a dinner party, and various neighbors—some from some distance away—were to come in the evening. There was that agreeable sense of something exciting which is so pleasant for a guest in a country house. That same evening our host was to give us an experimental trial of one of his newest pieces for the readings, and he was anxious to try the effect upon a rural audience. I was looking from the window out on the wide, low-lying country, all white with the snow, and could see a carriage or two—a couple of black patches moving along the road—far off. I thought of the moated grange pictures. Here it was, exactly, "Guests arriving for the Christmas party!" They, in their turn, had their eyes on his cheerful red curtains, illuminated from within, and giving promise of the snug blazing fires, and logs, and, maybe, a comforting glass. One of these vehicles was the vicar's, Mr. Hendle's; there was also the doctor, I think, then tenants of the nearest tall house, and so on. But the snow kept some away.

A delightful dinner-party it was. How many are gone now!

I was beside the interesting daughter of the house—the attractive "Mamie," as she was called—who has herself written some most pleasing records of these joyous days.

After dinner we gathered in the cozy drawing-room, which our host had added to the old house. The retainers came in, and Boz took his stand at the desk and began to read "The Boy at Mugby," a keen, amusing bit of satire on the then system of railway refreshment. The haughty damsels who presided and jealously served out stale sandwiches and scalding coffee were presented in very amusing fashion. But, I remember, his friend Forster, who never was very favorable to the readings, did not quite approve the topic—I fancy the subject was found too local and special for general interest—and he made very little use of it in his professional readings.

A gay and hilarious night followed. The desk and apparatus were cleared away, and there was proposed—what d'ye think?—games. Not a round game, as at Dingley Dell, but a very remarkable exercise of the wits, which affected one very much, as would the performance of a clever, perplexing conjuror. Boz himself was, of course, the central figure. He illuminated all with his quick, lightning flashes and perpetual buoyancy. There was always something specially his own, in his evening dress. There was a good deal of shining silk-facings, a bright and a certain dapperness in his spare figure. His hand was often in his pocket, while his roguish glances roved about, all, all round.

But to our game. It was called, I think, "The six questions." He had made it his own. He went out of the room, and, in his absence, a subject was fixed upon—a most remote and puzzling one—which he was to guess after putting these six questions. A most extraordinary performance it was. We selected, I think, the sign of the inn close by—"The Falstaff." He came in and put his questions, the first, I think, being, "Was the object a living thing or not?" Having got his answer, his next question was as to its place, and so on. He thus gradually narrowed the classes, and after the sixth promptly named the object. He went out again—the word chosen was a postilion's boot. This he also guessed. The best entertainment of the whole was the brilliant figure, ready with a gay speech or laugh, cross-examining, turning on this and that person, seizing on any remark or objection made (that the answer didn't describe the thing correctly) to help him. Delightful night it was! And though years have passed more than I should have cared to count, I still see that lithe figure, flitting about in the brilliant cloisters of his drawing-room.

Boz will ever be associated with Christmas. No man has done more for the Holy Season, or so much; not even his contemporary, Washington Irving.

## THE OAKS OF WINDSOR FOREST.

In Cranbourne Chase stands the largest oak known in Windsor Forest. A measurement showed it to be about forty feet in circumference, but it is very irregular and knotty.

It is hollow, and may have existed 800 or 900 years. The veteran of the forest, however, is William the Conqueror's oak. It is situate near Cranbourne Tower, and is open to public view. It is thirty-seven feet in circumference, and still throws out its shoots. Its age is estimated at about 1,000 years.

Outside the Forest Gate at Ascot is a fine specimen of a tree of "middle age." It is about 600 years old, and is twenty-seven or twenty-eight feet in circumference.

The finest grown oaks are at Low Pond, just at the back of Rhododendron Walk. One is seventy feet high, and rises forty feet before it throws out a branch; and there is a tree 100 feet high near Cumberland Lodge.

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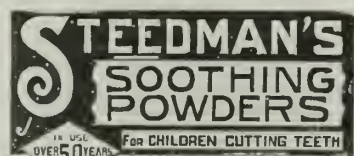
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All day long at the loom of love  
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The woof was of silver threads of light,  
The warp was of gossamer dainty white,  
Beaded with dew from the tender skies  
That lay in the depths of the angel's eyes.

Alone, in silence, the angel wrought  
The secret of her holy thought;  
Something was needed down there below,  
In the struggling world of death and woe,  
To hide from the sight of earth and heaven  
The stains of sin by heaven forgiven—

Something to hide the faults of men  
From the vulture's eyes, whose greedy ken  
Hunted them out, by night and day,  
That human souls might be its prey.  
To meet this want the angel wove  
That wonderful web in the loom of love.

And she fashioned a mantle, with sweeping  
train,  
That nothing of earth could ever stain;  
A mantle for Mercy's hands to take  
And backward bear, for love's dear sake,  
And east, wherever a soul doth lie  
In shame, a sport for the passer-by.

## English New Year Superstitions.

The qualifications for a successful "first-foot"—that is, the first person who shall cross the doorstep after the hour of twelve has struck at midnight on December 31—are, first, that it shall be a man. Ladies must not take offense, but they are regarded as the very incarnation of ill-luck. The most worthy Northerner would be guilty of every act of rudeness rather than allow a woman to be the first to enter his house in the New Year.

The form of the foot is also a subject of careful scrutiny. A "flat-footed" person is anathema. The higher the instep the greater the good luck. In some parts, too, it is held to improve the luck for the right foot to be the first that crosses the step.

The next condition which must be fulfilled is that the "first-foot" shall not arrive empty-handed. If such a thing should happen there will be a scarcity in the larder throughout the year. The most common form in which the omen is overcome is still the carriage of the whisky-bottle, as being convenient where the host has been lacking in forethought. But for real, thoroughgoing good luck there is nothing to equal a piece of coal, which should be carefully carried in the hand, direct to the fireplace, and then thrown upon the fire. But, if any reader strange to the customs of the North should attempt to carry out this omen, let him see that his cast is straight and true, for if the coal fall off the fire again, then dire trouble is in store for that household. In some parts the throwing of the coal is almost a ceremony, for upon its behavior depends the fortune of the year. If it burns dull and listless, fortunes will be moderate, neither good nor bad, but with a fair human share of both sides. If it bursts into flame, sparkling bright and cheerily, then happiness will reign throughout the house, for that is an omen of a happy and prosperous year. And meantime the maidens of the house will gather round, for there is an omen for them too in this little fragment of coal. If, perchance, a spark flies from the coal to the feet of any maid, then will she retire to rest to dream of the lover who is coming within the next twelvemonth. No transient lover, who'll love for a day and then sail away, but the lover who is to be the life's companion, the knight for whom every maiden waits.

Scotsmen's national characteristic is the strenuous use of their mental teeth on difficulties, declares the President of the Educational Institute of Scotland.

## Land in South Africa.

Lord Onslow, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, made an important statement in the House of Lords with reference to the inducements offered to British subjects to settle on the land of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony.

The consensus of expert opinion, he said, was that the prospect of farming in South Africa was a very brilliant one indeed. A number of people had already been permanently settled on the land. The Government owned a large area in the Transvaal, but it was unsuitable for farming, and in the Orange River Colony they held very little land. In the Central and Southern Transvaal they might be able to obtain surface rights from mining companies.

The Government has already advanced half a million sterling, and on June 21, sanctioned half a million more. Lord Milner had spent £400,000 in the purchase of land and was about to spend another £200,000.

The Transvaal Government would make allowances of £1 for every £1 spent on farm improvements, on leased land to the amount of five years' rent, and in the case of purchase up to half the value of the land.

Members of the South African Constabulary would have the first claim, then oversea Colonials and members of the Yeomanry and the Regular forces who had served in the war.

The reason why the terms on which land would be granted to settlers had not been published all over the country was that at present Lord Milner had not sufficient land to satisfy the oversea Colonials and others who were clamouring for it.

## Roman Remains at Lincoln.

Lincoln is one of the most ancient and interesting cities in England. Its chief glory, of course, is its noble minster, which stands



ARCH AT LINCOLN, BUILT 22 YEARS B. C.

unrivaled not only as the earliest purely Gothic building in Europe, but as containing within its compass every variety of style, from the simple, massive Norman of the west front, to the Late Decorated of the east portion. But to the antiquary the Roman remains at Lincoln are of paramount interest. These are to be seen everywhere in the old part of the city. Our illustration shows an arch erected before the dawn of the Christian era, and it is practically as good to-day as when built. No mortar or cement entered into its construction, the stones being wedged. If one gave way, the whole structure would fall.

## The Age of Cornish Boroughs.

Writing on this subject a correspondent in the *Western Morning News*, observes:

Truro stands first, as they claim their right to the dignity from a charter given to that city by Reginald Earl of Cornwall. He obtained that title in 1140, but the charter he gave the town has no date.

Lostwithiel comes next with Robert de Cardinan's charter, 1196, 7th year Richard I.

Helston comes next, 2nd year John, 1201.

Bodmin, 17th year King John, 1216.

Launceston, 15th year Henry III., 1231.

Liskeard, 1240.

Saltash, 1381, but I believe this is an error, as I feel certain her charter is somewhat older.

East Looe, 1587; Penzance, 1614; Penryn, 1619; St. Ives, 1639; Falmouth, 1661.

## Was with the Nile Expedition.

THE little town of Whittier, Los Angeles county, has the honor of numbering among its residents a man who participated in the Nile Expedition for the relief of General Gordon in 1884, and who is the proud possessor of honors from the British Government.

For a period of thirty years, beginning in 1854, Mr. A. R. Russell had followed the profession of steamboat pilot in this country and Canada, and the British Government learning of his skill, offered him a place with the Supply Department of the expedition to Khartoum, thus connecting him with one of the most thrilling and important undertakings of modern times.

The history of that hazardous trip up the surging rapids and cataracts of Egypt's historic river, is a matter of history, suffice to say Mr. Russell survived the experience with the highest credit and received the warm thanks of his superior officers.

As a further evidence of appreciation, Mr. Russell received, after returning home, two special medals from the British Government, testifying to his courage and skill. Mr. Russell is an American, and therefore takes especial pride in wearing these British decorations.

## Useless Endowments.

One hundred and six years ago last July 26, a quaint notice of the death of Robert Burns appeared in the *Edinburgh Advertiser*. The subjoined extracts are not without interest now: "The public, to whose amusement Robert Burns has so largely contributed, will learn with regret that his extraordinary endowments were accompanied with frailties which rendered them useless to himself and his family. . . . It is proposed to publish some time hence a posthumous volume of the poetical remains of Robert Burns, for the benefit of the author's family."

## Christmas.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

Again the joyous bells ring out all over the land, on old ocean's bounding waves and in the islands of the sea voicing "Peace on earth, good will to man."

In perfect unison with this best, grandest and most universal of all sublime sentiments, the ponderous steam hammers in the steel works of Pennington Sons are given a well-earned rest to enable their owners and operators alike to join in that monster chorus whose entrancing music holds all mankind in pleasing thrall. Yet while these mighty creating and shaping hammers (planted so strongly at base of ancient Telegraph Hill) together with their thousands of stamping shoes and dies in unnumbered miuing camps, scattered all over the world, thus pause for a brief period in mute honor of hoary old Santa Claus as he passes gaily by, drawn by prancing reindeers, or by automobile, with lightning speed as his royal fancy may prefer, some of the handiwork of these same hammers continues on in ceaseless activity. In hundreds of stately ships bearing thousands of happy, pleasure-seeking people, o'er ocean's main the Pennington steel rods, cranks and shafts throb on and on and on, making a music all their own, while they generate a speed which the swiftest fish of the sea can never equal.

Each country has its own special holidays, but Christmas appeals to every race and clime with equal cheer, and easily holds first place in the hearts of all who tread these shores of time.

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1 Kings, 8:1-66, Psalms, 75:1-10.

Col. 3:17. "And whatsoever ye do in word or deed, do all in the name of the Lord Jesus, giving thanks to God and the Father by Him."  
Cor. 15:58. "Forasmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord."

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Give as far as you can, estimating cost of Grading the road, of the cost of the roadbed completed with 90lb. Steel Rails—double track all the way around the "Diamond Plate Railroad" and estimated cost of complete plant, including rolling stock, this is not the "Nickle Plate," you ought to know that is "Vanderbilt's Road" but this is to be like the "Serpent" that Moses of old threw "On the Ground" and if your memory serves you correctly—you know that it "SWALLOWED" UP or DOWN all the serpents of the "SOOTHSAVERS" and "MAGICIANS," they were the "Morgans," "Rockfellers," "Vanderbilts," "Harrimans," etc., etc., of those days, a similar class of people known in the South as "POOR WHITE TRASH." Remember that "Repleteness, Completeness, Systematic Arrangement and BREVITY" will win the FIRST PRIZE. In addition to the above—we shall pay a "Consolation" stake prize for any idea that is valuable, and not known to us, nor contained in the other prize winners. We want you to be richly paid for your efforts—everybody—then we can make some money.

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### St. Andrew's Banquet.

SOME two hundred persons gathered around the festive board in the Maple Room of the Palace Hotel on Friday evening, November 28th, the occasion being the fortieth annual banquet of the St. Andrew's Society of San Francisco, in celebration of St. Andrew's Day. The tables were strewn with heather, and the walls were gay with the national flags of Britain and America, altogether making a bright and pretty picture. The gathering included the foremost Scotsmen of San Francisco, and not a few from neighboring towns.

President P. Livingston Dunn filled the office of toastmaster, and in a manner so acceptable to the gathering that at the conclusion of the banquet he was highly complimented on his success and given a rousing vote of thanks.

First and most popular on the list of toasts were "The President" and "The King," which were heartily drunk by the company to the accompaniment of the respective national anthems, played by Fairgrieve's orchestra.

"Stern in business, sentimental in all things else—such are the Scotch," said Mr. John D. McGilvray, in responding to the sentiment, "St. Andrew's Day." This was the keynote of his remarks. He said the attachment of Scotsmen to British institutions came about because those institutions were a great humanizing influence; for the same reason Scotsmen in America were loyal to American institutions. He paid a splendid tribute to Premier Balfour, and concluded with the observation that "the Scotch are men who do things."

"The Land We Live In" had a most fervid champion in Mr. James S. Webster, who spread the eagle's wings in such shape as to obscure for the nonce all the rest of the world. Less eloquent but perhaps more regardful of facts was Mr. Gavin McNab, who spoke of "The Scotsman as an American Citizen," showing that all the great achievements of Scots in the old land have been more than duplicated by men of Scottish birth in the United States. At a dinner to Prince Henry of Germany in New York one hundred leaders of manufacture were present, and Scotland was represented more than any other race. The speaker hit upon a truism in saying that a country is judged by the representatives it sends abroad. It is the general high character of the Scotsman in the United States that has won for Scotland the good opinion of the people of America.

"The Lassies" were unstintingly complimented by Mr. Joseph Black, who confessed that he was unmarried and didn't know much about the sex.

The interspersing vocal and orchestral numbers had been well chosen, and were excellently rendered. Miss Daisy Keane was a great favorite, being recalled a number of times. The song, "St. Andrew's Day" (the music of which is the composition of the Society's talented Secretary, Mr. Geo. St. John Bremner, and the words, the work of a member, Mr. James Smith), made quite a hit and had to be repeated over and over again.

The bringing in of the Haggis was, as usual, an event which provoked much applause. Pipers Murray and Adam Ross headed the procession, playing merrily. Dr. Wilson Shiels was at this stage brought into the programme, rendering, by general request, Burns' famous lines to the honored dish, and following up the success with a series of Scotch comic stories.

Telegraphic greetings from Scottish societies at London, England; Portland, Oregon, and from Tacoma, Wash., were received in the course of the evening and read amid applause. The closing feature was a tribute to retiring President Rolph by Mr. James C. Fyfe, after which dancing was inaugurated.

### Red Cross Nurse Marries.

Anna J. Garlick, the Red Cross nurse who was sent to South Africa by British residents of California some three years ago, and who did such excellent service in the British field hospitals, was married to Mr. W. E. Gaze on November 19th, at Paris. The couple will make their home at Cairo, Egypt, where Mr. Gaze is in business. Mrs. Gaze is widely known in California and universally esteemed, and the kindest wishes of a host of friends will follow her in her new life.

### Lord Hawke's 11 vs. California 18.

Lord Hawke's famous team of cricketers were in San Francisco Nov. 25-27, en route to New Zealand, and on Wednesday, Nov. 26, played against a picked team of eighteen Californian cricketers at the Presidio Athletic Grounds.

The contest was a rare treat for local lovers of the great English game, and they turned out in force.

The Californians put up a good game, scoring 125 runs, but the visitors surpassed them by thirty runs and three men still in. It was expected that the local team would get the worst of the contest, but it was a surprise to themselves and the spectators that they emerged from the struggle so creditably. The visiting Englishmen commented in admiring terms on the clever work of the Californians.

The personnel of the local team was as follows: H. C. Casidy (Captain), Pacific Club; H. F. Elliot, Sacramento; H. R. Elliot, Sacramento; H. V. Keeling, Lakeport; C. L. Enderby, Burns Valley; H. B. Richardson, Santa Cruz; E. G. Sloman, Santa Cruz; D. B. Bowley, Santa Cruz; G. Harold Ward, Alameda; F. J. Croll, Alameda; B. Bird, Alameda; F. Stahl, Alameda; John Myers, Pacific; C. P. Coles, Pacific; A. W. Wilding, Pacific; F. Bennion, Pacific; D. Jamieson, Pacific; A. Hoskings, Alameda.

The visitors were welcomed to California by a representative committee composed of Consul-General C. W. Bennett, Wm. Greer Harrison and Edward Brown. After the game, a banquet was given in their honor at the California Hotel, the gathering being a brilliant one.

### Christmas.

"Christmas comes but once a year;"  
—The fathers cried, to split the ear.  
And shall not we give ringing cheer  
And bring the welkin down?

"Way long-drawn faces, groans and sighs;  
On with the dance—until the skies  
Are rocking—and the dead must rise  
And cast them from their sleep."

Quick! music, song, let hand link hand.  
And we shall over hill and strand  
Bring echoes glad; for such command  
Is laid on us to-day.

Maidens kind, and coy, and fair,  
What's ours? save to laugh 'thout spare!  
Youths—ye have but to do and dare  
Beneath the mistletoe.

There's no old age, for once, to-day.  
One day all life! one mad "Hurrah!"  
Go whirrig yet faster! Fey!!  
The lift, the land, the sea!!!

JOHN STEWART, M. D.

Santa Cruz, Cal.

### Texas British Association.

The Texas British Association of San Antonio, Texas, celebrated the birthday of the King on Saturday night, November 8th, in real old English style.

Patriotic speeches and songs amongst which "The Maple Leaf," "God Save Canada," "The Star-Spangled Banner," and "God Save the King" were excellently rendered by the association trio. The health of the King, the President, Our Guests, etc., etc., were drunk in bumpers, and the celebration was kept up until the "wee sma' hours ayont the twal."

An original poem, written for the association, was read and very much appreciated.

W. KENDALL, Secretary.

### Dr. Jones Resumes Practice.

H. Isaac Jones, M.D., L.R.C.P.E., etc., Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist, after a year's absence, visiting and studying at the various special hospitals of Europe, Great Britain and the Eastern States, has resumed practice of his profession at rooms 303, 304, 305 Starr King Building, 121 Geary street, San Francisco. (Telephone, Private Exchange 216.)

Dr. Jones was surgeon at H. M.'s Indian army from 1869 to 1874, leaving the service through sickness. For the past fourteen years he has practiced in San Francisco. Dr. Jones and wife have taken up residence at the "Kenilworth," corner of Powell and Bush streets. Telephone, John 5061.

DIED—GRANT—At Sunnyside Ranch, near Bakersfield, Cal., on November 19, 1902, Donald C. C. Grant, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Donald C. C. Grant, aged two years and eleven months.

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## Remarkable Change of Opinion

"Canada will not assist England with troops in case of a Boer war."—*S. F. Chronicle*, Nov. 9, 1899.

"The point we make is that the Dominion, like other British colonies and possessions, has no intention to tax itself for fighting England's battles or joining in the aggressive policy of a common imperialism. Neither for that matter has Australia, New Zealand, India or the West Indies. These countries are well content to receive British protection, but they are in no mood to reciprocate. \* \* \* The time is near at hand when the utter lack of homogeneity in the British empire will be one of the pressing facts in the world's politics, and cannot but go far to reduce the prestige of a country which is, after all, little more than the overburdened protector of a throng of poor relatives who would desert her at the first reverse of her fortunes."—*S. F. Chronicle*, Aug. 2, 1899.

### FACTS ABOUT BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

IN an address to the British and American Union, Mr. C. W. Bennett, British Consul-General at San Francisco, replied to the charges that "the natives of India are exploited by the British and over-taxed to enrich their masters" and that "the natives are being gradually and systematically exterminated by famine," with the following presentation of facts:

Who are meant by the "Natives?" Do you mean the Shans, the Bhils, the Pathans, the Hindustanis, the Punjabis or the hundred and one other races which inhabit British India? There is no native race in India. India is a congeries of nations. There are, without counting dialects, 78 different languages in India. From the earliest times the different nations of India have been engaged in intertribal warfare, usually carried on in the name of religion, and again and again the whole country has been desolated. They all hate one another cordially, and nothing keeps them from doing it again but the power of the British flag. The government of India is an autocratic one, giving a very large measure of freedom to its inhabitants within certain definite limits, and securing an absolute certainty of justice. I do not mean to say that errors do not occur from time to time, but I do say emphatically that the government of India, which is administered by the members of the Indian Civil Service, is the best and the purest to which native races have ever been subjected. The Indian Civil Service is the model to which all colonial governments aspire, and it is one which has never been equalled, certainly never surpassed, in any part of the world. In India there is, as is the case wherever the British flag flies, equal justice for the black, the brown and the yellow man, without distinction of race, caste or religion.

It is difficult to prove such a statement except by induction, but I would ask you to remember that an enormous immigration takes place from India every year, that thousands go to the East and West Indies, to South Africa, and especially to Natal, that they go out poor and come home rich. In Mauritius there are 200,000 of them and they own one-third of the island. For ten years I was in charge in the East Indies of the interests of 22,000 Indian coolies. Many of them settle in the land of their adoption, but the greater part return to India. And I ask you, would they do this if they had been ill-treated at home?

The total area of British India is about 1,700,000 square miles, or a little more than half the size of the United States, and the population in 1891 was 297,000,000. In 1881 it was about 8,000,000 less, an increase of 8,000,000 in ten years, without taking into account loss from immigration. Does not look like wholesale extermination, does it?

The truth of the matter is that fifty years ago there was no daily telegraph to India, and there were no daily papers. What happened then in India was unknown in London months afterwards. Now the Indian event of to-day is known all over the world in a few hours. There is no doubt whatever that where one native dies to-day of famine ten or twenty died fifty years ago.

It must not be assumed from this that the grievous mortality which does actually now occur is viewed with indifference by the Indian government. You will see that a sum of over two million sterling is inserted every year in the Indian budget for famine expenses. In 1891, the year of the great famine, which affected 85,000,000 people, £17,000,000 were expended on relief works. The great difficulty is in finding, not food—for there is food in plenty—but food that they will eat. A grain-eating people will starve rather than lose caste by eating meat. They will starve in the midst of plenty.

The latest in Canada is a proposition for the irrigation of 2,500,000 acres of semi-arid lands between Calgary and Medicine Hat. The expense will be enormous, water being conveyed from the Bow River to the plain at a cost of \$3 an acre. The plan promises success.

"At present the sentimental ties which bind Canada to England are very strong with Canadians of English descent, and while the French-speaking element in the province of Quebec has very little of this feeling, it has even less toward the people of this country. Canadians, like Cubans, do not like our methods of government, or sympathize with our national aspirations. The sentiment which controls them is British sentiment, and it is, and for a long time is likely to be, far stronger than any desire for material gain, which is likely to exist so long as they have wide areas of unoccupied lands in which to expand under institutions to which they are attached and which they do not wish to change. Scotland is to-day no more loyal to the British crown than Canada."—*S. F. Chronicle*, Nov. 12, 1902.

### BUDGET SHOWS INDIA IS PROSPEROUS.

The picture of India laid before the House of Commons by Lord George Hamilton a few weeks ago was a bright and cheerful one. The Delhi durbar will be held under the happiest auspices—a cessation of drought, a full treasury and signs of returning prosperity.

The Minister twitted the "Indian Opposition" in the House on their persistent incredulity toward all his estimates, which they regarded as the fantastic concoction of a phenomenal optimist, and he pointed proudly to surpluses for the two last years, and the prospect of another. For the three years there was a surplus of £8,300,000 after spending £20,000,000 on railways, £2,000,000 on irrigation, setting aside £3,800,000 of profits from the mints to form a gold reserve, and spending £7,800,000 on famine relief.

By the employment of troops in South Africa, India had come into a windfall of a million sterling, which had been employed in rearming the native soldiers and increasing the efficiency of the army.

There are now 25,300 miles of railway open in India, with a capital of 235 millions sterling. The Government are annually taking money from railway revenue to open new productive lines and by terminable annuities and a sinking fund they will acquire all, except one, of the old guaranteed lines. These represent from eighty to one hundred millions sterling, and will belong to the Government in fifty years.

The sum of £1,500,000 will be given out of this year's revenue as grants to distressed districts, but there should still be a surplus of £1,700,000.

It is quite possible that other States may have made as great progress as Egypt has during the last twenty years. It is, however, doubtful if in any other country the good results of constructive statesmanship can be so accurately measured in bushels of produce, in pounds and pence of revenue, in decreasing percentages of illiteracy, and in increasing numbers of righteous instead of corrupt court decisions.—*Professor Jenks in International Quarterly*.

It seems as if the South African war has obscured the intelligence of people all over the world. The exceptionally happy condition of the English colonies is forgotten; it is forgotten also that, if the power of England were destroyed, Russia, with her "Czarism" and her moujiks, would at once become mistress of Europe, and would have nothing to do but to swallow up one by one the different states.—*Le Petit Messenger*, Brussels.

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### Wedded Amidst the Clouds.

It is safe to say that no prettier wedding has ever been solemnized in Marin County than that of Mrs. Bessie Henderson and John Henderson Melnes (Chief of the San Francisco Thistle Club), on Friday, Oct. 31st.

The wedding took place at the Tavern on the summit of Mt. Tamalpais, the Rev. W. K. Guthrie officiating. A wedding breakfast was served in the private Dining Hall of the Tavern, with Mr. David Finnie in the position of Toast-Master. His fund of spirits seemed to be inexhaustible, and he gave some sage advice to the bride and groom.

The bride was born in Roxburghshire, Scotland, while the groom hails from Inverness, Scotland.

The following guests were present: S. B. Cushing, Judge J. J. Newbegin, Miss Pansy Newbegin, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Meyers, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fairgrieve, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Fullerton, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Strang, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Chick, Mr. and Miss Finnie, the Misses Henderson, Laura Corry, Mrs. J. H. O'Connor, Archie Lauriston and C. C. McGregor.

At 4:10 the party left Mt. Tamalpais for the groom's residence in Mill Valley, where supper was served and congratulations and toasts renewed.

### The Rifles as Foot allers.

Members of the American-British Rifles have gone into the pastime of football in earnest, and have been winning honors. They defeated the Vampires in three successive games, but fell before the sailor laddies from British ships in port. They play generally in Oakland, at the Twelfth and Madison street grounds, and usually on a Sunday.

Their organization is popular, but many Britons favoring the sport say the Rifles team would meet with greater encouragement did it choose some other day than the Sabbath for its play. On the other hand, the soldiers say Sunday is the only day they have at their disposal, and that they never play during church hours.

### December.

In the old Roman calendar, before the time of Julius Caesar, the year began with March, and that which is now the twelfth, was then the tenth month; hence the name (*decem*, ten).

The Romans kept the festival of Saturn, in December, as a time of general license and revelry. During the brief season of the Saturnalia, the slave reclined on his master's seat at table, and the master waited upon his slave. The custom survived the pagan creed which gave it birth, and not only kept its place among the Christians, but found its way into the ceremonial of the Christian church.

### Flore Holmes' Concerts.

Mr. Henry Holmes will hold a new series of popular chamber music concerts. The series will consist of four concerts, held in the Heine Hall, 237 Geary street (Union Square), at 8 o'clock, on Tuesday evenings, fortnightly, as follows: January 13th and 27, February 10th and 24th. Complete programmes will be furnished on application to Mr. Henry Holmes, 1424A Washington street, San Francisco.

### Victoria Club Year Book.

The Victorian Club of Boston, Mass., has among other objects the correcting of mis-statements in the press regarding British affairs and British questions. Some of these communications to the newspapers have been reprinted in the club's year book, which, by the addition, becomes a most valuable reference work. Copies may be obtained from the Secretary at 75 cents each. The articles treat of "The Venezuelan Boundary Dispute," "Anglo-American Arbitration," "The British and Dutch in South Africa," "The Diplomatic History of the Isthmian Canal," "The New Canada," "The West Indies," "About Cape Breton."

### How Merit Won.

A contest has just been decided in New York city that is at once unique, beautiful and instructive to the general public, as well as to the great army of artists, jewelers, designers and architects whose life work is along the lines of originality and high class, artistic decoration.

The *Jewelers' Review* has just awarded a number of valuable prizes for the most elaborate, artistic and beautifully decorated store in the world.

Colonel A. Andrews' Diamond Palace of San Francisco, has been awarded the first prize, and the Colonel, when interviewed by a reporter, could hardly contain himself with pride and joy.

This beautiful store on Montgomery street, between Bush and Pine streets, has for years been considered by the tourists as one of the sights of the city, and after being remodeled is now more beautiful than ever.

A peculiarity of the Colonel's disposition, and one which has made for him a host of friends, is that he takes as much, and even more pleasure in his visitors' appreciation of the beauty and gorgeousness of the display as in the amount of any purchase they may make. (Personal.)

Executive Mansion, Washington, June 3, 1901.

My Dear Sir: The President has requested me to convey to you an expression of his sincere appreciation of the handsome souvenir which you were good enough to present to him during his stay in San Francisco.

With assurances of the President's regret that no favorable opportunity presented itself for him to visit your establishment, believe me, very truly yours.

(Signed), GEO. V. CORTELYOU,

Mr. A. Andrews, 221 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal.

A noteworthy centenary occurs this month. In December, 1802, one Mary Jones walked barefooted twenty-five miles, to the home of a Welsh pastor, carrying her savings of six years to exchange for a Bible. The pastor had but one copy left, and that had been promised to another person, but he procured a copy for her. The thought of that long tramp haunted the good Mr. Charles. He rallied Wilberforce, Zachary Macaulay and others to organize the British and Foreign Bible Society, which has since then issued over one hundred and seventy-five million Bibles and parts of the book in almost three hundred different languages.

Just 117 years ago last month the first Methodist Sunday-school was founded in Manchester, England, by John Lancaster and Thomas Fildes. The school met in a cellar until a room was provided two years later by Mr. Fildes in a cottage which he owned in Worsley street. In 1811 a commodious school was opened in the London road, where the work was carried on until the present school adjoining Grosvenor-street Wesleyan Chapel was opened. There are to-day 203 Wesleyan Sunday-schools in the Manchester district.

### Tickets to and from Europe.

Fred W. Prince, ticket agent of the SANTA FE at 641 Market street, represents the WHITE STAR, CUNARD, AMERICAN, DOMINION, and all the principal Atlantic Steamship Lines, and will take pleasure in making reservations, etc. He is prepared to give every information relative to railway and steamship travel.

"The BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN is certainly food for any good British soul."—A. T., Brookville, Pa.

### Clack's Quick Lunch.

The many friends of Mr. Wm. Clack are congratulating him on the success of the cafe which he some time ago established in connection with his business at the corner of Market and Gough streets. As a "Quick Lunch" house it has few equals in the city, and is meeting with the patronage it deserves.

### Al and Ida B. Spence.



The popular and successful Eye Specialists of the San Francisco Optical Co., 863 Market street, who, by their thorough understanding of every condition pertaining to the eye and its care, and their ability to correct the most difficult cases, have won favorable mention by the press of this city.

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**December an Eventful Month in British History.**

Dec. 2. St. Paul's Cathedral—rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, after the great fire of London—opened 1697.

Dec. 3.—Samuel Crompton, inventor of the Spinning-mule, born at Firwood, Lancashire, 1753.

Dec. 4.—Thomas Carlyle, one of the few original thinkers of the world. His fame is undying. Born at Ecclefechan, Scotland, 1795.

Dec. 6.—Warren Hastings, first Governor-General of India. Born at Churchill, Oxfordshire, 1732.

Dec. 8.—Mary Stuart, Queen of Scotland. Born at Linlithgow, 1542.

Dec. 9.—John Milton, poet. Author of "Paradise Lost." Born at London, 1608.

Dec. 11.—Royal Academy, London, instituted 1768.

Dec. 11.—Sir David Brewster, natural philosopher. Invented the kaleidoscope, 1816. Improved Wheatstone's stereoscope by the invention of lenses, and produced the lenticular instrument now in use. Knighted, 1832. Born at Jedburgh, Scotland, 1781.

Dec. 12.—Rev. Robert Cushman, 1621, preached at Plymouth, Mass., the first sermon ever delivered in New England. His text was: "Let no man seek his own, but every man another's wealth."

Dec. 14.—James Bruce, the famous Abyssinian traveler and explorer. His great work "To Discover the Sources of the Nile," was published in 1790. Born at Kinnaird House, Stirling, Scotland, 1730.

Dec. 16.—George Whitefield, one of the founders of Methodism, and one of the most eloquent of pulpit orators. At Wesley's request went as a missionary, 1736, to Georgia. Born at Gloucester, 1714.

Dec. 17.—Sir Humphry Davy, one of the most illustrious discoverers in the sphere of experimental chemistry. Discovered the singular exhilarating effect of nitrous oxide when breathed. Discovered that the alkalies and earths are compound substances, formed by oxygen, united with metallic bases. First succeeded in decomposing potash. Discovered the new metals—sodium, barium, strontium, calcium, and magnesium. Invented, 1816, the invaluable Davy Safety Lamp, and as he would not patent it the miners of Great Britain presented him with a dinner-service of solid silver. Knighted in 1812; created a baronet in 1818. Born at Penzance, Cornwall, 1778.

Dec. 19.—William Edward Parry, a celebrated Arctic navigator and discoverer. Knighted, 1829. Born at Bath, Somersetshire, 1790.

Dec. 21.—The Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock, Mass., 1620.

Dec. 21.—Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield. Statesman and novelist. Born at London, 1804.

Dec. 22.—First photographic exhibition. Held in London, 1852.

Dec. 24.—John Plantagenet, King of England. Signed, 1215, the Great Charter—the basis of English liberties. The most important feature of the Charter is: "No freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, or be disseized of his freehold, or liberties, or free customs, or be otherwise damaged, nor will we pass upon him, nor send upon him but by lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land." Born at Oxford, 1166.

Dec. 25.—Sir Isaac Newton, the most remarkable mathematician and natural philosopher of his own, or perhaps any other age. The discoverer of the universal Law of Gravitation. In his day Newton was looked upon more as a god than as a man. But, like all true genius, he was humble-minded and truly reverent. Born at Woolsthorpe, Lincolnshire, 1642 (o. s.)

Dec. 28.—Westminster Abbey, London, dedicated, 1065.

Dec. 29.—William Ewart Gladstone, statesman. Born at Liverpool, 1809.

Dec. 30.—Rudyard Kipling, one of the most original of British fiction writers. Born at Bombay, India, 1865.

"We all appreciate the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN very much, and recognize that you are with us in doing good work on international questions."—Robert Brown, Secretary, The Victorian Club, Boston, Mass.

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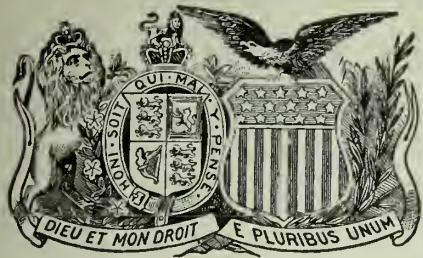
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## BRITISH AND AMERICAN UNION.



THE usual monthly open meeting will be held on the evening of the first Friday in January, at Academy of Sciences Hall, for which occasion a programme of rare excellence is in course of preparation. No open meeting was held this month, on account of the nearness of the holidays, experience having shown that it is extremely difficult to attract an audience during the Christmas month.

The Directors, however, have been busy. Several business meetings have been held, and Director G. A. Wright heads a committee which is at work on a plan to give expansion to the Union's sphere of endeavor, increase its usefulness, and thereby promote its interests. The proposition will be submitted to the membership for their approval or disapproval when matured.

The ter-centenary of the union of England and Scotland will be celebrated by the Union in the Spring with appropriate ceremonies. Some large hall will be engaged, possibly the Mechanics' Pavilion, and President William Greer Harrison has assurance of adequate backing from the prominent Scotsmen in the city, and from the English and Scottish societies. It will be, excepting the Queen Victoria Memorial Service, the biggest event as yet engineered by the Union.

The November open meeting was one of unusual interest, the feature being an illustrated lecture on India by Mr. Henry Payot. The views were superb, and a liberal education in themselves. Mr. Bennett, our Consul-General, followed with a most interesting narration of some of his observations when in that country, and incidentally took opportunity to explain away some current misunderstandings. His remarks in no wise reflected on the statements of the lecturer, as some few persons, who had been ill-mannered enough to not pay close attention, supposed. They were directed against the general run of ignorant, or vicious, writers and lecturers with a tendency to Anglophobia. The Consul's argument is of the greatest importance, and we have taken the liberty of presenting it on another page. Mr. Payot's remarks were those of a traveler, pure and simple, and extremely instructive they were. A vote of thanks to him was proposed by the President and carried with acclaim.

Reports from the Stockton section lead to the supposition that the membership has been so busy reaping profitable harvests that only the routine work has been given attention. Headquarters is pleased to learn of their prosperity, but looks for something in the way of make-up when the leisure months come.

At Los Angeles the effort is valiantly sustained. Against many discouragements, the Union not only holds its own but manages to make headway. Among its recent events was an illustrated lecture on the South African struggle, the slides having kindly been furnished by Dr. F. W. D'Evelyn.

The headquarters at 927 Market street, San Francisco, are now open every evening, and members are invited to make free use of the rooms. There is a piano, paraphernalia for the games of chess, dominoes, checkers, etc., and a well-stocked reading room.

## Resolutions on Death of Col. Hutchings.

Col. James M. Hutchings, the "Father of Yosemite," whose tragic death, a few weeks ago, shocked the community and brought sorrow to his thousands of friends throughout California, was a member of the British and American Union. The movement had his strongest sympathy and most generous support from the beginning, and he was never known to let pass an opportunity to further its interests.

In accordance with a custom in the Union, a tribute was paid to his memory in open meeting by President Harrison, and the following

resolutions unanimously adopted by the gathering:

"We, the members of the British and American Union, having learnt of the decease of our esteemed fellow member, James M. Hutchings, desire herewith to tender to his widow our heartfelt sympathy in her bereavement, to express our sense of a deep personal loss, and to pay that last tribute to his memory that the upright and useful life which he lived so richly earned.

"In the deceased we recognized a model British-American; one who ever had at heart the best interests of the country of his adoption, but who was never forgetful of the land that gave him birth.

"To California—it may justly be claimed—he gave one of the wonders of the world, the State's greatest pride and the chief source of its universal fame. Discoverer, explorer and guardian of the beautiful vale, Mr. Hutchings, for fifty years, bore the title of, "Father of the Yosemite."

"The deceased was among the first to welcome the advent of the British and American Union, and ever since, up to the hour of his death, gave to the organization the best of his moral and financial support. In the principles of the Union he saw a moral beauty equal in degree to the physical grandeur of his beloved Yosemite, and so threw into our movement that whole-souled enthusiasm characteristic of his earnest, unselfish life.

"In deploring our loss, and in sorrowing with those who were near and dear to him, we find consolation and pride in the record our deceased member has left behind him, feeling that his life will serve as a shining example to those who would learn what a British-American should strive to be and may become."

## The Woman's Auxiliary.

A business meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of the British and American Union was held on the first Monday in the month at their headquarters, 927 Market street. There was a large attendance and a long list of new applicants for membership was submitted. The business consisted mainly in a discussion of ways and means to develop a greater interest in the objects of the organization along the lines adopted by other nationalities to promote good citizenship.

The Auxiliary holds weekly receptions at headquarters on Monday afternoons, and it is gratifying to note that they are well attended and prove a source of much pleasure.

MRS. HATHAWAY.

## Welsh Musical Festival.

The first "Eisteddfod" for California will be held January 1, 1903, at Oakland, and Welshmen from every part of the State will be present as competitors or as auditors. The programme contains sixteen competitive subjects, with prizes ranging from \$300 down.

The Welsh are noted for their musical and poetical gifts the world over, and it is aimed to encourage and develop the great fund of talent that is known to exist on the Pacific Coast. The proceeds will be turned over to the Welsh church at Oakland, which is in need of assistance. On another page will be found an advertisement giving further particulars.

The officers are: Robert E. Williams, President; T. A. Williams, M. D., Vice-President; Evan J. Edwards, Treasurer; David Hughes (Ialydd), Secretary.

## Brought His Bride from England.

The interesting announcement is made that Herbert Reginald Harris and Ella Letitia Harris were married at Birmingham, England, on October 6th. Mr. Harris is a member of the British and American Union, and is a son of Director Harris. Late in the summer he left San Francisco for a visit to the old country, but it was little suspected that he would return a Benedict. The surprise to his many friends was complete, and congratulations were hearty when the wisdom of his choice became apparent. The bridegroom and bride have had this little romance between them for years, and for a long time it had been arranged that they should be married in England, and eventually make their home in San Francisco.

## AMERICAN-BRITISH RIFLES.



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1st Battalion, 1st Regiment American-British Rifles.

Armory, 1327 Market Street. Closed on Saturdays.

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Major F. W. D'Evelyn, Commanding.

## NOTICES.

Subscriptions—For full membership and privileges 50 cents a month. Honorary members, 50 cents a month.

Recruits wanted for new companies now forming.

Note—Members desiring promotion can only obtain the same by personal application to drill and duty.

Second Sergeant Edmondson is in charge of quarters for the month of December.

## ORDERS.

December 15—Band practice, 8:30 p. m.

December 18—Company drill by non-commissioned officers; assemble 8 p. m.

December 22—Band Practice, 8:30 p. m.

December 25—No drill, it being Christmas Day.

December 29—Band practice, 8:30 p. m.

By order, COLIN E. PEACOCK,

Captain Commanding A Co., Acting Adjt.

## Big Scottish Gathering in January.

Burns' anniversary is to be celebrated on a scale never before attempted on this Coast. All the Scottish societies in this city and across the bay are to join in a huge celebration of the natal day of Scotland's poet. The Mechanics' Pavilion has been secured, a choir of 500 voices will sing in chorus the songs of Burns, and a band of 10 pipers in full Highland costume will render the bagpipe airs of Auld Scotia. Committees from each of the Scottish societies have been appointed to carry out the arrangements, and the enthusiasm displayed by them and the earnestness shown at their meetings, leave no room to doubt that the forthcoming celebration of the anniversary of the birth of the national poet of Scotland will be a pronounced success.

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J. A. BARLOW

369 12th St.

Oakland, Cal.

# The British Fraternal Societies

## Sons of St. George.

BURNABY Lodge is still forging ahead and making a good record for herself and the Order in general. During the past month the following candidates have been initiated: Mr. Allen Locke, a native of Hawkes' Bay, New Zealand; Mr. Herbert Cross, of Hull, Yorkshire, England; Mr. David Warwick, of Wiltshire, England; Mr. James F. Allen, of London, England.

The lodge is rapidly grasping modern ideas. The latest innovation is advertising in the newspapers. The Saturday editions of the *Call*, *Chronicle*, *Examiner* and *Bulletin* now contain the notice of meeting of the lodge, and also any special business to take place. It is to be hoped that the members will avail themselves of this change from the mail to the newspapers.

It was with deep regret that the lodge received news of the death of the father of our esteemed member, Brother C. W. Riffée. The Secretary was instructed to forward a letter of condolence to the brother.

The lodge has purchased four hundred pamphlets, recently published by the Grand Lodge, containing information for use of intending applicants for membership. Copies can be had of the W. Secretary.

The election of officers on November 29th, resulted in the following Board of Officers for 1902-1903: W. President, Clarence W. Riffée; W. Vice-President, Joseph E. Potter; W. Messenger, David Johns; W. Secretary, Robt. J. Airey; W. Assistant Secretary, Percy C. Woodhouse; W. Treasurer, Wm. G. Johnson; W. Trustee, Thomas R. Evans; W. Physician, Dr. E. W. Thomas.

The public installation of the new officers took place on Saturday evening, December 6, 1902, before a large gathering of members and friends. The installing officers were Worthy District Deputy Grand President, Geo. E. Fisher and Worthy Grand Messenger, Wm. G. Johnson. Brother Gerrans, the retiring president, surrendered the lodge property, and made a neat speech, thanking the members for the many courtesies extended to him during his term of office. After the installing officers had performed their duty in a highly creditable manner, the incoming President, Bro. C. W. Riffée, thanked the lodge for the honor bestowed upon him, and expressed a hope that his service would be a credit to the lodge.

The President then announced a short social program. Vocal solos were rendered by Miss Flora Jackson and Mrs. H. W. Gerrans, followed by a short fraternal talk by Bro. Grand President W. H. Fuller.

The hall was then cleared for dancing. Refreshments were provided for those present. The hall was tastefully decorated with English and American flags and the officers' stations with Union Jacks.

The affair was a great social and financial success, and "Home Sweet Home" came much too soon for the majority of those present.

The following members composed the committee: H. W. Gerrans, G. Burrows, T. Wood, P. C. Woodhouse, J. M. Pinton.

P. C. WOODHOUSE.

## PICKWICK LODGE.

The new officers of Pickwick Lodge are as follows: W. P., Maurice Luby; W. V. P., Fred B. Hicks; Secretary, T. Poyser; Treasurer, H. Digby Johnston, L. L. D.; Assistant Secretary, J. B. Brown; Messenger, Alex Goldstein; Assistant Messenger, Geo. C. Maile; Chaplain, A. B. Blanchflower; Inside Sentinel, John Birchell; Outside Sentinel, C. Bloxham; Organist, George Pollitt; Physician, Dr. S. I. Harrison; Past President, J. Brokenshire; Trustees, W. Norrington, W. R. Whyte, F. D. Brandon, A. E. Sykes. The officers were installed by D. D. W. G. P. Bro. E. Fisher, who performed his duties in a very satisfactory manner.

The Social Committee, composed of Brothers H. J. Ford, S. Creba and J. Myerseough, are deserving of the best thanks of the lodge for their efficient labors during the term. In making the socials the great success they have always been much hard work was required, and this has been given ungrudgingly.

Pickwick Lodge, on the occasion of its usual

monthly open night, had a more than usual incentive for a large attendance, namely, the presentation to its Past President, Thomas W. Butcher, of a handsome gold locket as a small token of recognition by the lodge of his past services and the great appreciation in which he is personally held by his fellow members.

The presentation was made by Mr. Digby Johnston, who in a terse, well-worded speech, conveyed the sentiments of the lodge and eulogized Past President Butcher for his straightforward and manly characteristics. Brother Butcher replied in appreciative terms, and said that he didn't think such things were said about a man until he was dead.

The gold locket was a beautiful design by Brother Rosewell, and the workmanship was by Brother Musgrave.

The remainder of the evening was occupied with the usual musical and literary programme, concluding with a hearty supper of ham sandwiches, bread and cheese and ale.

W. R. WHYTE.

## DERBY LODGE, ALAMEDA.

The following officers have been elected for the ensuing term: Junior Past President, C. W. Cumbers; President, W. R. Jenkins; Vice-President, James Fowler; Messenger, Walter Day; Treasurer, W. H. Noy; Physician, W. J. Hosford; Financial Secretary, John Larkin; Recording Secretary, Fred Miller; Trustees—G. R. Moss, H. Weise and F. S. Price.

## THE NEVADA COUNTY LODGES.

The Grass Valley and Nevada City brothers joined forces a few Sundays ago and attended church in a body. There were nearly 200 present. At Nevada City the lodge is doing extremely well, there now being a membership of 140. Well-attended socials are held frequently.

## Britannia Lodge No. 7.

ON November 24th, Britannia Lodge, Daughters of St. George, gave an all-day bazaar and entertainment, which was exceedingly well patronized, the receipts being close upon \$100. In the evening the throng was very great, and all enjoyed the splendid program. Mrs. Ellen Moesby, a member of the lodge, was the lady holding the lucky number which won the silk quilt.

On the 1st inst., the lodge held its installation of officers for the ensuing term, Sister M. A. Brady of Oakland performing the ceremonies in a most creditable manner, after which refreshments were served. Following are the new officers: Past President, Mrs. E. Goss; President, Mrs. A. J. Cotton; Vice President, Mrs. R. C. Findley; Financial Secretary, Mrs. R. Meadows; Recording Secretary, Miss F. Beauford; Treasurer, Mrs. G. Muhler; Chaplain, Mrs. F. Norrington; First Conductor, Miss L. Cogill; Second Conductor, Miss L. E. Green; Inside Guard, Mrs. E. Waddington; Outside Guard, A. Corder.

The silk quilt which was raffled, and which realized over \$50, was made by Mrs. R. Meadows, who generously donated it to the lodge.

The lodge is steadily taking in new members and has many applications under consideration.

## Empress Victoria Lodge.

The following named officers were duly installed on December 8th, by D. Dep. W. G. P. Mrs. A. Brady, assisted by W. G. C. Mrs. E. J. Williams; W. P., Mrs. E. Harries; W. P., Mrs. A. E. Creba; W. V. P., Mrs. R. Fisher; W. F. S., Mrs. H. Williams (re-elected); W. Treas., Mrs. E. Witts (re-elected); W. R. Sec., Mrs. E. Burchell; W. Chap., Mrs. R. Brooks; W. First Con., Miss E. Atkinson; W. Second Con., Mrs. J. Putney; W. In. G., Miss M. Smith; W. O. G., Mrs. M. Jewitt; Organist, Mrs. N. Esler; Phys., Dr. Z. T. Malaby; Trustees, Mesdames S. Atkinson, S. E. Johnson and M. Guinan.

After the ceremony of installation was over, the retiring P. P., Mrs. N. Stiekney, was presented on behalf of the Lodge with a handsome gold badge, emblematic of the Order.

Mrs. E. Harrison, retiring V. P., was also presented with a gold badge as a token of regard and esteem from the members of the Lodge.



Empress Victoria Lodge held a unique entertainment on the 1st inst., namely, a Chinese Festival in costume.

The banquet hall was beautifully and appropriately decorated, and there were to be found a fortune-telling tent and bazaar tables presided over by Miss Ethel Atkinson, Mrs. R. Cromer, Mrs. E. J. Williams and Mrs. Johnson.

An interesting speech was made by Dr. Malaby, Mrs. Richter sang, and the Misses F. and E. Dougherty performed a fancy dance. Refreshments and dancing brought the pleasant evening to a close. W. R. WHYTE.

#### Albion Lodge, Oakland.

Albion Lodge had the largest meeting of the term on Tuesday night, it being installation night. Brother A. E. King was given full power to form a committee to arrange for the annual Christmas tree for the children of the members. Grand President Fuller of San Francisco and Grand Deputy Bell of Alameda were present. A surprise delegation from Derby Lodge of Alameda also attended.

The officers for the term, installed by Grand Deputy Bell, were: President, Brother Anthony; vice-president, Brother Peddie; secretary, Brother Roberts; treasurer, Brother A. E. King; messenger, Brother E. A. Sheaf; assistant secretary, Brother Fish; physician, Brother Dr. Herrick.

#### Death of Mrs. Sharp.

Past Grand President Robert Sharp, of Los Angeles, has sustained a severe affliction in the loss of his beloved wife, who passed away on November 12th. They had been married twenty-seven years, and have raised a family of five sons. Brother Sharp has the sincere sympathy of his legion of friends in this, his hour of trial.

#### St. Andrew's Society.

THE late Captain Jas. F. Stewart, the first President of the St. Andrew's Society, shortly before his death, wrote a series of papers outlining the early history of the society, and its influence on the community. Owing to the lamented death of the writer the papers were never read before the society as was intended, and they have lain in the Secretary's desk ever since.

At a recent meeting President Dunn requested the Secretary to exhume these forgotten documents, and read one of them. The paper, selected at random from six or seven, proved so interesting on being read before the meeting, that it was immediately resolved to have it and the others typewritten, bound and placed in the library, as useful and entertaining records. During the early days of San Francisco, when the rights of private individuals were little respected, the St. Andrew's Society proved itself a terror to evil-doers, and any Scotsman or Scotswoman who had suffered injustice, and was unable to obtain redress, had only to invoke the aid of St. Andrew's Society, and the offender was quickly brought to terms. Many of the details of these stirring times in the history of the society are most graphically told in these papers.

The society's new officers are as follows: President, P. Livingston Dunn; First Vice-President, James C. Fyfe; Second Vice-President, Wallace A. Cook; Treasurer, Douglas R. Wilson; Recording Secretary, Geo. St. John Bremner; Assistant Recording Secretary, Joseph Black; Financial Secretary, R. D. Colquhoun; Assistant Financial Secretary, Thos. G. Aitken; Librarian, Wm. Fairgrieve; Trustees, Samuel Irving, John McLaren, Andrew McNair, Wm. Balnaves, Joseph Gray; Board of Relief, Joseph P. Cochran, John M. Dunnean, James Kay. G. ST. J. BREMNER.

#### Caledonian Club.

THE Caledonian Club of San Francisco has elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing term: Chief, A. M. Macpherson; First Chieftain, J. A. McLeod; Second Chieftain, Samuel McGregor; Third Chieftain, James H. Dunnean; Fourth Chieftain, J. W. Cameron; Physician, Dr. J. A. J. McDonald; Directors, Neil Lindsay, Rod Chisholm, W. W. Finlayson, J. B. Johnstone, R. McD. Murray.

The club has enjoyed a very prosperous year, and the members have every reason to feel

gratified. Chief Macpherson, who has been re-elected, is confident that the coming year will show equally good progress. The Annual Banquet on the 18th inst. will be on an elaborate scale. Native Sons' Hall has been engaged for the occasion, and the indications are that it will prove none too large for the gathering.

#### St. Andrew's, Oakland.

The annual meeting of the above society was held on Thursday evening, November 6th, when officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, Jas. Hutchison; Vice-President, Geo. S. Lackie; Treasurer, D. Edward Collins; Recording Secretary, John Ronald; Financial Secretary, Walter T. Smith; Physician, Dr. A. K. Crawford; Chaplain, Rev. J. K. McLean; Librarian, Wm. Strathern; Trustees—Wm. Rutherford, Geo. S. Lackie, Hugh Forgie, Chas. Kydd, Jas. Hutchison; Relief Board—Hugh Hamilton, Jas. P. Taylor, Jas. Smilie.

Immediately after adjournment of the meeting, the Literary Committee surprised their brother members and friends with a fine programme of songs and speeches, and a nicely arranged table of dainties. Messrs. Ballingall, Crawford and McMaster contributed songs, while Professor Jas. Pollitt presided at the piano.

A pleasing feature was the presentation to the society of a beautiful Scotch flag by Miss Grace Trevons, sister of our worthy President, Jas. P. Taylor.

Past President Chas. Kydd made the presentation speech in well-chosen and eloquent words.

On Tuesday evening, the 9th inst., the members gathered together at the Hotel Metropole to participate in the annual banquet in celebration of St. Andrew's Day. The affair this year was largely confined to the membership, but was highly delightful in every particular. JOHN RONALD, Secretary.

#### Scottish Thistle Club.

The following officers have been elected: Chief, Geo. Miller; Chieftain, W. Shepherd; Treasurer, John Ross; Secretary, Geo. W. Paterson; Financial Secretary, Jas. Tod.

The club will celebrate Hogmanay with a banquet and dance at Golden Gate Hall on New Year's Eve. The committee promises a grand event.

#### Cymrodorion Society.

BY THE courtesy of the Board of Directors of the British and American Union, the postponed annual meeting of the above society was held at the headquarters of the Union in the Emma Spreckels Building, on Tuesday evening, November 11th.

The reports of the various officers having been read and approved, the election of officers for the ensuing year was proceeded with, and after a spirited contest the following were declared elected:

President, Professor Thomas Price, M. D.; First Vice-President, Lewis Williams, Milton, Calaveras county; Second Vice-President, Hugh J. Lloyd, San Francisco; Third Vice-President, D. Hughes (Ialydd), Oakland; Corresponding Secretary, H. T. Roberts; Financial Secretary, Robert Davies; Treasurer, W. Ogwen Jones; Librarian, R. J. Hughes; Musical Director, Dr. Ellis Jones; Sergeant-at-Arms, O. T. Owens.

The usual standing committees were also elected.

Acknowledgments of the receipt of the society's publications were read from the Librarians of the University Colleges of Aberystwyth and Cardiff, Mr. D. Salmon, Principal of the Swansea Training College, and Miss E. P. Hughes, Tokio, Japan, and the following gifts to the society's library were announced:

- (1) A collection of twenty-four Welsh melodies arranged for the harp by Mr. John Thomas; presented by Professor Thomas Price.
- (2) A selection of Welsh melodies arranged as songs, together with the piano and vocal score of two cantatas, "Llewelyn" and "The Bride of Neath Valley," all composed by Mr. John Thomas (Peneerdd Gwalia), harpist to H. M. the King; presented by the composer.
- (3) A copy of Britannia Antiquissima, by J. J. Thomas, B. A., published by the Cymrodorion Society of Melbourne, an exceedingly rare volume; presented by Mr. Hugh Owen of Nelson, N. Z.
- (4) A collection of essays and pamphlets

on education, by Mr. David Salmon of Swansea; presented by the author.

The following gentlemen were elected honorary members of the society:

John Thomas, harpist to H. M. the King, London; Hugh Owen, Nelson, New Zealand.

It will doubtless interest the readers of the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN to know that Mr. Owen in far-off New Zealand first learned of the existence of this society, and became interested in its welfare, through reading the reports of its proceedings as recorded in this paper.

HUW MENAI.

#### Financial.

We call the attention of our subscribers and the British Societies in the State of California to the new advertisement of the California Safe Deposit & Trust Company, which is both a Savings Bank and a Commercial Bank, paying interest as per rates published on the card and also performing the duties of Trustee, Guardian of Estates and Executor of Wills.

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## Women's Auxiliary, B. &amp; A. U.

Meets first Monday in each month, 2 p. m., at Headquarters, 927 Market Street, San Francisco. Visitors welcome. President, Mrs. R. Hewitt, 619 Capp street, San Francisco; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Hathaway, Room 403, 927 Market St., San Francisco.

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Grand President..... W. H. Fuller, 716 Hayes St., S. F.  
Grand Secretary..... T. Poyser, 217 Eighth St., S. F.  
Grand Treasurer..... T. W. Butcher, 4150 20th St., S. F.

#### SAN FRANCISCO.

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Worthy President..... C. W. Riffie  
Worthy Secretary..... R. J. Airey

##### PICKWICK LODGE, No. 259.

Meets Mondays; Red Men's Hall, 320 Post St.  
W. President..... Maurice Luby  
Worthy Secretary..... T. Poyser, 217 8th St.

#### OAKLAND. ALBION LODGE, No. 206.

Meets Tuesday evenings at Gier's Hall,  
Worthy President..... C. DeLancy  
Worthy Secretary, J. J. Roberts, 12th & Market

#### ALAMEDA. DERBY LODGE, No. 285.

Meet Tuesdays at Linderman's Hall.  
Worthy President..... W. R. Jenkins  
Worthy Secretary..... Fred Miller

#### SAN JOSE. VICTORY LODGE, No. 287.

Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Pythias Hall.  
Worthy President..... Joseph Dennis  
Worthy Sec'y..... E. W. Maynard, 112 S. First St.

#### SACRAMENTO.

##### JUBILEE LODGE, No. 424

Meets Thursday Evenings at Foresters' Building  
Worthy President..... E. W. Littleton  
Worthy Secretary..... T. Davis 2815 O St.

#### GRASS VALLEY.

##### VICTORIA LODGE, No. 289.

Meets every Tuesday evening at Fraternal Hall.  
Worthy President..... John Dower  
Worthy Secretary..... Rd. D. Gluyas

#### LOS ANGELES.

##### ROYAL OAK LODGE, No. 220.

Meets Mondays at 119 S. Spring St.  
W. President..... J. W. Penn, 321 Temple St.  
W. Secretary..... H. Riley, 119 Ave., 18 S.

#### PASADENA.

##### ALEXANDRA LODGE, No. 385.

Meets 2d and 4th Fridays in G. A. R. Hall.  
Worthy President, H. J. Vatcher, Ostrich Farm  
W. Secretary..... Ed. Ward, Box 851

### DAUGHTERS OF ST. GEORGE

#### SAN FRANCISCO.

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Wy. Pres..... Mrs. A. E. Creba  
Wy. F. Secty..... Mrs. H. Williams, 2525 Post St.

#### LOS ANGELES.

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3d. To cultivate fond recollections of Scotland and to recall its history, its people, its customs, its amusements and the days o' Auld Lang Syne.

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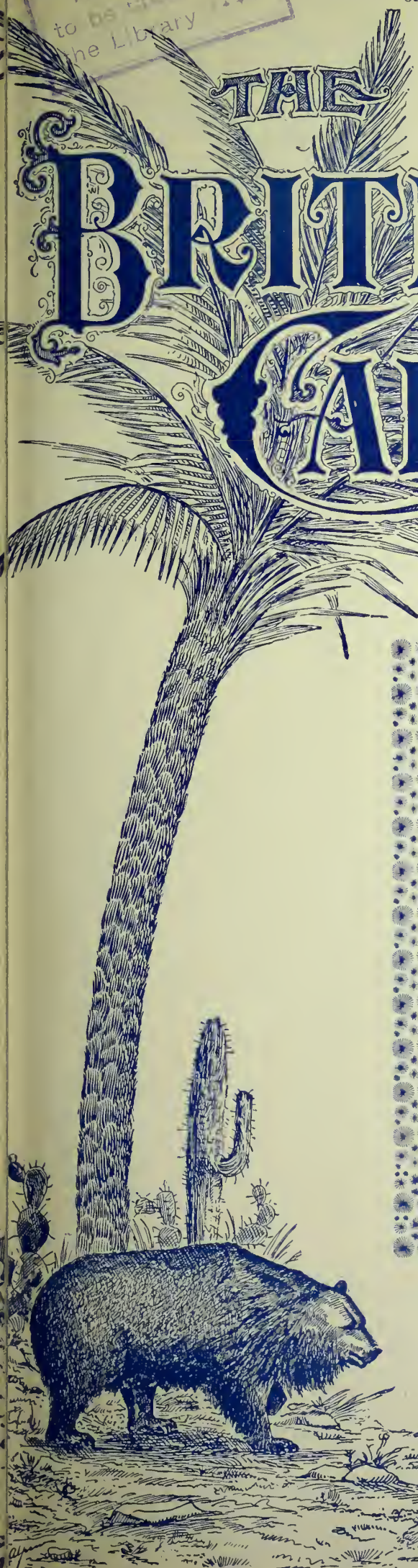
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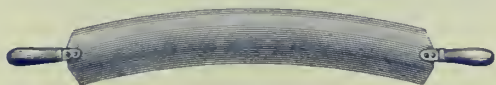
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# The British Californian

VOL. XII, No. 4. SAN FRANCISCO. JANUARY, 1903

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THERE are signs of peace in old Ireland, by all accounts, but new Ireland in the United States shows no disposition to take a rest.

THE slayer of Dr. Robert E. Blake and the would-be destroyers of Editor Marriott have been acquitted by verdicts of "not guilty," though the deed in each instance was fully admitted. In view of these and other travesties on justice, the question whether the law is not a dead letter in California and trial by jury a hollow mockery naturally presents itself.

SIR E. BARTON, the Australian Premier, commenting on the threats of retaliation in the German press in case Australia adopts a preferential tariff in favor of Great Britain, says the withdrawal by Germany of the most-favored-nation treatment from Canada under similar circumstances did not hurt Canada, whose exports to Germany have since steadily increased. Australia, therefore, is not alarmed.

DE WET in his book, "Three Years' War," admits that he never missed an opportunity to blow up railway lines and trains and emphatically defends the practice as entirely warrantable in war. Every man to his own way of thinking, but it must be irritating to those quondam pro-Boers who went to such trouble to deny that such things were being done, to be now placed in the position of falsifiers by the great Boer leader himself.

SAYS the *Chronicle*: "Naturally enough, a large number of unworthy and untractable citizens have been enlisted in the United States Army. It is, therefore, not surprising that during the year ending June 30, 1902, 1081 soldiers were punished in the Philippines for desertion, 846 for absence-without leave and 263 for sleeping on post."

Natural enough, we agree. Then why be so hard on the British Army for occasional derilections in its ranks?

THE San Francisco *Monitor* likens the State University to "the daughter of the horse leech." It says: "Though sacred Scripture is not a branch of knowledge cultivated at the State University, there's one text which seems familiar to its directors. The daughter of the horse leech, we are told, ever says, give, give. So does the Berkeley institution."

This is choice, coming from an organ of the one religious institution noted the world over for its never ending cry of give, give.

THE appointment of the notorious Father Yorke to the Regency of the State University serves to illustrate how completely California is in the grasp, and at the mercy, of the politician. Yorke has nothing to commend him for the high office but a certain "following." He is a recognized enemy of the institution, and of the very principles upon which it is founded. In writings and lectures he has again and again shown his hostility to this and all secular institutions of learning. That he seeks the office with other than personal or clerical motives few believe, but because he can command votes he is allowed his way pretty much without protest.

The Legislature has it within its power to annul Governor Gage's disgraceful action, and it is to be hoped there is enough manhood and patriotism at Sacramento to do it.

SENATOR LODGE has been telling the people of Boston that "if Canada wants to have a reciprocity treaty with us, she knows how she can get it. She must drop her talk about the Alaskan boundary."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* declares that Senator Lodge's insulting statement "cannot be called felicitous at a time when Canadians are becoming more and more indifferent to the cultivation of reciprocal trade relations with the United States, and are successfully occupying other markets."

GERMANY is sorely disappointed at the lack of enthusiasm in Great Britain over the Anglo-German proceedings against Venezuela. Kipling's denunciatory poem on the alliance is rightly taken as representing British opinion, and it is at last realized by Germans that the British people are aggrieved and harbor strong feelings of resentment against them. This is not to German liking, for the Boer cause (behind which lurked German ambitions) having been lost, Germany hoped to speedily make friends again and relied on her old standby of smug pretense to once more befool her ever charitable-minded cousins of the island kingdom. But the British people have had their eyes opened as to the worth of German professions of friendship, and their confidence once destroyed is not to be easily regained. Germany by her irrational animosity and blind envy and hatred has alienated British sympathy forever, or until such time as the score shall have been wiped out by blood, and must now be prepared to work out her salvation without the aid of the best and most powerful friend she ever had.

THE little rumpus at Venezuela has done good all around. It has taught the small South American States that they cannot, because of their littleness and the Monroe Doctrine, repudiate their liabilities and defy the European governments with impunity, and it has been the means of bringing Uncle Sam to a realization of his responsibilities.

The Monroe Doctrine has no firmer friend than Great Britain, and her representations to Venezuela were never for a moment intended to in any way violate it. Washington had been appealed to more than once to intimate to Castro that his obligations must be met, or at least some notice taken of the British demands, but Uncle Sam did not feel himself called upon to interfere. Hence the aggressive step that was taken as the only recourse.

The Monroe Doctrine now has a new meaning. It means not only that the small American States shall be protected from the European powers, but that European powers shall be protected from the dishonesty and savagery of the South American States. Which is in the line of equity and justice, and as it should be.

THE mania for "Invasion" has extended to American authors, and one of them, Arthur Young, has invaded the territory of Old Nick, and in what we should judge to be a lively narrative, essays to instruct his Satanic Majesty in the "American way" of conducting Damnation.

In the *Book Lover*, of New York, is an illustrated advertisement of the work. A picture shows a group of minor devils receiving instructions from a central arch fiend, who is supposed to be Uncle Sam. The text reads as follows:

## THE AMERICAN INVASION.

not satisfied with sweeping strenuously throughout Europe, has now reached Hell!

"The most dramatic, audacious and interesting book now before the public."

## THROUGH HELL WITH HIPRAH HUNT.

BY ARTHUR YOUNG.

The Inferno of Dante, in sad need of improvement, was for punishing criminals already punished on earth by man-made laws, and inadequate for the purpose for which it was intended. It remained for Hiprah Hunt, the daring American, to explore "The New Hell," where American enterprise and inventive genius have triumphed, and fitting punishment is meted out to the sinners whom our courts of law failed to reach. At all book-shops.



IT is at about this time in the month that those New Year resolutions get that tired feeling.

CHAMBERLAIN may or may not have done more than any other one man to bring about the downfall of the Boers, but certain it is that he is now doing as much as any one man toward their upbuilding. And this not from any uneasy conscience, but because of a noble magnanimity and charity native to the man. The Boer colonies will live to bless his name.

OUR religious neighbor, the *Monitor*, observes: "Perhaps nothing could more clearly indicate Japan's rapid absorption of Western ideas of civilization than the timely exposure of a recent plot to 'uplift' the amiable Mikado with dynamite."

If we mistake not, this method of uplifting one's fellow man is a peculiarly Fenian-Irish device, the West in general being entitled to no share of credit for the invention.

A DISPATCH from London states that it is reported that the Morgan shipping combination has issued a circular offering 4½ per cent mortgage bonds in lieu of cash payment to the shareholders of the White Star line, this action being due to the "stringency of the gold market."

There is as much gold in the world as ever there was, only the Morgan people do not happen to possess it. The shareholders may as well accept the paper, for it is about all they will ever get. Their experience will be similar to that of the English shareholders in the Central Pacific and in the Syndicate Breweries of San Francisco.

THE magnificence of the Delhi Durbar was such as to fairly bewilder the European and American visitors, while the bare descriptions in the press astonished an outer world unaccustomed to these gorgeous oriental splendors. But when all has been said, the most wonderful thing in connection with the event was not any feature of the pageant, not the display of gold and silver and precious stones and dazzling costumes, but the plain British flag waving at peace over a joyous people, whose hearts were well nigh bursting with loyalty and gratitude. This was the marvelous feature of the great gathering called together to celebrate the Coronation of the Emperor of India.

MR. JAMES J. HILL, the well-known railroad magnate of St. Paul, is not one of those who believe that the day will never come when Great Britain will be independent of the United States for her food supplies. In fact, Mr. Hill has figured it out that Britain is pretty much in an independent position as it is, did she but choose to avail herself of her resources, and that discretion suggests that American writers cease reminding the mother country of her supposed "dependence" upon us. "It is the fashion," says Mr. Hill, "to abuse the English, but we ought not to forget that they are our best customers, and also that they are the only nation that does not discriminate against us."

TRAITOR "Colonel" Lynch is to be tried this month for high treason and the evidence is such that a verdict of "guilty" is a foregone conclusion. In the words of the Act, high treason includes: "When a man doth compass or imagine the death of our lord the King or his lady the Queen or their eldest son and heir. Or if a man do levy war against the King in his realm, or be adherent to the King's enemies in his realm, giving them aid." Compassing to move any foreigner to invade the King's dominions is, however, a treason-felony by the Treason Felony Act passed in 1818.

The punishment for high treason was formerly very severe. The traitor was to be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, hanged by the neck, taken down while still alive and disembowelled, and then divided into four quarters, to be disposed of according to the pleasure of the Crown.

These tortures have, of course, been abolished, but the penalty is still death. That traitor Lynch will suffer this penalty is not probable. The likelihood is that he will be condemned to the gallows, and then pardoned or exiled for life. And in this instance British clemency will be regretted, for the hanging of one or two of their numbers would have a most wholesome effect on the entire breed of Irish renegades.

THERE is one man in Europe who has not a very high opinion of Transatlantic inventive genius—one M. Godefroy by name, and a resident of Paris. M. Godefroy once had the misfortune to be involved in a street row, the result being that his nose was smashed and he had to secure an artificial nasal appendix. He went to an American store in Paris where such things are dealt in, and purchased what he supposed was a horn nose.

The other day he was walking on the boulevard Saint Michel and stopped to light a cigarette. Suddenly his nose burst into flames, which spread to his beard, causing severe burns. At the hospital an examination of the nose showed that it was made of celluloid, and the unscrupulous dealer now faces the prospect of a suit for damages.

THE slow Britisher, of course, cannot hope to keep pace with the more gifted Yankee in the race for undying fame by original deeds, but an Australian professor in London comes in a creditable second to the Indiana physician who defies death with cigar ash. And the Australian professor's discovery promises to be equally as popular as his Indiana rival's—excepting possibly with that unappreciative class, sons-in-law. The revelation is none other than the secret of petrifying relatives in life-like shape, feature and expression.

But we leave a London contemporary to tell the story:

"Professor A. R. Taylor, now of 32 Cambridge Place, Paddington, is a progressive undertaker, and if you wish to preserve the body of a relative or friend he will help you to do it, and you can make your own peace with the authorities about housing the corpse. Mr. Taylor has outclassed the Egyptians by a remarkable discovery in mummy-making. His process is simplicity itself. He claims to be able to petrify human bodies and animals by a method which is as new and startling as it is clean and effective. In his Paddington 'workshop' he is now showing birds and beasts in perfect feather and fur, but his most interesting 'specimen' is the corpse of a man who died of old age at eighty-one last year. Embalmed by the new process, it is now a soft, brown mummy, which, in another year, will be as hard as a stone statue. This mummy at Paddington is not at all gruesome looking. It is simply a dead man in a perfect state of preservation. How is it done? The embalmer explained that after death a liquid is injected which is so powerful that it finds its way into every nerve and fibre of the body, and absolutely arrests decay. The flesh darkens and becomes parchment-like in color, because the liquid is a mineral salt, but the full form is preserved, as the body at Paddington shows."

THE British press endorses the action of the Indian Government in prohibiting the Standard Oil Company from gaining a foothold in the Burma oil fields. The London *Mail* says:

"The Standard Oil Company is one of the earliest and most formidable of American trusts. Its enemies declare that it owns America and wants to own the earth. For twenty years it has striven to gain control of all oil-producing regions, and with so much success that it has been able practically to dictate the price of oil. It has not scrupled to employ every weapon in the trust arsenal against its competitors. It drove its rivals from the American market by inducing the railway companies of the United States to charge them higher prices, while giving it not only lower rates, but also a heavy rebate. The men identified with it have, in consequence, been able to amass vast fortunes, a great part of which has been drawn from the ruin of the small concerns.

"This was the state of affairs when the company cast its eyes upon Burma, where there is a rich oil field; no doubt expecting that the ingenuous Britisher, who so readily abandons his home industries to the competition of tariff-supported rivals, would be ready to give the trust the warmest of welcomes.

"Unquestionably the Indian Government is justified in taking steps to protect its subjects against such a monopoly. The people of the United States do not view the manoeuvres of the Standard Oil Company with much favor, and President Roosevelt is already credited with the intention of introducing legislation to deal with that formidable organization. Under such circumstances he cannot very well protest against Lord Curzon's economic policy. In refusing to allow foreign corporations to hold oil-bearing lands India is only following the policy of the United States itself."



M. R. SNOW'S "Administration of Dependencies" is a thoroughly American work, but it nevertheless shows that the United States is perilously doing much about the same thing that Britain did at the time of the rupture between the mother-country and the original American colonies. "It was the claim of the mother country to tax the colonies in order to pay for a conflict, which had been mainly fought in their interest, that precipitated the War of Independence, and this though less than ten years before that war began the colonies had been declaring that they 'esteemed their connection with the British Empire their greatest happiness and security.'"

Uncle Sam seems determined to make the Filipinos pay the bill of costs incident to their release from Spanish rule, which is an emphatic, though late-in-the-day, endorsement of the righteousness of the British contention in 1782.

ACCORDING to *Harper's Weekly*, we are very prodigal of human life in this country. The number of deaths by railroad accidents increases annually. The figures for 1900 were 7865 killed and 50,320 injured. During the three years ending June 30, 1900, 21,847 people were killed on railroads in the United States.

This is in excess of the number of British soldiers killed in South Africa during the same three years, so that it would appear the American railroad is as deadly as a first-class war.

This is all the more to our discredit in view of the steadily decreasing number of deaths from like cause in other countries. While we are striving for supremacy in every department, would it not be a good idea to do a little something toward removing the reproach of being the most backward of the civilized nations in the matter of safeguarding human life?

THE *National Review* for November contains an able and well-informed article on the relations of Great Britain and Germany. The writer, Sir Horace Rumbold, G. C. B., late British Ambassador at Vienna, declares his firm belief that the Germans "continue to be potentially our most unrelenting and dangerous foes." Despite the correct attitude of the Emperor William to the pro-Boer movement in Germany, which is only "an indication of the long existing and deeply rooted antipathy" to Great Britain, says Sir Horace, the belief among many shrewd observers is that he is by this means purposely administering an irritant to the recalcitrant body which tenaciously opposes his naval schemes by bringing home to them that they have only themselves to thank for what they choose to consider unworthy truckling to the hated English.

A significant indication, says the writer, of the real feeling of Germany to Britain, is afforded in an article contributed to an American magazine by Professor Delbrueck, once tutor in the Imperial family, and a man honored with an order by the Kaiser. The professor says:

"Germany to-day might very well be friends with the world at large, but a nation, as well as an individual, must seemingly either love or hate. If the multitude had no enemy to be the object of its hatred it would take no part in foreign politics at all. So the nation . . . has now directed its hate against England. England must have no delusions on this point."

In the same magazine, Sir Rowland Blemmerhasset writes:

"Prussianized Germany is now being prepared for the struggle with Great Britain which Cavour foresaw. She is adding to her fleet a class of ship specially suited for an attack on England. The same methods exactly are employed by her against the British Empire which she formerly used against France. The German mind is being trained to receive with enthusiasm the announcement of a war with England when the time comes."

As a London contemporary observes, it is common knowledge that scandalous caricatures attacking the British Royal Family were allowed to be published without let or hindrance in Germany, though any caricatures attacking the Russian Emperor were at the same time ruthlessly suppressed, showing that the German Government had the power to act, but lacked the will. Moreover, during the South African war, the Kaiser himself plainly hinted that if he had had a strong fleet he would have intervened.

Forewarned is forearmed, and we venture to say Britain will be found ready and in an accommodating mood whenever her Germanic friends can muster up the courage to give physical expression to their hostile sentiments.

## CURRENT COMMENT.

In music halls and other places of amusement in England the American and English flags are often displayed together. An American theatrical manager who displayed the English and American flags as twin symbols of liberty and progress would be in imminent danger of provoking a riot.—*Chicago Tribune*.

The formation of a British Customs union would, of course, hurt American trade. The tariff policy of the United States has not only tended to prevent the absorption of Canada, it has also been calculated to provoke retaliatory measures against the nation's commerce with the British Empire.—*City Star, Kansas*.

Mr. Chamberlain saw the wisdom of helping the ruined Boers to get on their feet again; but so far it has not occurred to a single American politician to extend similar justice, or remunerative charity, as one admirer of Chamberlain calls it, to the destitute victims of our imperialistic enterprise in the Philippines.—*North American, Philadelphia*.

The interests of the American capitalists in the security of the Atlantic carrying trade are a powerful guarantee for the food supplies of the United Kingdom in the event of war. A foreign enemy of Great Britain would think twice before attempting to intercept its food supplies, as soon as it was realized that the result would be to engage in an additional quarrel with interests that are very powerful in the United States.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

Now we state positively, and defy contradiction to this notorious fact, that in practically all the Embassies and Legations of the German Empire the tone as regards Great Britain is one of such bitter hostility as to surprise the governments to which they are accredited. This is especially the case in Washington. The methods employed by Dr. von Holleben as a sower of strife between the United States and Great Britain have been so persistent and flagrant as to become a matter of common knowledge in the American capital.—*National Review, London*.

Canada is further away from annexation to-day than she ever was. The corruptness of American politics, the gross materialism in American ideals, the slavery problems of the South, the child labor of South Carolina, the reckless disregard of law and authority in some of the Western States, the grave problems introduced by the conquest of the Philippines—these and a dozen other things warn Canada to beware of United States connection. Commercial prosperity is not everything; in fact, it is only a small part of the national life. Canada sees that with patience and confidence she can hew out a destiny more profitable, more glorious than anything which annexation can offer.—*The Canadian Magazine*.

## THE BRITISH ENGINEER JUSTIFIED.

When Lord George Hamilton placed large orders in Germany for locomotives to be used in India, and defended this new departure by declaring that, among other advantages to be derived, there would be a saving of nearly fifty per cent in the period required for delivery, considerable doubt, as well as indignation, was expressed by British manufacturers, says the *London Mail*. It was alleged that the quality would prove to be on a level with the price, and that the date of delivery guaranteed by the German firms would not be adhered to.

Time has proved that the British manufacturers were right. The forty locomotives for the East Indian Railway Company, which were to be delivered by August last, are still to come. Even the ten locomotives required for the Assam-Bengal Railway, and guaranteed by the German firms to be ready last April, are to-day still undelivered. While as to the virtue of a cheaper price, it seems that this is achieved by reducing the quality.

That the much-abused British manufacturer can produce first-class locomotives in an extraordinarily short time when unhampered by vexatious restrictions is clear from the facts that we report to-day. The English firm of Messrs. Kerr Stuart & Co. has planned, made and delivered two powerful engines of about forty-five tons apiece in the remarkable time of seven weeks. Whether this constitutes a record or not, it shows that with fair play the British locomotive builder can comply with the Government's requirements. It is universally admitted that the quality of the English locomotive is surpassed by none—the Indian Government has had a disastrous experience with its American locomotives which it refuses to repeat—and here we have evidence that even in the matter of quick manufacture the English engineer cannot only satisfy every reasonable demand, but also eclipse the performance of his continental rivals.



## BRITISH NEWS IN BRIEF.

*Important Events not Chronicled in the Daily Press.*

Over 5000 new immigrants reached Winnipeg during November.

Glasgow supplied the army with 3,757 recruits during the past two months.

As a memorial of General Wauchope a soldiers' home is to be erected at Perth.

New members to the number of 41,319 joined the Primrose League last year.

Four MS. songs in the handwriting of Robert Burns were sold for £131 last month at Sotheby's.

Earl Roberts will be the guest of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston next September.

The church of Shamrock Hill, is expected to take place at Dumfries in the end of March or beginning of April.

One of the first editions of "Robinson Crusoe" (rare edition, 1,100) was sold at Sotheby's, London, for £223.

London County Council has introduced halfpenny fares on all the cars running on the South London Tramways.

Lord Strathcona has promised to give the sum of \$50,000 to McGill University for the establishment of a gymnasium.

Since it was constituted two years ago the present Irish Party has, it is estimated, cost its Irish supporters over £30,000.

The Santon Dolby prize for contraltos of the Royal Academy of Music has been awarded to Gwladys Roberts, of Llanelly.

Canada's exports of poultry to Great Britain amounted to \$238,047 for the season of 1902, as against \$18,992 in 1896.

Mr. Ross, ex-Governor of British Columbia, has been elected as the Yukon territory's first representative in the Canadian Parliament.

Some £10,000 is to be spent by a firm of Broadway woolen merchants on the erection of a factory at South Barre, New York.

Clyde ship building yards have work in hand just now equal to 75 per cent. of the total of that being executed in the United States.

Mr. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, received the honorary degree of LL. D. from St. Andrews University recently.

It is proposed to establish a museum in the house in which Robert Burns resided at Dumfries. It is now used as an ordinary dwelling house.

In South Australia the Government has accepted a tender for the construction of an outer harbor at Port Adelaide. The cost will be nearly £100 million.

Hull is awaiting the arrival of 29,000 qr. of California barley, which is believed to be the largest cargo of the kind ever shipped from San Francisco.

Burglary and intimidation are decreasing in the counties of Sligo, Roscommon, Leitrim, and Mayo, said Mr. Justice Wright at the County Court Assizes.

The progress carried by the new municipal electrical tramways of Manchester, in one week, numbered 1,627,589, and the receipts amounted to £7,434.

It has been decided to fix the establishment of the South African Contingent at 6,000 officers and men, which means a gradual reduction of the present strength.

The Chamber of Commerce of Montreal proposes to invite all the Boards of Trade of Canada to unite in a petition to the King to appoint Lord Strathcona to be the next Governor-General.

The Swansea Harbor Trustees are about to construct a new dock with a lock capable of accommodating the largest vessels afloat. The estimated cost of the undertaking is nearly £2,000,000.

Messrs. Neilson, Reid and Company, Hyde Park Locomotive Works, Glasgow, have received an order from the Government for sixty locomotives for South Africa. The order represents a value of £230,000.

The remarkable development of the Canadian Northwest is attracting widespread attention. The Grand Trunk Railway Company is preparing for an extension to Bute Inlet or Port Simpson on the Pacific Coast.

Last year was the greatest building year on record in Winnipeg. Building Inspector Rodgers estimates that the value of buildings erected is \$2,350,000.

Telford's famous suspension bridge, over the river at Conway, after seventy years of usage, is to be renovated, the tender of Mr. A. Thorne, Westminster, having been accepted.

A correspondent states that the British Association has accepted the invitation of the Chartered Company to hold its annual meeting in 1905 at Victoria Falls, on the Zambesi River.

In recognition of his contributions to botany, music and general literature, Mr. Argyll Saxby, Shetland, has received the Fellowship of the Society of Literature, Science, and Art, London.

London's famous concert room, the St. James' Hall, the scene of the Richter concerts and so many others, is to be sold to an English syndicate, whose object will be to rebuild and convert the premises into a big hotel.

The Government of Newfoundland agrees to renew for another year the *modus vivendi* with reference to the lobster question and the French shore. The French lobster catch declined 40 per cent during the past season.

Dr. Birch, long at the head of the Manuscript Department at the British Museum, and for twenty-three years secretary of the British Archeological Association, has been appointed librarian and curator to the Marquis of Bute.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain states that the blockhouses of the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal were handed over by Lord Kitchener to Lord Milner for £50,000. They are now on sale to the inhabitants of the district "at prices varying according to size."

According to Mr. Preston, Commissioner of Emigration for Canada, an English syndicate is being formed with a view to securing from the Provincial Government of Ontario a concession of about 2,000,000 acres of land at 4s. an acre in consideration of 50,000 settlers being placed on the land within three years.

Reviewing the year's work at a meeting of the Liverpool Mersey Dock and Harbor Board, the chairman, Mr. Robert Gladstone, congratulated the meeting on an increase of shipping tonnage. Since July 1 there had been an increase of very nearly 700,000 tons—sufficient in itself to form the trade of a respectable port.

At Exeter Hall recently it was decided to raise a training home as a permanent memorial to the late Mr. John Kensit. In an address Mr. J. A. Kensit, Jr., said there were two words which came from his father's death-bed, and which would be the watchword of "this second reformation." Those words were: "No compromise."

The development of power from the South African waterfalls for manufacturing purposes has begun. A 1400 horsepower plant is being installed on the Magnadzi river. The Victoria falls, on the Zambesi river, are the largest in the world, exceeding that of Niagara in volume and height. They are one mile wide at the crest, and drop 420 feet.

Steps are being taken to repair the market cross of Chichester, which dates from 1500. It is not intended to "restore" this ancient landmark, but simply to strengthen it and protect it as far as possible against further decay. Any funds towards the cost will be gladly received by the Mayor. The work will be under the supervision of experts.

The Admiralty have sent to the leading Clyde shipbuilders specifications for a first-class armoured cruiser of an entirely new type. The cruiser, which will have a displacement of 13,000 tons, will have all her guns placed in a citadel instead of in casemates. The gun power is greatly increased, several 9-2 inch guns being fitted. The speed will be twenty-two knots.

In no country save England are pilotage certificates granted to the masters or mates of foreign vessels, the custom being to keep practical pilotage in the hands of native born men. The pilots of the United Kingdom have resolved to put forth every effort to terminate the existing practice, and next session Parliament will be approached on the matter.

The local authorities on the Suffolk and Norfolk coasts, finding the burden of sea defense growing heavier every year, have summoned a conference to discuss the advisability of asking for a national grant. Lowestoft has spent nearly £58,000 in the last six years on checking the inroads of the North Sea. This amount is half the ratable value of the town. It is urged that the protection of the coasts is a national concern.



H. R. H. the Princess of Wales gave birth to a son on December 20.

The Archbishop of Canterbury died on Tuesday morning, December 23.

The Coats family have given £10,000 between them to the Cancer Research scheme.

Lord Kitchener was installed Grand Master of the Punjab at a Masonic banquet on January 7.

The British South Africa Company has decided to expend £2,000,000 on railways in Rhodesia.

Two new cutters, costing £20,000, are to be purchased in England for the Cuban revenue service.

There seems to be an increasing desire on the part of American golfers for a team of British players to visit the States at an early date.

There is now every reason to believe that a strong team of lacrosse players, drawn from England and Ireland, will visit Canada in 1904.

The King has approved the appointment of Mr. Andrew Henderson Leith Fraser, C. S. I., to be Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in succession to the late Sir John Woodburn.

The gross ratable value of London for 1903 has been fixed at £48,538,308 and the net value at £40,096,720, as compared with £48,101,497 and £39,769,069 respectively last year.

The citizens of Wellington, New Zealand, have presented to Mr. Seddon, the Premier, a casket containing £870 in recognition of his services not only to the colony, but to the Empire. Similar presentations are to be made at Auckland and at Christchurch.

The Viceroy on December 20 unveiled the monument to Mr. Holwell, erected on the site of the celebrated Black Hole of Calcutta, in which Mr. Holwell and 146 of his people were confined when in June, 1756, the old settlement was taken by Suraj-ud-Dowle. Mr. Holwell was the chief of the settlement at the time.

Mr. Brodrick states that the average annual cost of a private soldier is as follows: Infantry, £52 6s 4d; cavalry, £58 16s 9d; militia, £18 12s 6d; Imperial Yeomanry, £19 13s 6d; volunteers, £6. The cost of infantry and cavalry respectively after April 1, 1904, when the increased pay takes effect, would be £59 6s 1d and £65 16s 6d.

The list of handsome gifts to charity during last year has had a notable addition, Mr. W. W. Astor having contributed £50,000 to the Hospital for Sick Children in London, for the building of a new out-patients' department. The new wing will be dedicated to the memory of Mr. Astor's little daughter Gwendoline, who died last autumn.

Through the good will of the Dean of Westminster and the prompt and kindly intervention of the Dean of St. Patrick's, the beautiful pulpit which has been in the nave of Westminster Abbey for forty years has been presented to the new Cathedral of St. Anne at Belfast. The authorities of the Abby are substituting for this pulpit an ancient wooden one, from which it is believed Archbishop Cranmer preached before Edward VI.

The khaki service dress for the British troops will soon be a familiar sight to all frequenters of military quarters. Cavalry and infantry of the line will wear khaki for drills, ordinary field days and fatigue duties, but the tunics will be retained for ceremonial parades and for wear in barracks. With their khaki the cavalry will wear cord breeches and putties. By the middle of June the whole of the troops will have been provided with khaki, except the Household cavalry, as the King has directed that no change is to be made either in their drill or parade uniforms.

A meeting to commemorate the thirtieth anniversary of the British-American Mission Homes was held last month at the Avenue Wagram, Paris, under the presidency of Consul Inglis. The chairman spoke strongly of the special need and usefulness of such homes as these founded by Mrs. Lewis in the city of Paris. Not only did it give assistance to English girls, but he himself was frequently indebted to them in answering the inquiries of English people with regard to their friends. Mrs. Lewis spoke of the small beginning of the home 30 years ago and said to-day 12,400 young women had been resident and nearly 8000 situations obtained by the free registry; she also referred to the devotion of the lady workers, without which the work would have been impossible.

Contrary to the usual practice, the fifth Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire will be held in the colonies, the London Chamber of Commerce (the body responsible for the organization of the congresses) having accepted the invitation of the Montreal Board of Trade to hold the fifth congress in that city in August.

The Central Welsh Board, in its annual report just issued, states that last year it had 95 schools, with a total of 7668 children on the books. This total compares with 94 schools and 7445 children in 1900 and 93 schools and 7390 children in 1899. These 95 schools were under the charge of 73 head masters and 22 head mistresses.

The Congregational churches in Queensland are going to celebrate next June the jubilee of Congregationalism in the colony, and arrangements are being made in the expectation of receiving delegates from England, America, Canada and the other Australian States. There are forty-one Congregational churches in Queensland, the parent church being that of Brisbane-street, Ipswich.

In opening a new board school at Hanwell Lord Reay (chairman of the London School Board) remarked that it had been said that England was far behind Germany and other countries in the matter of education. He, however, had it on the authority of a Japanese official who was investigating the systems of education in vogue in the chief countries of the world on behalf of his Government, that England's system of education and the buildings in which it was given was not behind, but in advance of Germany and other countries.

At a meeting of the Liverpool Cathedral committee it was stated that £155,000 had been promised towards the £200,000 required for the building fund. It was expected that the foundation stone would be laid in 1904. Though a cathedral worthy of Liverpool could not be erected for less than half a million of money, it was suggested by Sir William Forwood, chairman of the executive committee, that if £200,000 was raised by the present generation, the remainder might be safely left to those who would come after them to provide.

British companies will build two important railways at Nanking, China. One of these lines is from Shanghai to Nanking, via Soochow and Chinkiang, and the other railway is from the mineral fields of Shansi to Nanking. The future prospects of Nanking now look exceedingly bright, for this port will unquestionably become one of the great distributing centers of China. The Shansi line, which will be about 500 miles in length, will bring to Nanking the produce of over 100,000 square miles of the richest soil in the empire.

The grand jury summoned to consider the indictment of Colonel Arthur Lynch, member of Parliament for Galway, who was arrested June 11th on the charge of high treason in connection with the part he took in the South African war, where he commanded the Irish brigade, returned a true bill against the defendant. The Lord Chief Justice, Baron Alverstone, in charging the jury, remarked that it was sixty-two years since a grand jury had to deal with such a charge, which was the highest crime known in law. Colonel Lynch's trial at the bar is expected to begin January 20th.

The Recorder of Hartlepool has recently discovered a very interesting document in the shape of the original charter granted by King John in 1200 to "the men of Hartlepool," and which bestowed on them the position of free burgesses and the enjoyment of the same laws and liberties as the burgesses of Newcastle. Hartlepool is a place of great antiquity, the town being mentioned in the writings of the Venerable Bede, who relates that Aidan, the first bishop of Lindisfarne (A. D. 635-652), sanctioned in A. D. 640 the foundation of a nunnery in the "Isle of Harts" by a religious Irishwoman named Hien, who, it is stated, was the first lady among the northern tribes to assume the veil.

It has been discovered that Germany is benefiting by the Canadian preferential tariff on British goods in a manner that was never intended. German woolen goods being admitted free into England, the German manufacturer sends his goods to Canada via England, and thereby saves the difference of 10 per cent in the duties. This roundabout way of invading the Canadian market is said to be practiced by several firms, who have established agencies in London and sell their goods through that medium. These goods are sometimes marked "Made in England." A leading manufacturer at Toronto says the cost of production in Germany is at least 30 per cent less than in England.



At a meeting of 4,000 workmen at Capetown, held to protest against the rush of immigrants to South Africa, it was decided to request the authorities to discountenance emigration on the ground that the labor market was terribly congested.

Good as is the coaling record of H. M. S. *Terrible*, it is quite eclipsed by the performance of the *Empress of China*. She took on board 1,210 tons of bunker coal in the remarkably quick time of 3½ hours—the quickest on record in Nagasaki, and, we believe, the quickest on record for the world.—*Times, Bangkok*.

The British Government has purchased the ancient Border home of the Elliots, at Stobs Castle, three and a half miles from Hawick. It is proposed to erect a large military camp on the estate. The broken and mountainous character of the country around Stobs is eminently suitable for the purposes of manœuvring troops.

The efforts of the members of the Lancashire Cotton Growers' Association to emancipate themselves from the American raw supply have been extended to Jamaica. The association has voted a large sum of money to be expended on cotton growing in that island on a large scale. It is expected a large area in Jamaica will be planted with cotton next season.

The King's promise to visit the London County Council dwellings at Millbank is an indication that his Majesty's interest in the housing problem is as keen now as ever. The King will find on the estate a workmen's colony instead of a prison. Wide streets and clean and sanitary tenements have taken the place of the institution in which at one time were housed the vilest criminals.

The recent visit of Mr. J. N. Tata to Europe and America is to lead to important developments in India. Mr. Tata, who is one of the richest and most influential merchants in British India, is largely interested in the iron ore fields of the Chanda district, in the Central provinces. To learn if it would be possible to develop these profitably he has made careful study of the best furnaces of Germany, England and the United States. As a result of his inquiries, big iron works are to be begun which, it is anticipated, will make India independent of outside supplies of rails and much other steel equipment.

The members of the British Industrial Commission, in interviews, generally agree that the American mechanic is better off and more progressive than his English counterpart, but the majority declared that the American workman was not so thorough owing to his intense eagerness to make money. They pointed to American cutlery as an example, and pronounced it the "shoddiest" stuff they had ever seen. American locomotives were also severely criticised. Mr. George Barnes, of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, said that while American workmen got 40 per cent more wages than English, this advantage was counterbalanced by their longer hours of work and the increased cost of living.

Lord Strathcona has addressed a communication to the Board of Trade in which he draws attention to the fact that for some years the exports of the Dominion of Canada to Great Britain have been rapidly increasing. In 1890 the total value of the exports was £17,052,000, of which Great Britain received £8,299,000. In the year ending June 30, 1902, the total exports were £39,204,000, of which Great Britain took £21,870,000. The imports also show gratifying increases. In 1890 Canada imported goods to the value of £22,553,000, of which £8,698,000 came from Great Britain. In the year ending June 30, 1902, the total imports were £10,588,000, Great Britain's contribution being £9,843,000. Lord Strathcona points out that there is plenty of room for the expansion of Canadian exports to Great Britain and of British exports to Canada.

In the organization and rapid completion of large buildings Americans claim the superiority, but British contractors are showing that they can equal, if not eclipse, the best American performances. The following is an exceedingly creditable instance: On July 21 last a warehouse in Portland street, Manchester, was gutted by fire. The building covered about 1000 square yards of land and had frontages to three streets. As a result of the fire only one of the outer walls was undamaged. The whole internal work had to be cleared out and completely reinstated from basement to roof. The building is one of the best class of trade warehouses, constructed of iron columns, steel beams, and joisted floors. Quick reconstruction was desired. Orders were given on September 3. The constructive work was finished by October 29, and thus in eight weeks this work for a large seven-storied warehouse was completed.

The British Columbia Government has issued a report on the mining situation which shows a promising outlook in British Columbia mines. The estimated general output of the province has increased from 20 to 25 per cent over that of last year.

A new departure in the way of size, speed and fighting energy is to be made in the type of battleship for which the Admiralty are about to invite tenders. They will be of 18,000 tons displacement, compared with 16,350 tons in the case of the King Edward VII class.

Since the abolition of the training squadron a large percentage of young hands has been sent to the ships of the Channel and Mediterranean squadrons, and this is found to be the better way of making them efficient men-of-war-men. The Channel squadron is now, indeed, very largely a training squadron.

The Amir of Afghanistan has received a communication from the Russian Government asking for the establishment of commercial reciprocity between the two countries. The Amir's reply says that the matter shall receive consideration, but that all future communications must be made through the Indian Government.

The proposed new line through Canada to the Pacific Coast will be managed by an entirely different company from the English company which is now managing the affairs of the Grand Trunk. All the directors will be Canadians, and nearly all the capital will be supplied by Canadians. The route to the Pacific Coast originally selected for the Canadian Pacific and surveyed by Sir Sanford Fleming will be the one used.

The formation of the new Irish party has awakened general interest in parliamentary circles. Mr. Jasper Tully, in an interview, said: "It is our intention to act independently of both Mr. Redmond's following and Mr. William O'Brien's faction. One of our objects is to suppress that paid agitation which has been kept alive to frustrate the settlement of the Irish land question. Such a settlement is possible by the use of common sense and the observance of moderation."

The British and Colonial Industrial Exhibition to be held at Capetown during the four months November, December, January and February, 1903-04, is rapidly developing. In addition to those already mentioned the patrons include the Duke of Argyll, Sir Albert Hime, Sir Alfred Jones and a number of others. The main object of the exhibition is to bring the machinery and industrial products generally of Great Britain and the Empire generally before the South African and the consuming public.

Much admirable work is being done by the Orange River Committee of the Guild of the Loyal Women of South Africa, who are locating and caring for the graves of the soldiers who fell during the war. Miss Florence Fraser, the honorable secretary, states that in the Bethlehem, Lindley and Yeomanry Kopje cemeteries the graves have almost all been marked with crosses and names; and in Harrismith, Kroonstad, Heilbron, Ladybrand, Winberg, Bethulie, Springfontein and Edenburgh the graves are all being well cared for.

Regarding Venezuela, West Indian opinion, as voiced by the *Daily Gleaner*, Kingston, is that America has lost a great chance. The action by the powers, says the *Gleaner*, is a blow to American prestige and to the American continent. America has lost a great opportunity in the case of Venezuela, as she did in the case of Colombia, by allowing both countries to be reduced to a state of anarchy. Washington has failed to exercise the responsibility imposed by the Monroe doctrine, and is therefore partly responsible for the anarchical state of Venezuela and the present grave situation.

Extensive relief works are about to be started at Parys, Orange River Colony. It has been decided to construct an irrigation canal, 12 miles long, running parallel with the Vaal, thus enclosing a considerable area of land of proved fertility and admirably adapted to fruit growing and market gardening. It is estimated that the construction of the canal will take two years and will give employment to 600 men, who, with their families, will be furnished with quarters, rations and pay at 4s 6d a day. It is thought that this measure will practically solve the bywoner problem in Orange River Colony. One result of the scheme will be the construction of a new township, which will be connected by a light railway with the main line, either at Vredefort or Wolkehoek, thus bringing Parys within 12 hours' journey of Johannesburg, and assuring an ample market for all possible produce of the district.



## AN AUSTRALIAN ESTIMATE OF BURNS.



Robert Burns.

A writer in *The Town and Country Journal*, Sydney, pays the following fine tribute to Robert Burns:

"Many people, even in this day, are not able to rightly appreciate the services rendered by Burns to his own country and to humanity in general, because they have not yet lifted their eyes from the 'thoughtless follies that laid him low and stained his name.' They forget the noble way in which he confessed his faults, and warned his vast audience, which now embraces the educated men of every civilized community, that 'prudent, cautious, self-control is wisdom's root.' When we are set free from the thralldom of religious bigotry, or intellectual limitations, and thus enabled to contemplate the poet's real achievements—to look with frank appreciation upon the product of his better, truer nature—it becomes at once impossible to dispute his claim to be reckoned among the great and gifted of the earth. At a time when Scottish patriotism was burning low, and Scottish national feeling in danger of extinction, this ploughman poet was heard uplifting a strain of manly independence, of passionate devotion to freedom—that thrilled the hearts of his countrymen from Caithness to the Tweed. At a time when the litterati of Edinburgh manifested their greatest concern to divest their writings of every trace of language, thought or feeling distinctively Scottish, Burns' poems, written in the vernacular dealing with the themes of Scottish peasant life, struck home to the heart of the humblest cottar the conviction that his life was worth the living; that he, as one of Scotland's sons, had a heritage and a destiny of which he might well be proud. It was Burns, the ploughman, who proved himself the truest Scotsman of his generation, who showed himself heir to the spirit of Wallace and Bruce, and made future generations of his countrymen partakers of that noble legacy. From the hour that the clarion call of 'Scots wha hae' went pealing through the land, the national sentiment of Scotland had become a thing indestructible—an enduring element in the civilization of the world.

It was Burns who first led the way in which Scott and Stevenson, Barrie and Crockett have followed, teaching his countrymen to know the full beauty of the land in which they lived; who revealed the magic of the 'heather hills,' and the romantic loveliness of 'Bonnie Doon;' who rescued Scotland from the demon of commonplace and made it that fairy land of subtle, inscrutable charm, in virtue of which it continues to be the center of attraction for troops of tourists from all lands, and to draw the hearts of Scotsmen from the ends of the earth; and makes them long, in the midst of scenes of tropic splendor, to gaze once more upon its misty mountains and sober-tinted plains. It was Burns, again, who first interpreted for the Scottish peasantry the joys and sorrows of their own toil-worn lot—who expressed for them the pathos of their long, heart-breaking struggle, yet showed the true dignity of a life of honest toil. The songs of Burns have for one hundred years expressed the truest joys, sorrows and aspirations of the human heart, and have lightened the labors and brightened the lives of thousands of the world's workers in every clime.

And what Burns did for Scotland he did in a sense for humanity. It could not be otherwise. That which benefits one race or nation must needs be a contribution to the progress of humanity as a whole. In helping Scotsmen to be true lovers of their country, Burns advanced the cause of genuine patriotism throughout the world. In showing the inner dignity of the life of the Scottish peasant, Burns vindicated the right of honest industry all over the globe. The essence of Burns' message was not local, but universal.

An operation unique in the history of Nova Scotia mining is planned by Ochiltree McDonald, who has bonded the coal areas near Port Morien, according to a dispatch from Glace Bay, N. S., to the *Times*. The coal areas which he controls are wholly submarine, and he is planning to sink a shaft on a rocky islet known as Flint Rock, mining his coal from under the ocean bed. There seems to be no doubt that during succeeding generations submarine mining will be carried on extensively in Cape Breton, which has large fields of submerged coal beds.

## WHERE THE STEAMBOAT WAS BORN.

[SELECTED.]

IN the valley of the Nith, in Dumfriesshire, there is an old burgh town called Sanquhar, surrounded by hills, in the midst of a neighborhood rich in the history of those famous Covenanters who were persecuted so bitterly in the time of Charles II.

Somewhere about two miles to the south of this old town a country road winds up among the hills which slope down to the edge of the stream of the Mennoch, and at many parts seem to close in so abruptly that you think an insuperable barrier is before you. By pushing onward, however, the path opens and the ascent becomes more and more toilsome.

A few years ago some one who had traveled much went up this path to Wanlockhead and was very much struck with its wonderful resemblance to the road which leads from Joppa to Jerusalem. "For miles," says a local historian who knows it well, "no human dwelling has been visible, and no sound, save that of the rushing stream, the bleating sheep, the whirr of the grouse or black-cock as, on strong wing, he sweeps across the glen and drops out of sight among the deep heather which covers the mountain side. Then, suddenly and unexpectedly, the village of Wanlockhead comes in sight. The existence of a village in such an out-of-the-world region is due to the mineral wealth of the surrounding hills which, though black and barren on the surface, and sustaining only a few sheep, contain within their bowels rich deposits of lead.

Now, it was in this very village of Wanlockhead that the steamboat was born. And here, in the companion village of Leadhills, only three years ago, a monument was erected to the memory of the inventor. "It is curious," says the same local historian, "that it (the steamboat) should have originated in perhaps the most inland place in all Scotland."

It was in the "Auld Manse" of Wanlockhead that two brothers lived; one of them planned and perfected the first steamboat that ever plowed its way across the water. His name was William Symington. Those clever Symington boys invented a "steam earriage" that was made to run across the floor of one of the rooms in the old house, and was really the precursor of the steamboat.

An old man, one John Black, years afterward, when the Caledonian Railway was opened, was asked to go to Elvanfoot to see the wonderful new steam-earriage, and answered: "I need na traval sae far for sic a purpose, for I hae seen a steam-earriage many a year syne, rinnin' in the auld Manse o' Wanlockhead."

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Over the kitchen floor, so it was said, and it was described to be "as like an ordinary sized kist (chest) as possible."

In the year 1785 a Mr. Miller, of Dalswinton, engaged a young man as tutor in his family whose name was James Taylor. He came from the village of Leadhills, and had received a liberal education in the University of Edinburgh. Mr. Miller was a man of speculative turn of mind, and at that time he was engaged upon a series of experiments on shipping. He had designed paddle-wheels as a motive power. These were turned by a capstan which kept four men hard at work, and it did not seem likely that such a laborious method as this would ever be of much use if applied to large vessels, or be workable for long voyages.

At his wits' end, Mr. Miller asked his tutor to try and think of something more suitable as a motor. James Taylor was an old friend and schoolfellow of William Symington, and while he lived in the neighboring village of Leadhills, had, there is no doubt, been frequently at the auld Manse of Wanlockhead where the Symingtons lived. Perhaps he too had seen that funny steam-carriage "running over the old kitchen floor" with intense interest and delight.

Anyway, his instant suggestion to Mr. Miller was that he should get a steam engine to run his paddles for him. Miller was incredulous, he did not think such a thing possible; but James Taylor persisted. Most likely he had the best of reasons for his suggestion and also for persisting in it; he had actually seen the thing at work, and knew something of what it could do.

It is not to be wondered at that in a short time he succeeded in convincing Mr. Miller, and it was decided that a trial should be made. It was necessary to get the services of a practical engineer. Taylor at once turned to the Symington brothers. Who so likely as they to see the way out of the difficulty? He set off at once for the auld Manse, and the Symingtons and he laid their heads together. The thing could be done; it was decided.

To make a long story short, a small engine was designed and constructed. An old smith, one John Hutchinson, is said to have contributed something toward perfecting the engine. He was engaged to help in the work of constructing it. A hitch occurred with some part of the machine that hindered its working, and perplexed the enthusiastic inventors.

Between the two, however, the difficulty was solved, and nothing now hindered the practical application of the steam motor to Mr. Miller's paddles.

So the idea grew and was adopted.

On the 14th of October, in the year 1788, the trial trip of the first steamboat was made on Dalswinton Loch. On board the little craft, as she sped over the waves at the then astonishing rate of five miles an hour, was a truly notable company. There was Alexander Nasmyth, a famous artist, and father of John Nasmyth, the inventor of the steam hammer; there was Harry Brougham, afterward Lord Chancellor of England, and Robert Burns, the people's poet, who certainly ought to have chronicled this world-famous trip in verse. Of course, Mr. Miller would be there, and James Taylor and Symington, who was young enough to enjoy the triumph of his ingenuity, and to see visions of glory to follow, which, alas, were never fulfilled in his lifetime. He was then just twenty-four years of age.

The vast significance of this event was not then sufficiently understood for it to be immediately followed up. Even thirty years after this successful trial had been made the engineer, Rennie, wrote to James Watt of the difficulty he had in getting the Admiralty to see the utility of this invention. On the 30th of May, 1820, he wrote again that the Admiralty had at last decided upon having a steamboat. So Symington lived to see his invention utilized.

The inscription on the monument erected to his memory is:

WILLIAM SYMINGTON,  
The Inventor of Steam Navigation.  
Born 1764, Died 1831.  
Erected  
By Public Subscription.

On the face of the monument is the head of Symington in relief; on the back a figure of the first working steamboat, her name, *The Charlotte Dundas*, 1801.

Smiles says, in his "Lives of the Engineers," that "long before Fulton, Miller of Dalswinton and Symington had been at work on the invention of the steamboat," their baby steamboat once born, grew and developed under the care of many nurses

and teachers; but there can be no doubt that the application of steam to navigation originated with William Symington, and that the true birthplace of the steamboat was the "Auld Manse" of Wanlockhead.

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## THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

HAD *South America* been settled by a class of people similar to those who founded the original thirteen colonies of North America and like those who located in Canada during and after the close of the great French and Indian War, and had such people established republics covering the territory now occupied by those base counterfeits which only serve to belittle and disgrace the very name of republic, *then* and *then only* the promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine might have been an act of high political wisdom and a distinctive aid in the advancement of civilization. Could *Past History* have been thus happily changed, the responsibility for the defense of that famous doctrine would not have rested solely with the United States. Instead of being the sentiment of *one* great republic it would have been the joint expression of several such republics, whose combined resources and consequent power would, long ago, have been amply sufficient to easily induce each and every other nation on earth to accept such a policy with the utmost possible docility. And *to-day* there would be found no Emperor or King or no possible collection of royal potentates who would so much as dare even whisper the suggestion of armed resistance to the principle embodied in the *Monroe Doctrine*. But, *History* being as it is and the condition of affairs in question being well known to every intelligent citizen of this country, it seems very strange indeed that there has not been a strong general protest against pursuing a course which may logically lead us to engage in a most "strenuous" war in defense of a mistaken doctrine. It is the firm conviction of the writer that it ought to be abandoned altogether or very materially modified. As it now stands, and in the present crisis to sacrifice even *one* life or expend *one single* shot in its defense would be a grave crime, not only against ourselves, but against the best interests of common humanity. Why should we continue our protection of a lot of so-called republics and aid them to evade payment of their just obligations, when our only return therefor is increased envy and hatred when the danger is over? Republics! (Heaven save the name) where there are continual revolutions being waged or fomented, where true freedom has never been known and where there is no security for either life or property!! Like the *vipers* that they are, these same republics only await a convenient opportunity to bury their poisonous fangs in the bosom of their best friend and protector. During our late war with Spain their sympathies with her were openly, though not officially expressed. That they were not made known officially and that Mexico and Spanish South America did not actively ally themselves with Spain was due to poverty and cowardice *only*. Practically speaking, we had but *one* friend of real value in that memorable contest. Had Great Britain been simply indifferent, instead of manifesting as she did unmistakable friendship for the United States at a most critical period in that war, there is every reason to believe this country would have been involved in a war with Germany and other European nations, the most certain effects of which, regardless of possible *final results*, would have been disastrous and deplorable indeed. *Whatever* Great Britain's motives may have been on that occasion, the United States should never stoop to question or criticize them. On the contrary, there should be a frank acknowledgment that having proved to be "indeed a friend in need," we owe her a debt of gratitude that should never be forgotten, and her kindly service should be reciprocated in a fitting manner at some opportune occasion. Reverting again to South America, why should we be alarmed or in what way would we be injured, if both Great Britain and Germany should each plant large colonies therein? Let us glance for a moment at Canada. Could we ask or hope for a more quiet, peaceful and inoffensive neighbor than she has been? Contrast the border line which separates her from us with that of our sister republic (?) Mexico on the south. Though the former stretches from ocean to ocean, a distance of over 3000 miles, it is quite as free from broils and acts of violence as are the most peaceful border lines separating the different States of the Union. While along the Rio Grande border, though scarcely half the length of the Canada line, despite the constant efforts of the authorities on each side, there continues an endless series of crimes of all kinds. If Mexico were suddenly transformed into *another Canada*, we would certainly gain a far more desirable neighbor than we have at present. It is generally conceded that in respect to natural and undeveloped resources South America can scarcely be equalled and certainly not surpassed by any other portion of the earth of similar area, and *except* for what has been done by our own citizens, by Englishmen and by Germans who, taking their lives in their hands, have engaged in various enter-

prises, but *little* or *nothing* has been done to enrich the world with this stored-up wealth. Therefore, instead of playing "dog in the manger," as we are now doing, why not say to Great Britain, to Germany and to certain other North European countries, "We withdraw all further objections to your planting colonies in South America"? Nothing in the promotion of civilization down there would seem more desirable than for Great Britain and Germany to agree upon amicable division of that continent and for each nation to send its surplus population and *surplus wealth* to its respective colony. *Then*, perhaps a generation hence, when South America has been gridironed with railroads and the population of sane, intelligent, liberty-loving people has been increased to many, many millions, with wealth in due correspondence, the United States may have an opportunity to extend the right hand of fellowship to one or more sister countries which would be worthy the name and where liberty, life and property would be as safe and secure as within our own borders.

AMERICAN N. B.

## MR. BALFOUR AND OUR NATIONAL TITLE.

In Mr. Beckles Willson's "The New America" there is given some correspondence between the Hon. Andreas Endicott, of St. Louis, and Mr. Balfour on the subject of the national title of the United States. The former, it seems, wrote to Mr. Balfour making the following inquiry: "Why in the King's speech the name America was pointedly omitted in referring to our country? Is it not recognized that America is our national designation, North America and South America being the titles of continents? The use of the full title in the case of the United States of Brazil renders the omission all the more significant." To this Mr. Balfour replied as follows: "Dear Sir: I have read your letter with some surprise, as it seems to imply that the omission of the words 'of America' from the King's speech was intended to be derogatory to your country. I need not say that this is a complete delusion. The words 'United States' taken by themselves, without further qualification, have, with us, invariable reference to the great republic of which you are a citizen. There may be, and are, other 'United States,' but that is the United States, *par excellence*.—Yours faithfully, Arthur James Balfour."

An Anglo-Abyssinian agreement, just published, contains important provisions for frontier delimitation and the freedom from obstruction of the waters of Lake Tsana and the Blue Nile.

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## DIVIDEND NOTICES.

**CALIFORNIA SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY,** corner California and Montgomery sts.—For the six months ending December 31, 1902, dividends have been declared on deposits in the savings department of this company as follows: On term deposits at the rate of 3 6-10 per cent per annum, and on ordinary deposits at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, free of taxes and payable on and after Friday, January 2, 1903. Old dividends uncalled for shall be added to the principal after January 1, 1903. J. DALZELL BROWN, Manager.

**THE CONTINENTAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,** 301 California St., has declared, for the six months ending December 31, 1902, a dividend of 8 per cent per annum on monthly payment stock, 6 per cent on term deposits and 5 per cent on ordinary deposits, free of taxes.

HON. WASHINGTON DODGE, President.  
WILLIAM CORBIN, Secretary.

**SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,** 101 Montgomery street, corner of Sutter—The Board of Directors declared a dividend for the term ending December 31, 1902, at the rate of three and one-quarter (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ ) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, and payable on and after January 2, 1903. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of dividend as the principal from and after January 1, 1903.

CYRUS W. CARMANY, Cashier.

**SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS UNION,** 532 California street, corner of Webb—For the half year ending with December 31, 1902, a dividend has been declared at the rate per annum of three and forty-two one-hundredths (3 42-100) per cent on term deposits and three (3) per cent on ordinary deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Friday, January 2, 1903.

LOVELL WHITE, Cashier.

**THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,** 526 California street.—For the half year ending with December 31, 1902, a dividend has been declared at the rate of three and one-eighth (3 $\frac{1}{8}$ ) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Friday, January 2, 1903.

GEORGE TOURNEY, Secretary.

**MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO,** 33 Post street.—For the half year ending December 31, 1902, a dividend has been declared at the rate of three (3) per cent per annum on all deposits, free from taxes, payable on and after Friday, January 2, 1903.

GEORGE A. STORY, Cashier.

**THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,** corner Market, McAllister and Jones streets, San Francisco, December 29, 1902.—At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this society, held this day, a dividend has been declared at the rate of three and one-eighth (3 $\frac{1}{8}$ ) per cent per annum on all deposits for the six months ending December 31, 1902, free from all taxes and payable on and after January 2, 1903.

ROBERT J. TOBIN, Secretary.  
San Francisco, June 21, 1902.

**SECURITY SAVINGS BANK,** 222 Montgomery street, Mills Bldg.—For the half year ending December 31, 1902, dividends on term deposits at the rate of three and six-tenths (3 6-10) per cent per annum, and on ordinary deposits at the rate of three (3) per cent per annum, free of taxes, will be payable on and after January 2, 1903.

FRED W. RAY, Secretary.

"A German vessel for comfort, a French one for good cooking, but give me a British ship for safety," is a common saying among travelers. The formal abstract of shipping casualties, published by the Board of Trade, London, shows the cause for this preference. Despite the fact that England is the shipping nation of the world, and that her flag carries the bulk of the goods even of her commercial rivals, the casualties on British ships at sea are wonderfully few. Five hundred and forty-six British and colonial ships were totally lost last year, but only fifty-four passengers and about 1200 crew lost their lives. At first these figures sound formidable, but when compared with the gigantic tonnage of British ships their smallness becomes apparent. There are afloat well over 11,000 British ships, of altogether 15,500,000 gross tons. The total tonnage of the lost ships last year was only 182,000 tons.

## MME. BERNHARDT'S VIEWS ON ENGLISH PRESS.

"It seems to me that a great portion of the press in nearly every country is dishonest and guided by base motives in its attacks upon persons and artists, and Latin countries are the worst of all; they scarcely have a decent, impartial, serious press. The only press that I think perfectly honorable, respectable and up to the mark in its true mission is the press of England. Its characteristic attitude, impartial and respectful treating of persons and things, is beyond praise.

"I do not know that any reptile, infamous press exists in England such as we have in other countries. My conviction is that the English newspapers are models of their kind. They hold a place in my opinion which no other press in the world can hold, and it would be well if their high standing, loyal character and respect for truth and honesty were imitated more generally by the organs of other countries."

Mr. Choate, the United States Ambassador in London, reports, in reply to instructions sent to him regarding the repatriation of Americans who have been detained as prisoners of war in Ceylon, that Lord Lansdowne has informed him that it is proposed to send them to the United States by the first mail steamer, and that they will be provided for at the expense of Great Britain until they reach their destination.

R. W. Wadsley, of London, England, the noted runner, has arrived at Los Angeles. He holds the British 100-yard, 220-yard and 440-yard amateur championships, having defeated M. Long, of the New York Athletic Club, the holder of the world's record, over the last-named distance at Huddersfield, England, in 1901. Wadsley has won 200 Scotch races and handicaps on the other side. He will race here in the spring.

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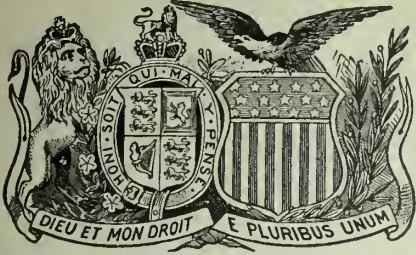
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## BRITISH AND AMERICAN UNION.



IT WAS Scottish night at the British and American Union on Friday, the 2d inst., and Academy of Sciences Hall was filled to its capacity by an attentive and even enthusiastic audience. Rev. W. K. Guthrie was the speaker of the evening, and his brief history of Scotland and the Scottish race and his clever portrayal of Scottish characteristics both charmed and instructed his auditors. Summing up, the speaker asserted that no land of its size is so well known, nor so favorably known as Scotland. A great deal of the land is barren; the country is largely made up of lakes and rivers and mountains, but it has given rise to a race second perhaps to none in the world. And it is these hard circumstances in which he was nurtured that has made the Scotsman determined and persevering. Such has been the history of all great nations; great men are not made in feather beds.

Contrary to the common supposition, said the speaker, the Scotch are not hard, cold and forbidding. No people have tenderer sentiments at the bottom, only the Scotch are not effusive. They love as deep and as faithfully as it is possible for human heart to love, and their home life is ideal. Nor are they "close." The Scotch may be frugal and thrifty, but it is always for an unselfish purpose. Every boy has big plans and ideas which he hopes some day to carry out, and so he saves to that end. No nation of its size gives so much in charity and for the advancement of the arts and sciences and general education as Scotland, and she has been doing this for centuries. The Scotch are often misunderstood because of their reticence. They do not like to talk, but when it comes to deeds the Scotch are invariably found in the front. That they make good citizens is shown by the welcome that awaits them wherever they go, and the community that receives them is blessed by their presence. Of the purifying effects on the age of Scottish literature the speaker spoke glowingly, and made apropos reference to Scottish triumphs in financial and mechanical fields.

President Wm. Greer Harrison presided over the meeting, and in his opening remarks referred to the blessings that had accrued to both England and Scotland from their political union—a marriage of the nations that had been remarkable for faithfulness and loyalty on both sides. Scotland gave to England a race of soldiers, unexcelled mechanics and shrewd business men; England gave to Scotland the protection of her matchless navy, opened English ports and the ports of the world to her industrial enterprises and made her a prosperous nation. The union had been good for both peoples. During the evening Scottish music was rendered by Miss Mignon Judson, Mr. J. Davies, Miss Kelly and others, among the numbers being "Annie Laurie," "Mary of Argyll," "On the Rocks of Aberdeen," and "O, Wert Thou in the Cauld Blast."

Letters of appreciation of the Union's work in connection with the placing of the memorial tablet to the British and American heroes of Samoa, in the navy yard chapel at Mare Island, have been received from the Secretary of State at Washington and from the British Ambassador. They were read to the meeting and gave much gratification.

It being the first meeting in the year, seasonable greetings were exchanged. To Mr. J. H. Coates credit is due for the handsome decorations.

On Tuesday evening, the 27th inst., a special business meeting for members only will be held in Academy of Sciences Hall, for the purpose of considering recommendations from the Board of Directors. As the matter is one of vital importance to the future welfare of the Union, it is urgently requested that each member be present.

The usual monthly open meeting will be held at the same place on Friday evening, February 6th, the principal feature of which will be an illustrated lecture on New Zealand by Dr. J. D. Hathaway. Dr. Hathaway is a native of that most beautiful and most progressive country in the world, and his remarks and his superb collection of views cannot fail to interest and instruct all who attend.

## The Woman's Auxiliary.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the British and American Union held their monthly business meeting on Monday, the 5th inst., at their headquarters, 927 Market street. That this organization of ladies, interested in the forward movement of promoting the Anglo-American sentiment in San Francisco, is gaining ground could not be better exemplified than by the fact that ten new members were added to the roll, which in the last year has nearly been quadrupled. The President, Mrs. R. Hewitt, occupied the chair, and Mesdames Thayer, Kemp and Hathaway were also present to attend to their duties as Secretary, Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary.

The yearly audit of the books of the Auxiliary showed a satisfactory credit balance, but in order to augment the funds for the purpose of expanding the work of the Auxiliary, it is intended to hold a bazaar in the near future, and donations in the shape of anything from a rag doll to a piano are respectfully invited to be sent in to the headquarters, 927 Market street. A vote of thanks to the officers for their faithful services was moved by the President, and unanimously carried, and she in turn was heartily accorded the same honor.

ELLA B. HATHAWAY, Cor. Sec.

## The Stockton Section.

San Joaquin Section, No. 3, held a rousing meeting on Thursday evening, the 8th inst., at Stockton. The San Francisco body was represented by Director G. A. Wright, and the Woman's Auxiliary by President Mrs. R. Hewitt and Mrs. G. A. Wright.

An elaborate banquet was spread by the Ladies' Auxiliary of Stockton and thoroughly enjoyed by all present. The committee, consisting of Mrs. O. H. Reynolds, Mrs. J. L. Allen, and the other ladies who superintended this effort, were the recipients of unbounded praise. The visiting ladies gave a very instructive and interesting account of the work as carried on in San Francisco.

Major Wright spoke of some of the objects of the society. The principal object, he said, was the fostering of the friendship of the two greatest nations of the earth by bringing them closer together in every way.

The chairman, O. H. Reynolds, read a telegram from William Greer Harrison, President of the San Francisco Union, to George Rushforth, President of Stockton Section, conveying congratulations. It was received with applause. Then followed an interesting programme of songs, recitations, instrumental selections and short addresses. Eight new names were added to the membership roll.

The next regular meeting will be held February 6th, when it will be "Scotch night." Professional Scottish entertainers from the East have been engaged for the occasion, and a crowded house is assured.

At the recent election of officers and directors the following were chosen: President, George Rushforth; First Vice-President, Edward Bellis; Second Vice-President, J. W. Keyes; Treasurer, J. A. Allen; Secretary, Edward Bellis; J. Philipson, A. H. Reynolds, J. Jory, E. A. Trothway, R. W. Dodge.

E. B.

## The Dollar Mark (\$).

Writers are not agreed as to the derivation of this sign to represent dollars. Some say that it comes from the letters U. S., which, after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, were prefixed to the Federal currency, and which afterwards, in the hurry of writing, were run into one another, the U. being made first and the S. over it. Others say that it is derived from the contraction of the Spanish word, "pesos," dollars; others from the Spanish, "fuertes," hard, to distinguish silver from paper money. The more probable explanation is, that it is a modification of the figure 8, and denotes a piece of eight reals, or, as the dollar was formerly called, a piece of eight. It was then designated by the figures 8.—*Dictionary of Americanisms.*

## What Subscribers Say of Us.

"It is a welcome paper in our home."—W. A., Irvington, Cal.

"It is a much-needed paper, and just fills the bill."—R. C., Stockton, Cal.

"I look forward to its coming each month and welcome it as a friend."—A. W., Bakersfield, Cal.

"It gives us the only reliable news of the motherland we get, and is fearless and true."—J. H., San Jose, Cal.

"I have been sending my copy around to friends, and they like it beyond any other paper."—A. D., Lihue, H. I.

"It gives more facts of the kind that the Briton abroad wants than any other paper."—J. McD., Beatrice, Cal.

"I am more and more in love with the paper, for it continues to grow better and better."—H. T., San Jose, Cal.

"Being pleased myself, I started out to interest my friends in the paper, with the enclosed result."—J. C., San Diego, Cal.

"I enjoy the paper very much, as it makes a pleasant change of reading from our sensational dailies."—J. P., Pacific Grove, Cal.

"We still look for the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN every month, and send one copy to England, where it is much enjoyed."—T. W. C., Pacific Grove, Cal.

"Its news recalls early days, and I like to read of the old home and its people and all that concerns their interests."—W. A., Los Angeles, Cal.

"I must congratulate you on the splendid paper you produce every month. The circulation should continue to increase, to 'lighten our darkness' as to the affairs of the Empire."—T. B.

"We are getting the paper regularly and are greatly pleased with it. Our copies are so much borrowed, however, that I send you a list of names of likely subscribers in the hope of relief."—S. R. J., Honolulu, H. I.

"I feel that I cannot afford to be without the paper as long as I have a dollar in my pocket. It is the best paper I have ever read, teaching sound doctrine. I love the manner of your work."—S. M., Grass Valley, Cal.

"We are delighted with the paper. You have our best thanks for your unflinching defense of British interests everywhere, the same being done with malice to none, but fair play to all. Your paper has made a reputation for itself."—F. W. S., Seattle, Wash.

"I take great pleasure in renewing my subscription to the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN, and wish to say that I read every word of it with great satisfaction. I think it is a fine paper and very good medicine for our detractors."—J. D. W., Montecito, Cal.

## John Robinson Memorial Church

At the opening recently of the church which has been erected at Gainsborough by the English and American Congregationalists as a memorial to John Robinson, the Pilgrim Fathers' Pastor, who was born in that town, the following letter from President Roosevelt to Dr. Scott, who attended as delegate from the American churches, was read:

"DEAR DR. SCOTT:—I have been much interested to learn of the celebration in connection with the John Robinson Memorial Church, at Gainsborough, England. It is eminently fitted that such a tangible and permanent tribute should be paid to the memory of the great pastor and leader of the Pilgrims, who did so much in laying the foundation of the world-wide supremacy of the English-speaking folk, and I congratulate you heartily upon your opportunity to share in the celebration, and through you I send to those having it in charge my best wishes for their complete success.

"Yours sincerely,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Thomas Bralee, who died at Monterey on December 28th, and who was one of those who assisted at the first hoisting of the Stars and Stripes over California, was a native of England, having been born at Worcester. He came to California in 1846, and was identified with the State's development up to the time of his death.



**Historical Events in January.**

Jan. 2. James Wolf, the most famous English general of his time, born at Westerham, Kent, 1727. Killed Sept. 13, 1759, at the moment of victory in the battle on the Heights of Abraham, above the city of Quebec, Canada.

Jan. 5. Robert Morrison, born 1782, at Morpeth, Northumberland, of Scotch parents. First Protestant missionary to China.

Jan. 9. First test of the Davy Safety lamp, 1816.

Jan. 11. Connop Thirlwall, Bishop of St. David's, born at London, 1797. As scholar, critic, ecclesiastical statesman, Thirlwall is almost above praise. Of him Carlyle wrote: "A right solid, honest-hearted man, full of knowledge and sense, and, in spite of his positive temper, almost timid."

Jan. 15. British museum first opened, 1759.

Jan. 17. Mrs. Henry Wood, maiden name Ellen Price, born at Worcester 1814. Novelist, author of "East Lynne," one of the most popular novels of the century. Died Feb. 10, 1887.

Jan. 18. Sir Henry Bessemer, discoverer of steel process, born 1813. His process for the manufacture of steel in England raised the annual production of steel in England from 50,000 tons by the old process to as many as 1,600,000 tons in some years.

Jan. 19. James Watt, mechanic, engineer and man of science, famous as the improver, and almost the inventor, of steam engine. Born at Greenock, Scotland, 1736. Died Aug. 25, 1819.

Jan. 22. Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam and Viscount St. Albans, usually, but inaccurately, spoken of as Lord Bacon. Born at London 1561. A writer of English prose and a student of human nature he is seen to best advantage in his essays—58 in number. Ridiculous attempts have been made to identify Bacon with the authorship of Shakespeare's plays, but the theory has no basis of foundation.

Jan. 22. Lord Byron, poet, born at London, 1788. Author of "Childe Harold," etc.

Jan. 23. Queen Elizabeth opened the Royal Exchange, 1571.

Jan. 25. Robert Burns, the national poet of Scotland, born at Alloway, near Ayr, 1759. Some of his poetry is among the truest, the simplest, the sweetest, and the most exquisite of any language or any age.

Jan. 25. Lord Robert Boyle, one of the greatest natural philosophers of his age, and one of the founders of the Royal Society of London. Born at Lismore Castle, province of Munster, Ireland, 1627.

Jan. 30. Walter Savage Landor, essayist and poet, born at Ipsley Court, Warwickshire, 1775.

**Sunday Football.**

To the editor of the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN— I notice in the December number of your paper some remarks condemnatory of the playing of football by the American-British Rifles on Sunday afternoons; and that such remarks emanate from many Britons. As the captain of the A. B. R. football team, I say right here that if the so-called Britons object to our Sunday afternoon play, then let them point out some other way in which we can employ our leisure time during Sunday afternoon without giving offense. For where there is a disease there is always a remedy. We who comprise the team are all workers, and have our time fully occupied during the week at our different avocations, and therefore Sunday afternoon is the only time in which we can enjoy a healthful and innocent amusement. If the Britons will suggest how we are to employ our time on Sunday afternoons, we, as a team, will feel most grateful for such kindly interest in our spiritual and temporal welfare; only let me say, that we do not want any suggestions as to seeking recreation in Golden Gate Park, attending theatre matinees or playing slot machines at the saloons or cigar stands, for that we will not agree to do. Should attending church be suggested, then I would say that that duty is performed during Sunday morning. I feel sure that if we attempted to gain admittance to those churches that the complaining Britons frequent we would have to do so by force of arms, for almost all the churches in this city are religiously closed during Sunday afternoons. Our team is open to all advice and argument in this matter, and will hail with

pleasure any remarks the Britons may make through your valuable paper.

Yours respectfully,  
C. C. Y. WILLIAMSON,  
Capt. A. B. R. Football Team.

**Two Interesting Games.**

Two interesting games of Association football were played at Oakland on the 11th inst. The independents won a well contested game from the team of Albion Lodge, Sons of St. George, by the score of eight goals to their opponents' one. The American-British Rifles team played against the San Franciscoes, the score for the game being 3 to 1 in favor of the Rifles.

**Scottish Bowling Club.**

The new bowling green is temporarily out of commission. Owing to a fault in its construction, no provision was made for surface drainage, hence the late rains have made parts of it soggy, and unfit for playing. While this defect is being repaired the members of the Bowling Club have had to betake themselves to their first love, the old green at the recreation grounds. Though far inferior to the new green, still some very good games have been played on it recently.

Last Thanksgiving Day a return match was played between teams from Oakland and San Francisco, in which the Oakland men regained their lost prestige and won by a close score. Three full rinks were played, Oakland winning two to San Francisco's one.

**British Government Newspaper.**

Since the close of the South African war (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*), the Government, as newspaper proprietors, have had to face a "declining circulation." At the height of the war the *London Gazette*, at a shilling a copy, reached an unprecedented sale.

The *London Gazette*, which Macaulay described as "containing nothing but what the Secretary of State wished the nations to know," is probably the oldest journal in existence. It was first established in Oxford in 1665, during the time of the Great Plague, when the Court was temporarily removed to that city.

**Dr. Jones Resumes Practice.**

H. Isaac Jones, MD., L.R.C.P.E., etc., Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist, after a year's absence, visiting and studying at the various special hospitals of Europe, Great Britain and the Eastern States, has resumed practice of his profession at rooms 303, 304, 305 Starr King Building, 121 Geary street, San Francisco. (Telephone, Private Exchange 216.)

Dr. Jones was surgeon at H. M.'s Indian army from 1869 to 1874, leaving the service through sickness. For the past fourteen years he has practiced in San Francisco. Dr. Jones and wife have taken up residence at the "Kenilworth," corner of Powell and Bush streets. Telephone, John 5061.

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### Facts Worth Knowing.

The London postoffice directory for 1903 contains the names of 1,982 Smiths, filling twenty-four columns.

Five thousand soldiers have been raised by the chiefs of the Clan Fraser for their sovereign's service since 1757.

According to the chief of the Clan MacMillan there are more persons of that name in San Francisco than in Glasgow.

There are nearly 80,000 Welsh residents in Liverpool, where it is proposed to found a Celtic Chair at the University College.

A British club has been formed at Yale University. The increasing numbers of graduate students of British citizenship led to this step.

Fifty million letters, 8,535,000 telegrams, and 926,000 newspapers and book packets were dealt with last year by the postal authorities in Cape Colony.

Two hundred and eighty-eight lifeboats are now controlled by the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, which last year granted rewards for saving 490 lives from shipwrecks on the British coasts.

Brony-foel Board School, Carnarvonshire, is said to stand on the highest school site in the kingdom. It is situated on the side of the Snowden range at an altitude of over 1,000 feet above sea level.

A new type of railway carriage will shortly be running between Newcastle and Carlisle. The old-fashioned cushioned seats have been replaced by light cane armchairs with removable cushions, and accommodating four persons each side.

After several years of patient labor and experiment a Tenby seaman named William Llewellyn has invented an apparatus by means of which he is able to walk on the sea even in the roughest weather. Llewellyn gave a successful demonstration off the pier-head before a crowd of several thousand people. The apparatus consists of a pair of large wooden boots, connected in front with a steering gear. With these boots, which are shaped like the two parts of a catamaran, Llewellyn walked about the sea for nearly half an hour.

The Transvaal government has issued a set of postage stamps which are in great demand by collectors. There are ten varieties, each of a different color, ranging in price from 1 cent to \$2.50. All the stamps bear the head of King Edward, facing to the left, in an oval within a finely beaded frame, in gray black. Above the head is a crown, and at the foot the word "Transvaal." The 1-cent stamps are a bluish green, and the colors of the others range from scarlet to orange, olive green and purple. The British Colonial Office, meantime, is considering a new coat-of-arms design by Lockwood Kipling, father of the poet and novelist, for the new Orange River colony, which was formerly the Orange Free State. The coat-of-arms consists of a plain heraldic shield bearing an orange tree, and above it a Tudor rose; on the ground are wavy lines, the symbol of water, typifying the name Bloemfontein. Two springboks support the shield.

While American newspapers are giving the late Sidney Howe Short the credit of being the inventor of the first electric car operated in the United States, a Toronto paper declares that the first electric car operated for hire on this continent was operated in the city of Toronto.

Dr. Spence, the learned Dean of Gloucester, plies his industrious pen in one of the oldest habitable rooms in England, the Deanery library at Gloucester, a room where kings were entertained at a time when the Norman Conquest was a recent memory. Queen Anne Boleyn spent her honeymoon under the same roof.

Every year hundreds of drawn money orders are not paid. Those to whom they are made payable for some reason fail to present themselves at the paying office, and the money reverts to the Government after one year has elapsed. Last year the Department at London realized nearly £100,000 from this source.

So complete are the postal arrangements of London that there is not a house more than 200 yards from a letter box or 400 from a post-office and money order office. There are over 10,000 pillar boxes (we call them letter boxes), which are cleared every hour from 10 in the morning till 5 in the evening, and there are twelve deliveries a day in the city.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling owes no little of the magic of his pen to his gifted mother, one of three clever and beautiful daughters of a Wesleyan minister. From her early girlhood, when she contributed poems to the "Cornhill," Mrs. Kipling's pen has rarely been long idle, although much of her charming work has been buried in newspapers and magazines. She is literary to her finger-tips, and no one appreciated her gifts more highly than her friend, the late Dante Rossetti.

The Vicar of Binsted, in Hampshire, speaking at a fete for the Church Tower Restoration Fund at Farnham, said it had been established beyond doubt that Viscount Kitchener's ancestors came from Binsted. A Thomas Kitchener who left the parish in 1693 was the son of Thomas Kitchener, the first churchwarden of Binsted Church, and he was the direct and first ancestor known in Great Britain of Lord Kitchener. Many parishes had claimed Lord Kitchener, who had sent a relative to Binsted to look into the matter, and he was now quite satisfied that his ancestors came from the parish.

What electric traction means is well shown by the Glasgow tramways accounts. It added nearly £200,000 to the revenue for the year ending in May last, and the working expenses remained as before, although the transition from horse to electric traction was not complete and the expenditure not down to its normal level. The result was an increase in the profit from £87,629 to £210,000, after a generous provision had been made for depreciation. The fares were reduced by the lengthening of the stages. The tramways carried nearly half a million passengers a day—almost the total population of the city. The average earning per mile run is constantly increasing and is now close on a shilling. The average fare is less than 1d.

A notable quarrying feat has just been accomplished at the Rubislaw granite quarries, Aberdeen. A large stone had been drilled ready for splitting, when the thought struck the foreman that nature might aid him in the object to be attained, the idea being suggested by the severe frost which prevailed. Water was poured into each of the drill holes, and it was found after a couple of days that the block of granite had completely burst open. An idea of the immense power of the frost will be gained when it is stated that the stone thus detached has a weight of about six tons.

The oldest working locomotive in the world is employed in hauling coal at the Helton colliery, England. It was built in 1822 by George Stephenson for the opening of the Helton railway. Some of its parts have since been renewed, but the general design of the engine, excepting the cab, has been preserved. The engine weighs fifteen tons and has a hauling capacity of 120 tons at a rate of ten miles per hour. It is now about to be retired and deposited in the Durham College of Science, Newcastle-on-Tyne, to be preserved as one of the most interesting mechanical curiosities of the nineteenth century.—*Ex.*

### To Employers of Labor.

If you are in need of help of any kind, send to Hathaway & Berry, the Contractors' Agency, 635 Washington street, San Francisco, or phone Red 5369. All kinds of labor supplied to employers in city or country. We are right in the center of the labor market in San Francisco, and being now fully established and well known to the working people, are able to furnish first-class men for all trades and callings on the shortest notice. Employers of labor are respectfully requested to give us a trial.

### The Clan Mackenzie Whisky.

The attention of those of our readers who may be seeking a reliable brand of Scotch whisky is directed to the advertisement of the "Clan Mackenzie," which will be found on another page. This whisky is absolutely pure, is seven years old, and never varies in quality. It is highly recommended by physicians for medicinal and family purposes, and is supplied to the principal railway and steamship companies of Great Britain. In San Francisco it may be obtained at the leading grocers (such as Irvine Bros., 1302 Polk street; Rathjen Bros., 39 Stockton street, Goldberg, Bowen & Co.'s stores), and may be sampled by the glass at the bars of the Palace and Occidental hotels and the Cafe Zinkand.

## BURNS CELEBRATION

The Scottish Societies in the City, viz: St. Andrew's Society, Caledonian Club, Scottish Thistle Club and Clan Fraser have combined to give a

### Grand Entertainment

In Mechanics Pavilion

Friday Evening, January 23

—on the occasion of the—

44th Anniversary of the Birth of the Scottish Bard Robert Burns.

The Program will include a chorus of 500 voices, an orchestra of 50 pieces, 11 pipers in full Highland costume, solos, duets, quartettes, and Highland dancing in costume by men, boys and girls. The entertainment will conclude with dancing by the audience.

An Oration on Burns will be Delivered by John McNaught.

Tickets 50 cents each for adults, 25 cents for children, can be had from members of the different Societies and at the Pavilion on the evening of the celebration.

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# The British Fraternal Societies

## Sons of St. George.

**D**URING the past month Burnaby Lodge has suffered the loss of one of her members, Brother H. B. Harries, who died on Dec. 19, 1902. Brother Harries was a member for many years, but being a seafaring man, was unable to attend his lodge regularly. His death was undoubtedly due to exposure to cold and water at the time of the wreck of the steamer Walla Walla. For thirty-six hours Brother Harries and some of the crew and passengers drifted about the ocean in a rowboat, and when picked up by a passing steamer were well-nigh exhausted. Since that terrible experience his health has steadily declined. On Dec. 21st our late brother was buried by his lodge from the lodge room at 32 O'Farrell street. A large number of members and friends gathered to perform the last sad rites. Rev. W. A. Turner read the Episcopal burial service, after which W. President C. W. Riddle and W. Chaplain Dr. J. W. Gimno conducted the beautiful burial service of our order. Brother Gerrans played appropriate selections on the organ during the ceremony. The two favorite hymns of the deceased were sung by the audience—"Sun of My Soul" and "Abide with Me." The officers of the lodge accompanied the remains to Cypress Lawn cemetery.

The lodge is still gaining in funds and membership. According to the last report of the Supreme Secretary, "Burnaby" stands third on the list of lodges for finances and fourth on the list in membership, a mark to be well proud of.

The following applicants have been initiated during the month: Walter Johns, a native of Canada; Thomas Smith, a native of Suffolk, Eng.; Arthur J. G. Bennett, a native of Worcester, Eng.; John E. R. Muntz, a native of Birmingham, Eng.; Arthur T. Bailey; Wm. G. S. Jones of London. There are also four applications on file.

On Saturday, Jan. 31st, the lodge will celebrate its 17th anniversary by an entertainment and ball in Laurel Hall, Shiel's building, 32 O'Farrell street. The committee in charge are making every effort to make this social a memorable one. Tickets are 25 cents, admitting lady and gentleman.

On Jan. 3rd, the retiring President, Henry W. Gerrans, was presented with a Past President's badge and certificate, beautifully framed in oak. The presentation took place before a large number of brothers. W. Grand President W. H. Fuller took the chair and performed his duty in an admirable manner.

The balance sheet of the lodge for the past year shows "Burnaby" to be in first-class condition. The total membership Dec. 1st, 1902, was 259 members. The present sick list is the smallest the lodge has had for several years.

P. C. WOODHOUSE.

## PICKWICK LODGE.

Pickwick Lodge had a very pleasant open evening on Monday, January 5th. The attendance was not so large as usual, perhaps on account of the nearness of the holiday season, but for all that they had a really good time, and both visitors and members enjoyed a good programme and a hearty supper. The members were contributed by Brothers Pollitt, Brown, Gerrans, Ford, Atkinson, Ewart, Coates, Charles, Whyte, Williamson and McWilliams, bandmaster of the American British Rifles. Brother H. Digby Johnston, being called upon for a speech, gave a very appropriate and seasonable sketch of the various differences to be observed between the means of transit available during his boyhood and those of the present day. He remembered the time when there was no gas, and lanterns were suspended by ropes in the streets, while the watchman announced the time of night and the state of the weather in a lusty voice. Railways were just being thought of. The speaker remembered the first sod being cut at Stockport for the London and Northwestern Railway. He remembered the first sod being cut at Boston in Lincolnshire for the Great Northern Railway; he saw the first train pass along that line. The younger generation could not fully realize the significant differences between then and now.

W. R. WHYTE.

## ALBION LODGE, OAKLAND.

Had the walls of the Dewey Theatre been elastic there is no knowing how much ground the building would have covered to accommodate the throngs of people that crowded to see the "Grand Farewell to Santa Claus," on January 6th. Albion has never been able to take care of all the people that wished to attend its annual Christmas festival, and it was to avoid this difficulty that the lodge decided to hire the theatre, together with its stock company of twenty-five people, the orchestra of ten pieces, ushers, attendants, etc., complete. That this bold stroke was fully justified was shown by the appreciation of the public, over 2,000 being present and the "standing room only" sign displayed long before the performance commenced. The children of the West Oakland Orphan Home were the special guests. By the courtesy of the Oakland Transit Company, a special car brought the sixty-five children, with their attendants, to the theatre and took them home after the performance. They were the first to shake hands with Santa Claus and receive their presents. It is a matter of deep gratification to the members of Albion Lodge to know that they had the honor of bringing one ray of sunshine into the hearts of these little fatherless children; and the sound of their hysterical laughter would have thrilled the heart of every man who was not a "Scrooge." Prior to the special programme, the Dewey company gave the regular performance of "Finnigan's 400," with the greatest vim. Between acts one and two Brother Booth, who had been arrayed in a most grotesque makeup by the theatre comedian (Mr. H. Stewart), sang Macnamara's Band.

After the regular performance, Brother J. Lancaster, as chairman and orator, took the stage. The curtain went up, disclosing an immense Christmas tree; Santa Claus duly appeared from the chimney and invited the children to come up and shake hands and get their presents; after which there were old fashioned Christmas games.

At midnight the company dispersed, after the most successful and enjoyable festival ever held by any fraternal order in the city of Oakland. Great praise is due Brother A. E. King, chairman of the Entertainment Committee, to Mesdames Fake, Bryden, Loreynn Wright, Hobson, Lester, Blore, Canning, Clubb, and to Brothers Joste, Hufferdine, Booth, Dingle (who impersonated Santa Claus), Lester, Lancaster, Captain Robinson, Peddie, Carlin and Barlow. The ladies of Golden Gate Lodge co-operated in the true fraternal spirit and were of great assistance. Brother Thomas Bridge generously donated the big Christmas tree.

J. A. BARLOW.

## BRITANNIA LODGE, NO. 7.

Britannia Lodge, Daughters of St. George, held its usual evening at home on Monday last, there being a goodly attendance. On the evening of February 17th a grand party will be given at headquarters, 909 Market street, and a committee is at work preparing a programme which shall be of rare interest.

## Scottish Thistle Club.

The San Francisco Scottish Thistle Club gave its 21st annual hogmanay banquet at Golden Gate Hall on New Year's eve. Some 300 persons were in attendance, forming a brilliant throng. The grand march began promptly at 9 o'clock. Six pipers, playing bagpipes and attired in native costume, led those who participated in the dance. The ballroom was appropriately decorated in colors and back of the stage was a large flag bearing the figure of the rampant lion. At 11 o'clock the invited guests sat down to a banquet, the great dish being royal Scotch haggis. Royal Chief John H. McInnes presided as toastmaster and Mayor Schmitz responded to the toast, "The President of the United States." Other toasts and national songs and recitations followed, and dancing concluded the happy festivities.

## Scottish Entertainment.

Gavin Spence and Flora MacDonald (of Edinburgh), the noted Scottish entertainers, will appear at Scottish Hall, San Francisco, on February 4th.

## St. Andrew's Society.

**O**N MONDAY evening, January 12th, the rooms of St. Andrew's Society were crowded with a gay assemblage of members and friends anxious to do honor to the retiring Treasurer, Mr. Y. C. Lawson and, incidentally, to have a jolly good time. They succeeded in both. Tables were set for 75, and every place was occupied. President P. Livingston Dunn acted as toastmaster, and did his duty most admirably.

"The excellencies and shining qualities of the honored guest of the evening," he said, "would be too much for one single member to enumerate, or do justice to, so they had been divided up into separate heads, like a sermon, each member as called upon would speak upon the particular head allotted to him."

The first toast proposed was "Mr. Y. C. Lawson as a Scot."

This was honored with acclamation. Mr. A. Ballingall sang "I'm a Scotsman Born" and Mr. John D. McGilvray spoke upon that head of the discourse, pointing out that the success of Scotsmen all over the world is due to their dogged determination to "get there," their firm stability of character and their unfailing resource and sagacity in ticklish positions, all of which characteristics are exemplified in the career of Mr. Lawson.

The next toast, "Mr. Yeats Cunningham Lawson as a Financier," was ably responded to by Mr. Jas. Rolph Jr., who spoke of Mr. Lawson's success in handling the funds of the Society during the past eleven years, honorably to himself and profitably to the Society.

As appropriate music, Mr. Balhaves and Mr. Aitken sang the duet, "The Crooket Bawbee."

President Dunn then rose and in a felicitous speech presented Mr. Lawson with a beautiful jewelled watch fob, with the figure of St. Andrew in enamel, and with the inscription, "Presented to Mr. Y. C. Lawson by the Members of St. Andrew's Society, 12th January, 1903." Mr. Lawson, in endeavoring to thank the Society, said: "In any other circumstances I could have risen to the occasion, but just now I am unable to find words to express my thanks and appreciation of your kindness."

Next toast, "Mr. Yeats C. Lawson as a Forester," was responded to by Mr. John McLaren, who enlightened the members a little on the ways and means of the Forest Club, of which organization Mr. Lawson is a leading spirit.

Mr. John Reid sang "The Rowan Tree," asking his audience to imagine a pine instead of a rowan.

"Mr. Lawson as a Bowler," was responded to by Mr. Reid, who, in the course of his speech, seemed to create the impression that what Mr. Lawson does not know about bowling would fill an average volume of the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

As Mr. Lawson is the President of the Scottish Bowling Club, this seemed rather strange until the fact was elicited that at the recent bowling tournament Mr. Reid had been defeated by Mr. Lawson.

"Lawson, as a jolly good fellow," was admirably handled by Mr. Jas. McNab, one jolly good fellow speaking of another.

"Mr. Y. Cunningham Lawson as a Globe Trotter," was responded to by Mr. J. Caithness Fyfe.

Other speeches were made by Captain Longmeier for the British Mercantile Marine; by Mr. Moffatt, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Samuel Irving, Mr. John McNaught, Mr. John M. Dunceon of the Relief Board, President Hutchinson of the Oakland St. Andrew's Society, and Mr. Andrew Wilkie for the Committee of Arrangements.

Songs were sung by Mr. Robt. Park, Mr. Aitken, Mr. Andrew McNair, Mr. John McLaren and Mr. David Finnie, while Mr. Bremner surprised many and disgusted a few by attempting to play a reel on the bagpipes.

Close upon the wee sma' hours, Auld Lang Syne brought the jolly gathering to a close.

GEO. ST. J. BRENNER.

Ryder: "That's a fine collection of stuffed birds you have there."

Walker: "Yes, they cost me a mint of money."

Ryder: "Where did you get them?"

Walker: "From my wife's discarded hats."



**Caledonian Club.**

PROBABLY no function given under the auspices of the Caledonian Club has met with greater success than that held December 18th in Native Sons' Hall. The occasion was the 37th annual reunion, banquet and installation of officers, and the invited guests numbered hundreds. The installation, which was the initial proceeding, was conducted by Ex-chief McNeil, who introduced the officers severally and with a word of commendation for each. Chief A. M. Macpherson was complimented on being the handsomest chief the club has ever had, and Secretary James H. Dimean was accorded unstinted praise for his long and efficient labors. Fourth Chieftain and Treasurer F. F. Finlay came in for special attention, being presented with a handsome gold timepiece, suitably inscribed, in recognition of his services and as a token of the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow officers and members.

The banquet which followed was as enjoyable as a generous menu and general good fellowship could make it, and the end of the feast arrived all too soon, albeit the hour was that of midnight. Then followed an inspiring programme of toasts and responses, interspersed with vocal and instrumental selections of a high order.

**Clan Fraser No. 78.**

This popular San Francisco branch of the Order of Scottish Clans has closed a most successful year, both in points of increased membership and accumulation of funds. The new year promises a showing equally as good if not better, for a most energetic and capable staff of officers has been chosen to guide the Clan's destinies. Chief J. W. King, having declined re-election, Clansman Wm. Cormack was accorded the honor, and no better successor could have been selected for the office. The complete list of the Clan's new officers is as follows: Chief, Wm. Cormack; Tanist, T. A. Munroe; Past Chief, J. W. King; Chaplain, Hugh Fraser; Secretary, Alexander King Jr.; Financial Secretary, Thos. Wilson; Treasurer, M. L. Crowe; Physician, Dr. Geo. Adam; Senior Henchman, J. Moore; Junior Henchman, A. R. Calder; Seneschal, A. McFarlane; Warden, George Youngson; Sentinel, J. O. Fraser; Pipers, I. S. R. Tevendale, Adam Ross, R. M. Murray; Trustees, Chas. Adams, A. M. Macpherson, William Rae.

**Cymrodorion Society.**

The regular monthly meeting of the society was held at the rooms of the B. & A. Union on Tuesday, December 9th, when there was a full attendance of members. After the usual routine business was concluded, the President, Professor Thomas Price, on behalf of the members of the society, presented Mr. H. T. Roberts with a handsome gold penholder as a token of their appreciation of his services as Corresponding and Recording Secretary. He concluded a very laudatory speech by reading the following "Englyn," written for the occasion by Mr. Taliesin Evans.

Os teg rhoi anrheig mnrhyw,—Roberts  
Arabaid yw'r gwryw;  
Sgrifenydd dielydd yw,  
Penadur y pin ydyw.

Mr. Roberts having suitably acknowledged the presentation, a varied musical programme was rendered, to which the following gentlemen contributed: Messrs. J. R. Gallet, J. P. Jones, R. J. Hughes, Ialydd, H. J. Lloyd and Dr. Ellis Jones.

**To Supersede Lifeboats.**

Novel life-saving tests were carried out at Dover recently, with the small globular-shaped craft whose arrival at that port has already been chronicled.

Although the vessel is only 8 feet in diameter, twenty persons were comfortably got inside. It can carry provisions for thirty days, and has a flat double-bottom, divided into four tanks which contain fresh water. This water acts as ballast, and as each tank is emptied it can be refilled with sea water by means of a pump.

The craft, which is entered by three watertight manholes, occupies 64 ft. of deck space as compared with 143 ft. requisite for an ordinary ship's lifeboat. It is intended to make further tests on the Goodwin Sands during the next gale.

**Successful Eisteddfod.**

The Welsh Eisteddfod (Musical Festival), held at the First Unitarian Church, Oakland, on New Year's Day, was an immense success, both in point of attendance and excellence of programme, and the event reflects the highest credit on the promoters and competitors alike. The Eisteddfod has been an institution in Wales for centuries, but the festival on the 1st inst., at Oakland, marks its introduction to California.

Prof. Thomas Price was chairman for the afternoon, and Rev. Ernest E. Baker for the evening. Not only were there competitions in music and poetry and recitations, but competitions in painting and embroidery and knitting. There were numerous competitors, but they entered under fictitious names, so that there could be no shadow of favoritism. The nouns de plume of the winners were called out and they stepped to the judges' platform, where they gave their true names and then received the prizes.

At both afternoon and evening sessions solos and piano selections were given by well known musicians, the performers being Miss Margaret Davis, Mrs. J. Llewellyn Williams, Miss Julia Johnson and a male quartet under the direction of Clement Rowlands.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Welsh Presbyterian Church, assisted in the reception of visitors and afterward served refreshments. Those serving on the reception committee were the following named: Mrs. Ialydd Hughes, Miss H. Williams, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Parry, Mrs. Hughes, Miss Eleanor Williams, Mrs. J. R. Evans, Mrs. R. E. Williams, Mrs. H. Davies, Mrs. R. Hughes, Sr., Mrs. Williams of Alameda, Mrs. Rogers of Berkeley, Mrs. Bon-sall, Mrs. Richard Jones.

The officers were: Robert E. Williams, President; T. A. Williams, M. D., Vice-President; Evan J. Edwards, Treasurer; David Hughes (Ialydd), Secretary.

Following is a partial list of the prize winners: Poetry, William Jones of Spokane, "The Brooklet"; stanza to the flag, E. T. Jenkins of Los Angeles; essay, J. R. James of Melrose, and Idwal Lloyd of San Francisco divide first prize; translation of Tennyson's poem, "The Higher Pantheism," from English to Welsh, E. T. Jenkins; recitation of Hamlet's soliloquy, Miss Annie Edwards of Oakland; embroidered bureau scarf, Miss Frances Williams of Oakland; tenor solo, "The Sailor's Grave," Thomas Griffiths of Carbonado, Wash.; duet, "January," Misses Ann and Mabel Williams.

**Colossal Burns Celebration.**

What promises to be the biggest Scottish gathering ever held in San Francisco will shortly take place. The 144th anniversary of the birth of Scotland's poet, Robert Burns, will be celebrated on Friday evening, January 23d, in Mechanic's Pavilion, under the joint auspices of the St. Andrew's Society, Caledonian Club, Scottish Thistle Club and Clan Fraser, O. S. C. The best local talent obtainable, with a chorus of 500 voices, accompanied by a band of 50 pieces and twelve pipers, will render Scottish songs and music. There will be picturesque Highland dancing by adults and children in costume, and a grand oration by Mr. John McNaught, to be followed by a dance. Tickets—Adults, 50 cents; children under 12 years, 25 cents; to be obtained from members of the organizations, at Messrs. John Reid & Son, 907 Market st., and at the Pavilion on that evening.

No expense has been spared to make the event worthy of the great occasion it honors, and it is the duty of every Scotsman—of every lover of the matchless poet, in fact—to pay tribute to Burns' memory by being present at the Pavilion next Friday night.

A correspondent writes from Mackay, Queensland, describing to a Sydney paper "what is believed to be a simple and wonderful cure for cancer." He states that a resident who had what had been diagnosed as a cancer under his tongue casually applied some molasses to the affected part, and suffered intense pain for about an hour. Then the pain abated, and the spot in his mouth felt less troublesome than before. After a further daily course of molasses he was "completely cured." Another resident whose case had been diagnosed as internal cancer also claims to have

been cured by taking a dessert spoonful of raw molasses five times a day for five weeks.

Freight cars forty feet long and capable of carrying thirty tons, the load of three ordinary freight trucks, will soon be running on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway.

The London County Council spent £10,000,000 last year—an expenditure greater than that of many small European States.

**A Popular Hotel.**

The Star Hotel, 67 Clarkson Street, New York, is close to the docks and is run on the European and American plans. It is up to date, and its patrons given every consideration. The viands are prepared under the personal supervision of Mrs. Blake, which is a guarantee of their excellence. All steamship and railroad tickets are issued at the hotel, of.

The present sole owner is Mr. John T. Blake, who was born and reared in St. Austell, Cornwall, and he understands the people and their wants. He has a specially warm welcome for guests going to and from the Duchy.

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One pair Tanjore (Madras) Copper on Brass and Brass on Copper Trays, about 18 inches in diameter. Cost \$150 a pair.

Two Vellore (Madras) Brass Open Work Trays. One (on stand), 36 inches in diameter, cost \$60. One oblong, about 3 feet long, cost \$30.

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**Woman's Auxiliary, B. & A. U.**

Meets first Monday in each month, 2 p. m., at Headquarters, 927 Market Street, San Francisco. Visitors welcome. President, Mrs. R. Hewitt, 619 Capp street, San Francisco; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Hathaway, Room 403, 927 Market St., San Francisco.

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**Cymrodorion Society.**

Meets 2d Tuesday in each month, at 927 Market Street. President, Prof. Thos. Price. Recording Secretary, H. T. Roberts.

Estimates Given. Foreign Accounts a Specialty.

## **RICHARD H. GREY**

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February, 1903

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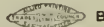
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## BOER STATE SECRETS REVEALED.

### The Mystery of Rhodes' Strange Hold on Kruger Explained.

#### Why the Ultimatum to Britain, Which Precipitated the War, was Sent—Germany in a Questionable Light.

*Communicated Exclusively to the British-Californian.*

By ADRIAN HOFFMEYER, B. A.

*(Colleague of Cecil Rhodes, and Peace Envoy to the Boers under Lord Kitchener.)*

The BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN has come into possession of the following remarkable narration of incidents connected with recent South African history. Till now, these facts have remained close State secrets, known only to Kruger and those who were party to the transactions referred to. That there has always been something mysterious about Kruger, something unexplained and inexplicable about his administration, has long been recognized by students of Transvaal history, but the secret has never been fathomed. Now the story is here given to the public for the first time. It explains away many of Kruger's seeming inconsistencies, discloses his remarkable aptitude for "bargaining," and, what is of greater interest and moment still, places the blame for the outbreak of hostilities in South Africa upon either the German Chancellor or Dr. Leyds.

Our informant is a man of such high standing, both in South Africa and Great Britain that his word would never be questioned even were there not proof and other evidence at hand in verification of his statements—which there is. He was pledged to secrecy till such time as the consummation was reached and the conflict ended, and he has kept faith; revealing the facts now is no vindictive or unfriendly spirit to any one, but in the interest of truth and correct history. He is a Boer, native to Cape Colony, and a Transvaaler by many years' residence. He enjoys the confidence of Lord Kitchener, and has received the friendly grasp and approving words of his Majesty, King Edward.

With this introduction we leave our correspondent to disclose his information in his own words.

NOW that it is all over I can tell the story. It is one which has never yet been told to the public, nor ever appeared in print. How I came to know about the facts I am going to mention, will appear incidentally.

What I have to relate does not redound particularly to the discredit of the parties mentioned, nor is it a tale of great crime. It is the story of incidents which took place in the career of men, who have now become historical characters—incidents which at the time seemed trivial, but which have had such far-reaching effects, that if at the time of happening they had been made public, who knows but the history of the last three years in South Africa would have been a quite different one. A pebble is dropped into a pool of water. It sinks and is forgotten. But the little wavelets pursue one another on and on, till they break on the shore. Thus the pebbles of political action dropped by Kruger, Joubert, the great Cecil Rhodes and others, in the pond of political strife, sunk—but the little wavelets of effect rushed on and on, till they broke on the shore of the mighty struggle just ended.

Let me tell of events hitherto unknown, which have had such a mighty influence on the history of the succeeding years, that I for my part believe everything that took place during the last years in South Africa would have partaken of a character totally different to what now obtains. That the present state of affairs is a better one than what might have been, I leave the reader to judge.

#### NOW FOR THE STORY:

When Gladstone retroceded the Transvaal in 1881, it was stipulated amongst other things, that the Republic would not be allowed to extend its boundaries northward and westward without the permission of the British Government. But the Boers dearly loved to extend their boundaries—and very naturally so. Accordingly an attempt was made to do unofficially what could not be done officially.

And this is how it happened: A number of Boers "trekked" (moved in a body) out of the Transvaal, westward towards Bechuanaland, intending to barter a part of that country from

the "Bechuanas," or to fight the natives for the possession of it, and then start one or two Republics there, on their own account. These men became known in history as the "Bechuanaland free-booters," and actually succeeded in founding two Republics, of which the respective capitals were Vryburg and Mafeking. Presidents and executives were appointed, and it seemed that success attended their efforts. Then the British Government, naturally of course, stepped in to prevent this movement, according to the terms of the treaty. The Transvaal Government pretended ignorance of the movement, and refused to take any steps to interfere with the so-called free-booters. It was a generally accepted fact, however, that the Government of the Republic was supplying the free-booters with ammunition, provisions, and advice, and was countenancing the whole movement indirectly.

Cecil Rhodes was at the time Imperial Commissioner for the district of Griqualand—West—a territory south of the scene of action of these free-booters.

Having appealed to the Transvaal Government in vain to stop this marauding expedition, the British Government sent a force, via Cape Town to Bechuanaland, under Sir Charles Warren, to clear the country of free-booters and proclaim a Protectorate over Bechuanaland. Cecil Rhodes was asked to act as political adviser to Sir Charles Warren, and Paul Kruger was requested to meet them on the borders of the Transvaal and Bechuanaland, near the present town of Vryburg. That meeting is now an historical one, and has had far-reaching effects—effects which at the time not one of the principal actors in the drama ever dreamed of.

Imagine a small army encamped on the open plain. Apart from the others, stands a lonely tent. In that tent Kruger, Rhodes, Sir Charles Warren, and a few other officials are assembled in earnest conclave. Sir Charles Warren, an impulsive man, is angry and impatient on account of what had taken place, and is anxious to force a confession from Kruger that public rumor was true with respect to the indirect countenance given by the Transvaal Government to the movement. Cecil Rhodes has the proofs of this attitude of the government in his pocket, but has not revealed the fact to anyone yet. Kruger is obstinate, and in a high-handed way, repudiates any connection with the free-booters, and also refuses to use his and his government's influence in frustrating their plans. Sir Charles Warren speaks volubly and threatens Kruger with war unless he satisfies the British Government. Kruger is silent and says: "I have done nothing wrong." Rhodes stares down at his own feet and never says a word, but thinks. The excitement grows. The passions working in the hearts of each of these actors increase minute by minute, till the position enters upon an exceedingly acute stage. The end draws near. Sir Charles Warren presents Kruger with the ultimatum—"I give you half-an-hour to satisfy the British Government; if not, I must take other steps." He leaves the tent in high dudgeon and calls upon Cecil Rhodes to follow him. The latter never moves a muscle but continues sitting quite still. Sir Charles' aid-de-camp returns in a minute, saying to Mr. Rhodes: "Sir Charles wishes to see you." Still Mr. Rhodes does not move. A second and a third message came with the same request; whereupon Mr. Rhodes simply says: "Tell Sir Charles I do not belong to his staff. I am the Imperial Commissioner."



Let me add in explanation here that Mr. Rhodes, as Sir Charles well knew, strongly discountenanced the taking of any war-like steps against the Transvaal, whilst Sir Charles, as a soldier, thought that it was the only way of enforcing British rights. He consequently did not like the idea of Rhodes and Kruger having a private confab.

Let us now look again into that little tent. Kruger and Rhodes are talking quietly, but very earnestly with one another. The Transvaal at that time was miserably poor, had neither arms nor provisions to enter upon a second war with Great Britain, and, as Kruger well knew, he and his government were in the wrong this time. He had tried to bluff Sir Charles, and now an ultimatum stared him in the face. Knowing that Rhodes was friendly towards him, he said appealingly: "Please help me out of this trouble." Cecil Rhodes said to him: "I know all that you have been doing with regard to the free-booters; I have in my pocket the proofs of your guilt; but yet I will help you as I do not want another war in the country; but if I help you to-day, swear to me that you will help me when I need you one day. Remember the old saying: *Do ut des* (I give so that you may give.)" Kruger finding himself in a nasty hole promised solemnly, took Mr. Rhodes' hand and beseechingly said: "Save me this time and I will help you when you call upon me at any time." And then Mr. Rhodes also left the lonely tent, to rejoin Sir Charles Warren. He informed him that the Transvaal Government would recall the free-booters; and at the same time he wired to the High Commissioner at Cape Town, that the trouble was over and that he might recall Sir Charles Warren and his expedition. Sir Charles fumed and fretted; but it was of no avail. He received orders to withdraw from the country. Rhodes himself returned to Kimberly, Kruger to Pretoria, and the free-booters to their several homes. Thus was the second Boer war averted in the year 1885, and the British Protectorate established over Bechuanaland, without the shedding of a drop of blood. But yonder tent and the compact made there were going to play a great part in the future history of the country.

#### ACT II.

I must now take the reader away in imagination to a place some 600 miles north of the plain where the lonely tent stood. It is the site of the present Fort Salisbury, in Mashonaland—the country then just occupied by the Pioneers of the Chartered Company, whose moving spirit was Cecil Rhodes. It is the year 1890; there is a large encampment of wagons scattered over the plain. The Pioneers have reached the end of their journey, built a little fort, and settled down to prospect the country. Near to the fort stands another lonely tent. It is a fairly large-sized one, open all around, and used for the purpose of our mess. There is going to be a dinner to-night. A couple of large packing-cases constitute the dinner table, and a row of smaller cases, the dining-room chairs. The "menu" consists of "Bully" beef, Kaffir maize, coffee and water. The guests are Cecil Rhodes, Col. Colquhoun (administrator of the country); Alfred Beit, the millionaire; Dr. Jameson, Rhodes' intimate friend; Dr. Harris, secretary to the Chartered Company, and a few others. It was a glorious night, and the frugal meal was partaken of with great zest. And after dinner we talked about the country and its future—its dangers and its possibilities. And amongst other things the question came up: "Why did the Transvaal not interfere with this trek?"

Let me explain here what I refer to. Mr. Rhodes had obtained possession of Mashonaland by means of a concession from Lobengula, the chief of the Matabele. The Matabele claimed ownership of Mashonaland, by right of conquest. The Mashonas denied this. The Matabele, they said, only raided them from year to year but never conquered the country entirely. Their paramount chief, they maintained, was Chibi, the king of the Banyai—the ruling tribe of the Mashonas. This Chibi had given a concession of his country, viz., Mashonaland, to a company of Boers from the Transvaal. And these Boers under Adendorf—known as Adendorf's Trek—were preparing to enter the country from the southeast, with the object of occupying it, whilst Cecil Rhodes' Pioneers were entering from the South. The Adendorf-Trek had reached the Crocodile River, the boundary between the Transvaal and Mashonaland. The papers in Cape Colony and Transvaal predicted trouble, and a clash between the two parties. Everybody was on the tip-top of expectation. Suddenly came the news: "Kruger discountenances the Adendorf-Trek—advises them not to enter the country—and maintains that Cecil Rhodes has a prior claim." Everybody was amazed. Why did Kruger do this?

Now, again, for our dinner tent in Fort Salisbury. Some one in the party puts this question to Mr. Rhodes, and then Mr. Rhodes tells the story I have told above—the story of the lonely tent in Bechuanaland. He also adds what had happened just a few weeks before. The Adendorf-Trek was being organized and had started for the drifts of the Crocodile River. There was going to be trouble. Of course the Transvaal people hoped, by the establishment of an independent republic north of the Transvaal, to extend its own boundaries later on. And after the abortive attempt in Bechuanaland, care was taken now to do, what they did, legally and properly. The little Trek reaches the Crocodile River, and is confronted on the northern border by a force of the Chartered Company, and a fight is imminent. Instead of that, the Commander of the Trek, Col. Ferreira, alone crosses the river and is taken prisoner by the Chartered forces, to be kept as a hostage for the good behavior of Adendorf's men, who promptly wheel round, and march for home. Why? "I will tell you," says Mr. Rhodes, with a smile. "I sent a trusty messenger to President Kruger some time before that, to remind him of our compact, of our *do ut des*! And I asked him *now to give*, as I had *given* to him some years before. I do not want a fight. I believed that my claim is a better one than Adendorf's. And therefore I demanded from him a fulfillment of *his* part of the contract now." And Paul Kruger was faithful to his word, discountenanced the trek, stopped the proceedings, and left the Chartered Company in undisturbed possession of the country.

But nobody on the outside knew the why and wherefore of all this. If these facts had been known publicly then, how different the story of the Transvaal very likely would have been, how different especially the story of Paul Kruger's own life! We were bound to secrecy then—but now it will make no difference and one can tell the tale. The great heart of Cecil Rhodes is at rest forever, and Paul Kruger's life story is also drawing to a close.

There is a sequel to all this, and of that I will now tell.

#### ACT III.

After relating to us the foregoing facts around our dinner table in Fort Salisbury, Mr. Rhodes added: "I am afraid, however, that Kruger will now try to get the better of me in some other transaction, as this has caused him a great loss of popularity amongst his own people, who cannot understand the motives of his action, and he dare not explain to them." I remember these words, when some time afterwards I reached Pretoria, on my journey home to the Cape Colony from the North.

I called on President Kruger and had a long talk with him. We were sitting outside his house, under the veranda. When he ascertained that I had just arrived from Mashonaland, he said to me, with great eagerness: "Tell me about that country! Is it a white man's land or not?"

"It is a very fine country as far as I can judge," said I.

"But I hear that no white man can live there. What in the world does Cecil Rhodes want it for?"

"What did you want it for?" said I.

"I did not want it at all. I dissuaded my men from going there. I discouraged the Adendorf Trek."

"But you only did this after you found that Adendorf's concession would not hold."

"No" (and the old man waxed excited). "I did not, I thought all along the country was no good."

I could not help having a slight dig at the President then and there, and said: "I thought you discountenanced it to please Rhodes?"

"I did not, nor do I want to please him, because he wants everything for the British Empire."

Said I: "But then are not you *giving* now because he *gave* once?"

The President gave a grunt, perceiving that I knew too much, and turned the conversation into another channel.

I then visited General Joubert.

How different the story of the last years would have been, had this splendid man been elected President of the Transvaal at the last presidential election. He, too, at once began questioning me about Mashonaland. (Let me add here that Mashonaland now forms part of the vast territory lying to the north of Transvaal, called Rhodesia, and belonging to the Chartered Company.) "Do you like the country? Is it a white man's land and has it a future?" asked the General.

"Yes, General, I believe it has a great future. It seems to me a country of unlimited resources, and is very healthy, too."



I could see a sudden spasm contract the General's face, whilst he said slowly, half to himself: "Then why did Kruger allow Rhodes to take it? Our claim was much better!"

My answer was: "Yes, I thought it rather strange that the Adendorff people turned back at the Crocodile, and gave in without even testing the comparative merits of the two concessions."

"Yes," said the general, "I know that England wants everything for herself. But is England, then, God Almighty, that she should desire to rule the whole world?"

And the General was lashed into a furious passion. But I had learned two things; first, that President Kruger would do his best in the future to get the upper hand of Cecil Rhodes, wherever possible, just as Rhodes had surmised; and second, that that no one in the Transvaal, not even General Joubert, really knew why the Adendorff Trek had failed!

Rhodes' suspicions and my own impressions proved to be correct. From that time onward the Transvaal and Cape Colony, of which latter Rhodes was now Premier, were always rubbing one another the wrong way, and the feeling between the Dutch and the English elements became exceedingly accentuated. The story of mutual retaliation is too long a one to tell here, and is known well enough, I fancy. Matters reached a crisis, however, during the latter part of 1895. In consequence of some action of the Cape Government, the Transvaal Government closed the Vaal River drifts. The Imperial Government had to interfere, and the Transvaal had to draw in its horns. And naturally this did not diminish the bitterness of feeling. Then the Uitlanders in Johannesburg thereupon began their agitation for more political rights—an agitation which as the world knows, resulted in the disastrous "Jameson raid."

I will never forget the day the sad news reached Cape Town. I saw Mr. Rhodes seated with bowed head, and heard him say in broken voices: "It is a fatal blunder! Oh! what a pity! His friends might have meant well by him, but they spoiled it all for him." Rhodes was never the same man again. In my own heart I believe that that disastrous New Year's morning dealt him the blow which eventually carried him off to a premature grave.

The success of the Transvaal caused great jubilation. Above all, the famous telegram sent by the German Emperor was a source of great satisfaction. But I am not going to speak about well-known facts. Every one knows that the feeling in England was very intense on account of the Emperor's open sympathy with the Transvaal, and many and bitter were the newspaper remarks.

There is one more incident I wish to relate, an incident which throws great light on the history of the war, and the actions of many of the men implicated in it—an incident which we could not understand at the time, nor explain.

The best friends of the Transvaal, as we all know, were surprised that its government ever sent an *ultimatum* to the British Government, instead of waiting for hostilities to begin on the other side. If it had done so, naturally, there would have been a far greater sympathy with their cause, and I make bold to say the story of the war too would have been a different one now. Why was that ultimatum sent? Let me give the answer I received from a high Transvaal official—an answer which I have never yet revealed to the public for private reasons. It is this: I happened to be in Pretoria in the year 1900, just before its occupation by Lord Roberts. I met a member of the Volksraad, whom I had known before. In the course of conversation with him, drawing attention to the fact that Lord Roberts was nearing Pretoria, and deploring the eventual loss of independence to the Transvaal, I said: "But why in the world did you send that ultimatum? It prevented any other power from interfering on your behalf!" His answer was to me a strange revelation. "Let me tell you," said he, "what I know about it. Acting on the advice of Mr. Jan Hofmeyr and other friends of the Transvaal, we, in our secret session, had decided to yield to Great Britain's demands, as expressed in the Bloemfontein conference. We were just holding out as long as possible, hoping for something to turn up, before we eventually yielded. It was on Tuesday morning, the 11th of October, 1899, that I saw the President, and heard from him that there would be no war, since the government found itself compelled to yield. That evening I heard a rumor that an ultimatum had been sent to the High Commissioner in Cape Town. I knew this would mean war, and, full of consternation, rushed to the President's house. 'President,' said I, 'what is the meaning of this? This morning you said it would be peace, and now, as you know, the ultimatum means war.' The

President spoke never a word, but took me into his room with him and then said to me: 'Don't fear, and don't worry; I have had a cable from Dr. Leyds, to say that the German Chancellor advises us to send the ultimatum and that Germany would stand by us, and never allow us to lose our independence.'

"What!" said I thereupon; "did Dr. Leyds really wire you this?" "Yes," said my friend, "and he must have lied to us, for neither Germany nor any other power has as yet interfered."

I left my friend a sadder and a wiser man. Oh! the "might have beens" of life! Not only of the life of man as an individual, but also of the life of a people and a state! What I had all along thought, I was now convinced of—that the Boers had been betrayed into a fatal mistake by their false friends, who had their own purposes to serve. And now that the end has come, these "friends" know them not. Is it not a matter of public knowledge that the Germans sang songs, crowded the streets, shouted themselves hoarse, but gave scarcely a penny to the Boer Generals when, a few months ago, they visited that country?

Alas! It is but too true that nothing succeeds like success. Had the brave Boers been victorious, millions would have been offered them. Being defeated, it is only their conqueror, Great Britain, that shows them any generosity!

#### KILMARNOCK BONNETS.

Another ancient industry is at its last gasp—viz., the hand-knitting of Kilmarnock bonnets. The bonnets of the real old Kilmarnock style, such as were worn by Souter Johnnie and Tam o' Shanter, were knitted by hand, many sizes larger than desired, and then thoroughly shrunk. They would wear a lifetime, and were heavy and tough. The Scottish team of curlers who departed for Canada wanted to be rigged out with old-style Kilmarnocks. They would have none of the light, machine-made stuff now in vogue, and it took much searching before the order could be executed. It was then found that of the many hundred knitters who made the name of Kilmarnock known throughout the world a generation or two ago, only one remains. By working night and day for a fortnight she provided all the bonnets needed by the curlers.—*British-American*.

One of the great railway companies in Scotland arranged to make a large experiment with American rolling stock. An order was placed in the United States for some twenty-five thirty-ton wagons. They were delivered a few weeks ago, and they have been discarded. The company declined to take them over, and they have consequently been thrown upon the hands of the makers.—*Foundry Trade Journal*.

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CHARLES B. SEDGWICK - - - - - Editor

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## EDITORIAL

TO STRENGTHEN an argument against reciprocity with Cuba, the San Francisco *Chronicle* so far departs from its steadily maintained policy of hostility to Great Britain as to affect to be concerned over the possible loss of her friendship. After advocating for years every sort of defiance of Britain imaginable, the hypocritical sheet now has the audacity to criticize the State Department for not courting British favor, as follows: "Without British ports as a base, Germany would be powerless in the Caribbean sea in a contest with the United States, and yet when it may become of the utmost importance to detach Great Britain from the alliance, our State Department is doing all in its power to prevent that consummation by its wretched attack on British trade through Cuban reciprocity. If we insist upon discriminating in that way against British West Indian colonies we must expect to see Great Britain stick closer to Germany and perhaps head a European coalition against recognition or endurance of the Monroe Doctrine in any form."

The *Chronicle* is an organ of the trusts, is therefore opposed to reciprocity with Cuba or any other country, and the argument it presents is twaddle, resorted to in desperation in the hope of its having some political effect. When the question of Cuban reciprocity is disposed of, little regard will the *Chronicle* or any other trust organ show for British feelings. As in the past, the *Chronicle* will be among the first to engage in the "wretched attacks on British trade." We feel it is scarcely necessary to point out that there is no danger of our incurring British displeasure by doing the right thing by Cuba. Great Britain favors the idea of reciprocity. She would like to see an arrangement of the kind between us and Canada—not to mention herself.

The danger of Great Britain "sticking closer to Germany and perhaps heading a European coalition against the recognition or endurance of the Monroe Doctrine" may be greatly lessened, if not entirely removed, by the United States reciprocating with her in trade. But the *Chronicle* and the other trust organs do not support this proposition and never will.

OUR religious neighbor, the *Monitor*, is once again caught at its old vice of lying and slandering. "England was not willing a few months ago," says this mouthpiece of truth, "to pay for the relief of the famine-stricken millions in India. She was quite ready, however, to have the impoverished people of that unfortunate dominion put up millions for the pageant commemorative of King Edward's accession. As a contemporary aptly puts it, the Delhi durbar was a veritable feast of skeletons."

The facts are that in the past three years Britain has spent \$39,000,000 in the distressed districts in India, and out of this year's revenue the sum of \$7,500,000 will be given for like purpose. Again, whatever was "put up" for the Coronation festivities by the natives was done so voluntarily and without solicitation, and in the readiest of spirits.

But the editor of the *Monitor* betrays his Irish nationality, and in common with his countrymen when they allow prejudice to rule them, makes a laughing-stock of himself in presenting the absurdity of an "impoverished" people putting up "millions."

PRESUMING that traitor Colonel Lynch would suffer the death penalty, a namesake in Brooklyn last week stabbed to death an Englishman by way of revenge, declaring that he would also take thirty-nine other British lives. With cowardice characteristic of his type, the murderous Irishman took his victim by surprise, stabbing him in the back. The law will attend to the criminal, but the malignant agitators who incite their crack-brained followers to these deeds of violence, and are therefore morally responsible for the crimes, seem to be unreachable. This is the great flaw in our criminal code.

THE United States Government is suing the Mountain Copper Company of Keswick, Shasta county, for \$50,000 as damages to the timber belonging to the Government in the vicinity of the company's smelters. The prosecution, in our way of thinking, very closely resembles persecution. When the mining rights were granted, it must have been anticipated that one day smelting works would follow. And, anyway, the region is a mining one, not adaptable to agricultural purposes. The only possible value the trees may have had was for fuel, and when it is considered that without the company's works there would practically be no industry, and consequently no population, in that section of Shasta county, it is difficult to see where in the Government's property has suffered a monetary damage. The operations of the copper company gave to the trees the value which it is now alleged has been destroyed.

In view of the indifference of the Government to the fate of its timber properties elsewhere, this sudden display of zeal in protecting the Keswick belt is strange in the extreme. Forest fires started by cinders from passing locomotives are an everyday occurrence during the dry season, but we have yet to hear of a railway corporation being sued for damages in consequence.

But then, the Mountain Copper Company is a British concern. The owners some years ago took hold of the property and made of what was a generally recognized failure one of the greatest mining successes of the day, incidentally developing the resources of the country and providing employment for thousands of laborers and mechanics—giving to the State a new and prosperous city, in fact. One would think that the Government would recognize the greater value created, encourage the enterprise, and not cry about the loss of a few trees. But Uncle Sam is often placed in a ridiculous light and made party to some very petty dealings by local officials whose good will has not been courted in the desired way, or whose prejudice moves them to do all in their power to give annoyance to, and inflict hardship upon, every person and every enterprise happening to be of British origin.

AT LAST a treaty has been signed providing for the settlement of the Alaskan boundary question. Three Britons and three Americans will go into the matter thoroughly, and doubtless a just determination will be arrived at. A chance to present their side of the case is all that Canada and Great Britain have ever asked, but this has been steadily denied them by the Government at Washington till now. And the refusal has had the effect of strengthening British belief that the United States recognized it had a poor case, and so was afraid to submit it to arbitration.

The present treaty in no wise weakens the American contention. The *Chronicle* refers to it as a "back down" by our State Department "from a just and tenable position," but no reasonable person takes that view of it. It is a proof of the good relations of the two Governments, and whatever the outcome, the best people of both countries will be pleased and relieved to know that an attempt has been made to settle the dispute amicably.

THE daily press tells us that "under the laws of Illinois Mrs. Garwood of California is Mrs. Byers, and under the statutes of California, sustained by the Supreme Court of this State, Mrs. Byers of Illinois is Mrs. Garwood of California."

This is an instance of the confusion wrought by the conflicting laws of the States regarding divorce and re-marriage. A man or woman legally married in one State may be subject to arrest for bigamy in another. A disgraceful state of affairs in a civilized country, it must be conceded, and yet no effort of any moment has been made toward obtaining national legislation on the subject.

THE Germans made great sport of the aim of the British soldier during the Boer war, but the showing of the German fleet against Venezuela was such as to send the world into convulsions of laughter. In future, when poor marksmanship is to be illustrated, reference will no longer be made to a woman throwing a stone at a hen, but to a German gunboat trying to hit a continent.

And the whipped-cur way in which the German Panther steamed out of range of Fort San Carlos' poor little guns after being hit once would be equally as ludicrous were it not so pitiable an instance of the white feather.



COLONEL ARTHUR LYNCH has been found guilty of treason and sentenced to death, but it is understood that the sentence will be commuted to penal servitude for life, as we surmised.

Lynch's counsel made no attempt to deny the prisoner's connection with the Boers, but used the argument that it was in no way treasonable because of the fact that the accused was a naturalized Boer. Replying for the prosecution, the Solicitor-General, Sir Edward Carson, maintained that Colonel Lynch joined the Boer army as a discontented Irishman, "thereby committing a most cowardly and most serious act of treason." His naturalization, continued the Solicitor-General, was only a flimsy pretext. And the jury concurred.

The Irishmen of New York denounce the finding as "cowardly, brutal and tyrannical," and as "a gross violation of all the conditions under which millions of citizens have been added to the population of this country."

This is another example of the favorite Irish trick of distorting facts. The London court did not find Lynch guilty of treason because of his naturalization, but because he joined his country's enemy during war time.

In the Philippines, Americans caught serving on the side of the Filipinos were summarily shot, though in every case they had forsworn their allegiance to the United States. And similar severe punishment is meted out to traitors in most all countries. Only in Ireland, and with the Irish, it seems, is treason not regarded as a crime.

WITH wearisome repetition the newspapers each day tell us that there has been a fatal railroad accident. As well palm off as "news" the information that the sun has risen. Of course there has been a railroad wreck, yesterday, to-day, and will be to-morrow and every succeeding day—or until such time as the railroad managements for their part can be induced or be made to take better precautions, and the labor unions for their part be induced or be made to cease rendering the "hards" incompetent in work and indifferent to rules by fostering in them a spirit of opposition to authority. There is too much greed for gain on the one hand, and too much "go as you please" on the other. And the natural laws governing correct railroad-ing do not admit of deviation to accommodate either.

THE lady who stood up in the House of Representatives and imparted to Congressman Cochran the information that he lied, when the Representative from Missouri remarked that Canada would cease to be loyal to Great Britain, has our warm respect and admiration.

The lady was out of order with her correction, it is true, but so was the Representative who essayed to discuss in our national legislature the purely domestic affairs of another and friendly country, and in terms offensive and insulting to that people.

Considering the example set her, the lady is to be excused her violation of good manners, and commended for her spirit.

THE last has been heard of that notorious Anglophobe, Senator William Mason. The country has dispensed with his services, and while there is wailing in Irish-American circles, Washington rejoices in his retirement, and the nation in general feels more self-respecting. Foul-mouthed Mason was a disgrace to the country even as a plain citizen, and as a legislator in the highest department of the Government he was a crime against the commonwealth and an insult to the nations.

SAYS an exchange: "The British postoffice does not permit its country deliverers to use their bicycles on Sundays, and thus condemns them to a severe dose of that very Sunday labor which it is, apparently, intended to avoid. But perhaps this is in the interests of 'propriety.'"

Unless there has been a recent change, no letters are delivered by carriers in Great Britain on Sundays, and it is therefore difficult to see where the hardship comes in.

IN VIOLATION of the international treaties which forbid the passage of foreign warships through the Dardanelles, Russia recently sent through a torpedo boat—and Great Britain promptly followed suit by sending a war vessel through the straits and receiving Turkey's permission afterwards. This prompt action seems to have blocked the Russian game of concentrating a strong naval force in the Black Sea.

COMMENTING upon the report of the Irish Land Conference, the London *Times* says:

"The gist of the whole scheme is that the 'State'—which means, of course, the Imperial treasury—is to make good the difference between the price which the tenants are ready to pay for their holdings and the price which the owner, who is usually a limited owner, subject to the payment of considerable charges, can afford to accept. The tenant is to obtain at once 'a reduction of not less than 15 per cent. or more than 25 per cent. on second term rent.' The owners, it is generously confessed, should receive some recognition of the fact that selling may involve 'sacrifice of sentiment,' and it is allowed that 'they have already suffered heavily by the operation of Land Acts.' This tenderness not merely for the purses but the susceptibilities of the landlords is decidedly novel, and it would be astonishing were not the proposal that the solace should come out of the taxpayers' pockets. He may be prepared to unbutton them, and to unbutton them freely, if he can be convinced that the operation will really settle the Irish land question, but we confess that on a first view it seems to us that the scheme of the conference, apart from other objections, would impose upon him a burden which with the best will in the world he must decline to assume."

THE Roman Catholic church disclaims being in politics, but once in awhile conclusive evidence to the contrary is encountered. For instance: Archbishop Langevin, speaking at St. Boniface cathedral, Winnipeg, on January 18th, announced to his congregation that it was not sufficient for their salvation to practice the ordinary duties of their religion; they should also, in order to be good Catholics, and as one of their important duties, be obedient to their clergymen, and *follow his directions concerning elections.*

A RECENT dispatch from London says: "Kerr, Stuart & Co. of Stoke-on-Trent, have secured the contract for heavy locomotives for the Interoceanic Railway of Mexico. It is said that many builders in the United States competed for the contract, but the English firm guaranteed a lower price and speedier delivery." Evidently British engineers are not done for yet.

BOOKER WASHINGTON, in a recent address, said: "A young man who earns \$5 a week and spends \$2 of it to give his girl a buggy ride on Sunday is a fool." May be and may be not. It all depends upon whether the young man thinks the girl worth holding or not; the foregoing of the buggy ride being out of the question with her.

BRITAIN was guilty of a crime in proceeding against the "little republics" of South Africa—in the German way of thinking a couple of years ago. But recent events in Venezuelan waters suggest that German morals have undergone a change since then.

Or is it merely a case of brazen hypocrisy unmasked?

THE Europeans find Monroe not such a bad sort of chap, after all; not the bold, pugnacious, uncompromising fellow he had been painted, but civil, quite peaceable, and accommodating in the extreme. Thus, once more, does investigation disprove reputation.

IT TRANSPIRES that almost without exception the St. Louis booblers concerned in the Suburban Railway franchise deal, are Hibernians by birth or descent. Wonder if the fact will find its way into that forthcoming history, "What Irishmen Have Done for America."

THE Germans do not want the Boers for colonists in their African possessions, fearing that the burghers "may make an attempt later to establish their independence." Thus does time reveal the worth of German friendship.

BACK East there are to-day persons apparently as "smart" and unscrupulous as in the palmy days of the wooden nutmeg. In Connecticut the latest swindle is selling crushed stone coated with tar as coal.

IT WILL be increasingly difficult to keep the predatory German crow out of the South American cornfield now that the impression is gained that the Monroe Doctrine is but a harmless scarecrow.



**A**USTRALIA is about to build a trancontinental railway, 1,063 miles long, and opportunity for bidding for the construction work is given to the whole world.

At Washington, a Senate Committee endorses the bill prohibiting the granting of contracts in relation to the proposed Panama canal to any but American citizens.

Australia may not be as "good" to herself as she might be, considering the selfishness of some other countries, but she stands forth a broad and enlightened people, and well to the fore in the progress of the age.

**J**OHAN REDMOND at Edinburgh, a few days ago, once more gave utterance to his time-honored threat. Speaking of the new land measure, he said: "If this chance of settling the Irish land question is lost by the rejection of the measure, there will be an overwhelming justification for such a strong, menacing and dangerous public movement in Ireland as I should be sorry to see."

The chances are that the measure will be rejected, for there is no justice to it, but the discontented Irish will remain about as menacing and dangerous as they were under their supreme opportunity in the Boer war. That gallant display of valor forever stripped Irish threats of any weight they may have had in the past, and if they would escape further ridicule and scorn, Irishmen will cease indulging in them.

#### THE MEANING OF THE DURBAR.

In the presence of the Duke of Connaught, the brother of the British King and Emperor of India, the royal message was read, greeting the people of India and announcing the coronation; and the solemn promise was given for the first time since a British King was crowned that the Sovereign gives his "assurance of regard for the liberties of his feudatories and subjects, of respect for their dignities and rights, of interest in their advancement, and of devotion to their welfare."

Nothing on this occasion was wanting of splendor or magnificence. The impassive dignity of the Oriental methods of celebrating such historic events was throughout respected and excelled. The earth, in fact, may be said to have made its last effort in the sphere of display. Money alone could have achieved little towards such a pageant; power hardly more. The most magnificent of Slav splendor, backed by millions of subjects, and enforced by the ukase of an autocrat, was but a halting mummery in comparison with this ceremony, which it needed all India's unrivaled accessories of jewels, rich costumes, flashing colors, radiant trappings, effulgent retinues, and ponderous elephants to produce. Yet in themselves these things would have been but as tinkling cymbals. Behind them was something greater, something more splendid—the idea of a rule which has its foundations not upon greed or commercial interest, but upon its effort to do service to the governed.

And thus behind all the accessories of Empire was the consciousness that the Empire, which these trappings were there to honor, reposed upon the willing acquiescence of an Oriental people, upon the loyalty of the feudatory rulers of the East. Nor can it be forgotten when dwelling upon this great rite that India is but a part—the most magnificent, it may be, but still a part, and a part only—of an Empire which encompasses the world on the same terms of unflinching justice.

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### HOW CORPORAL IND WON THE VICTORIA CROSS.

Corporal Ind was a member of the pom-pom detachment in Colonel Damant's column which set out at nightfall on December 19th, 1900, from Frankfort, with the object of driving a body of the enemy on one of the blockhouse lines. It was a night of drenching rain. The storm cleared in the morning shortly after daybreak, and at about 6 o'clock the enemy was sighted, 800 strong, under Commandants Botha, Grobler and Ross. They were lost again, and the column continued to press on, until unawares they came within 20 yards of the enemy lying in ambush. Suddenly revealing themselves, the Boers poured a deadly fire into the advancing column. Attending the pom-pom was an escort of 21 men, mounted, under Captain Jeffcoat, and five gunners. In five minutes the whole detachment, with 30 horses, had been shot, except Corporal Ind, who, single-handed, continued to work the gun and hold the enemy in check till the ammunition was exhausted. He seemed to possess a charmed life, for, strange to say, although he had been wounded earlier in the war, he came out of this terrible ordeal unscathed. His coolness and valor won the warm admiration even of the enemy. Commandant Ross dared any Boer to molest him, and told him to attend to his wounded comrades. Then, as the British fire was increasing, the Boers retreated, taking with them the artilleryman's jacket, money and watch! Corporal Ind bandaged the wounded and took down the will of his Captain, who died within the next few hours. After being mentioned in dispatches he was sent into the pom-pom department at Pretoria for a rest, and was next engaged in trekking till ordered home to take part in June last in the Coronation procession of the King, and sailed with the Colonials in the Bavarian. He was invested with the Victoria Cross by the King at Buckingham Palace, and was given a hearty reception at the artillery barracks on his return home.

### WHY BRITAIN NEEDS A KING.

Mr. James H. Stark, a prominent British-American of Boston, Mass., was recently asked by the *Boston Globe* to answer the question "Why do the British need a King?" His answer was in part as follows:

"The reason why Britain prefers a constitutional or limited form of monarchy to all other forms of government is because she has found it to be the most economical, honest, freest and best form of government ever devised by man.

"There is nothing truer than the saying: 'By their fruits shall ye know them,' and when the fruits of a certain form of government are eminently and continuously good, it follows that the form itself is a good one.

"The city of London, the largest city in the world, and which in age can look back nearly 2,000 years, can present in its County Council the outcome, the ripe, perfected fruit of the British monarchy. Of the 130 members of the council there are 12 or 14 peers, an equal number of workingmen, with lawyers, bankers, manufacturers, artists, soldiers, shopkeepers and a few builders. No member gets a penny of pay. Not a member has ever tried to use his position for any pecuniary advantage. The very suspicion of such an effort would ruin the one suspected for life. Moreover, no outsider has ever ventured to approach any councilor with the suggestion of a bribe.

"If space would permit I would compare this with American national, state and city councils, the most corrupt bodies probably in the world."

### ROYAL SCOTTISH TITLES.

On the same tenure as the Dukedom of Cornwall are held the Dukedom of Rothesay, Earldom of Carrick and Barony of Renfrew, together with the Stewardship of Scotland and Lordship of the Isles. An Act of the Scotch Parliament of 1469 enacted that "the Lordship of Bute with the Castle of Rothesay," etc., should be settled upon the eldest born sons of the Kings of Scotland, since when each Prince of Scotland has held these dignities. The difficulty of the limitation to the eldest sons has been got over, as in the case of the Dukedom of Cornwall, by interpreting it as "existing" eldest sons. The first holder of the Dukedom of Rothesay was the unhappy Prince David, son and heir-apparent of King Robert, who met a dismal fate at the hands of his uncle, Albany, at Falkland Castle, in the year 1402.

The Earldom of Carrick was the inheritance of the Bruces, having been obtained by them by the marriage of Robert de Bruce, father of the King, with Margaret, heiress of Neil, Earl of Carrick. The title was originally created for the latter's father, Duncan, son of Fergus, the Celtic Lord of Galloway, by King William the Lion.

The Barony of Renfrew only appears in conjunction with the Dukedom of Rothesay. Renfrew was, of course, especially the country of the Stewarts.

The Lordship of the Isles came to the Crown on the forfeiture of John Macdonald, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, the last recognized holder of the old dominion of the sons of Somerled in the Western Isles, which was often antagonistic to Scotland. It is not exactly known when first this title became vested in the eldest son of the King.

The Stewartry which accompanies the Rothesay dignity is, of course, derived, together with the family name of the Scotch Royal house, from the office held by Alan the Steward, "Senescallus Regis Scotiae," son of Walter FitzAlan, "Dapifer Regis Scotiae," who again was great grandson of Alan, "Dapifer Dolensis," that is, of Dol, in Brittany.

As will be remembered, the Prince of Wales was created Duke of York, Earl of Inverness, and Baron of Killarney on May 24th, 1892. The first Duke of York was Edmund Plantagenet, who was so created by his nephew, Richard II, in 1385. Since then the Dukedom has been invariably held by the blood royal. The Earldom of Inverness was originally created for the Duke of Sussex in 1801. The titular James III, however, created an Earldom with this designation for Colonel the Hon. John Hay, son of the Earl of Kinnoul, and possibly a similar title was held by a son of the fourth Lord Elibank. The morganatic wife of the Duke of Sussex (Lady Cecilia Letitia Underwood) was created Duchess of Inverness in 1804. This title became extinct in 1813.

### ORIGIN OF A FAMOUS SCOTTISH INDUSTRY.

Concerning the origin of the thread industry in Paisley a correspondent says that in 1697 three men and four women were publicly burned at that town on the accusation of Christian Shaw, a child eleven years old, daughter of Shaw of Bargarron, a laird in the county, who declared they had bewitched her. She was preached and prayed over in vain. Public fasts were proclaimed on her account, but her strange fits continued unabated, and the results of her precocious and terrible fraud was that seven people met a horrible death. In after years she gained notoriety in a different way, as she was instrumental in introducing the thread manufacture, for which Paisley has ever since been celebrated. Remarkable for dexterity in spinning fine yarn, the idea occurred to her of turning it into thread. For this purpose she bleached the yarn on a large slate placed on one of the windows of her house. Christian Shaw was so successful with her thread that she induced her sisters and neighbors to help her. Lady Blantyre took a parcel of it to Bath and sold it to some lace-makers there. This was the first Scotch thread that crossed the Tweed. An emissary was despatched to Holland to find out the secrets of the thread manufacture in that country. They imitated this at Bargarron, and it soon became a profitable business. The young women of the neighborhood were taught to spin fine yarn, which got a reputation and brought a good price. The first thread mills were set up in 1775. The secret oozed out and it was introduced to Paisley. From linen thread the manufacturers turned their attention to cotton. Thus the spinning of sewing cotton became one of the great industries of the town.

In a West End church on a recent Sunday the junior curate was preaching on reasons for coming to church. "Some people," he remarked, "come to church for no better reason than to show off their best clothes." Then he glanced thoughtfully over his audience. "I am thankful to see, dear friends," he added, "that none of you have come here for that reason."—*British Weekly*.

### ST. DAVID'S EVENING, Saturday, Feb. 28, 1903

A Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert will be given under the Auspices of the

#### Cymrodorion Society of California

Pioneer Hall, Fourth St., near Market, S. F.

Commencing at 8 o'clock

#### —ARTISTS.—

Mrs. Grace Davis-Northrup, Soprano; Mrs. M. de Facia Thomson, Contralto; J. P. Jones, Tenor; Clement Rowlands, Baritone; O. J. Williams, Bass; Prof. M. Solano, Harpist; Miss Margaret Davis, Pianist. GWALIA QUARTETTE, J. P. Jones, 1st Tenor; R. J. Hughes, 2d Tenor; Dr. Ellis Jones, 1st Bass; O. J. Williams, 2d Bass. Address by MR. H. A. POWELL.

Single Ticket 50c, Double Ticket, admitting Lady and Gentleman or two Ladies, 75c. Children 25c. Tickets may be obtained from Prof. Thomas Price, 526 Sacramento Street; Ayers College, 723 Market Street; Mr. Atkinson, 427 Kearny Street; The British Californian, 927 Market Street.



## BRITISH NEWS IN BRIEF.

*Important Events not Chronicled in the Daily Press.*

Dr. Jameson has been appointed president of the South African League.

Scotland shipped 11,279,422 tons of coal last year, constituting a record.

Owing to the drought, 1,500 sheep were sold lately at 1d. each at Orange, N. S. W.

Harrogate's oldest church, St. Mary's, has been closed as being unsafe for public worship.

It is expected that telegraphic communication with Fashoda will be established very shortly.

To commemorate the King's accession a new set of stamps will be issued shortly in Canada.

Gold to the value of £100,000 was produced on the Atlin gold fields, British Columbia, last year.

Johannesburg's present population is estimated at 109,452, including 41,122 natives and 3,550 Asiatics.

Eighty-five per cent of the Boers who have been repatriated in the Orange River Colony, have started work on farms.

The trade unions of the United Kingdom augmented their resources during 1901 by nearly half a million sterling.

A bust of Sir Arthur Sullivan will be erected next March on the Thames embankment, facing the Savoy Theater.

The British Admiralty have decided to offer for sale between forty and fifty warships, which are condemned as obsolete.

Thirty thousand is the estimated membership of the 343 rifle clubs now affiliated to the British National Rifle Association.

Steamships arriving at Boston from Great Britain with coal, Oct. 15 to Jan. 15, paid \$300,000 in duties; this is now abolished.

During last year 387,116 emigrants left the United Kingdom, against 302,575 in 1901. Of the total, South Africa claimed 51,891.

Swarms of locusts which swept over Krugersdorp, Transvaal, recently, destroyed all the vegetables planted by the troops stationed there.

The annual report of Edinburgh University, just issued, states that the total number of matriculated students last year was 2,918, including 301 women.

Agricultural produce and articles manufactured therefrom, valued at £4,400,000, were imported into Natal last year. This was exclusive of military supplies.

An English firm has secured the contract for the new railway from Lobito Bay, Portuguese South-West Africa. The first shipment of rails left Liverpool two weeks ago.

Mr. Everard Hesketh has presented Dartford with a recreation ground. The site is the reputed gathering place of Wat Tyler's host prior to their march on London.

In connection with the projected Bristol, London, and Southern Counties Railway, £250,000 has been deposited in compliance with the Government financial requirements.

Three cheers for King Edward were proposed by President Palma of Cuba after he had driven the first spike of an extension of the Cuban railway. It is an English line.

Mr. Herbert Ingle, lecturer on agricultural chemistry at the Yorkshire College, Leeds, has been appointed agricultural chemist to the Transvaal, at a salary of £1,200 a year.

The contract for the immense new breakwaters to be constructed at the mouth of the grand harbor in Malta, has been secured by Messrs. S. Pearson & Son, Limited.

Lord Milner, in the course of his recent tour, had a cordial interview with the Basuto chiefs on the border of Orange Colony, which entirely disposed of the rumors of Basuto disaffection.

The largest output of any single colliery in the world has the second time been attained by the Reserve colliery of the Dominion Coal Company, the output for 1902 being 822,000 tons.

The Cunard boats will shortly have their daily newspapers, the news being transmitted from England by the Marconi system. Each boat is to be supplied with a complete printing plant.

On New Year's Day, the Prince of Wales' pier at Dover, which has been erected at a cost of £600,000, as a part of the new commercial harbor of 75 acres, was opened to the public for the first time.

The first-class cruiser to be built for the Admiralty by the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company, Limited, will be named the Black Prince, and will be the largest vessel ever built in the yard.

The late Mr. John McGregor, of the firm of Messrs. J. McGregor & Co., timber merchants, Rangoon, and a native of Glas-

gow, has left a sum estimated at £150,000 to be divided equally between the poor of Glasgow and Rangoon.

The Transvaal war contribution will amount to £30,000,000. A guarantee will furthermore be given for an Imperial loan of £30,000,000, to be expended on reproductive public works in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony.

One of the G. N. R. express trains has made a record run between Doncaster and Peterborough, covering the eighty miles in twenty-seven minutes. At one stage of the journey it attained a speed of eighty-eight and a half miles an hour.

It is announced from Durban that Lord Milner's departure for England will probably be in April next. Then, after resting for a few months, he will be offered the appointment of Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The committee of the Marylebone Cricket Club has resolved to recommend that the width of the wicket shall be increased from eight to nine inches; but the opinions of Australian, Philadelphian, Scottish and Irish cricketers are invited.

The Rev. Mr. Vlok, the Dutch Minister at Piquetberg, who was compelled to retire from his pastorate on account of his loyal attitude during the war, has been presented with an address and the sum of £1,000, which has been raised by subscription.

The total revenue of the United Kingdom for the nine months of the present financial year—from April 1st to December 31st—amounts to £101,723,087, against £94,259,430 for the same period last year. This is a total increase of £7,463,657.

An institute in memory of the late General Sir W. Penn Symons has been erected at Umballa, where he commanded until summoned with the Indian Contingent to Natal in the autumn of 1899, from funds raised by the native community of the station.

Newfoundland's revenue for the half-year amounts to \$1,200,000, being \$20,000 above the same period in 1901, the largest on record. Business is brisk this winter, and the herring fishery is very successful.

The traffic at Bristol Docks during the year just ended established a record. The total tonnage—foreign and coastwise—dealt with, amounted to 1,723,397 tons, as compared with 1,667,114 tons the previous year.

The bones of another of the famous abbots of the Abbey of Bury St. Edmunds, have been discovered on the site of the old chapter house, thus completing the list of six abbots recorded to have been interred therein.

Sanction has been secured by the Halesowen District Council to borrow £95,000 to construct a light railway between Stourbridge and Birmingham. The railway, it is expected, will be completed within three years.

The Caledonian Society of Melbourne has raised £1,000 towards the erection of a statue of the poet Burns. An additional sum of £200 is practically assured, but it is considered that about £400 more will have to be raised.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has acquired, at a cost of £45,000, a new home near Dunfermline, where he was born. The estate purchased is that of Pittenerieff, which includes the beautiful glen of Pittenerieff and the time-worn old house of Pittenerieff.

Lord Roberts, in reply to a telegram from the *Central News*, asking whether there was any truth in the report that he had accepted the invitation of the H. A. C. of Boston to be the regiment's guest next September, telegraphs: "No truth in report."

Glowing accounts have been received of the Harrison Expedition to the Victoria Nyanza. These reports state with regard to the Mombasa route to Lake Tanganyika that goods can be brought there in three months' less time than by the Zambesi route.

In the County Armagh the farmers are going very extensively into fruit-growing, as the profits from this industry have been found far more lucrative than ordinary cropping. Last season one farmer made £200 out of an Irish acre of black currants.

The trade returns of Cape Colony for the eleven months ending with November show that the imports were £31,075,904, an increase of £8,982,122 compared with the corresponding period of last year. The exports amounted to £14,642,156, an increase of £4,784,621.

It is understood that no details regarding the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to India—for which October is the most likely date—will be determined until after Parliament has met, when the Government will presumably announce a grant of money for the purpose.



The Meon Valley Railway, which has been constructed by the London and South-Western Railway Company, and which opens a new route to Portsmouth via Alton and Farnham, will be inaugurated March 1st. The line has been in course of construction three years and a half.

A syndicate of Chicago men has made a proposition to the Canadian Government to colonize 2,000,000 acres of land in the new Ontario within ten years. The Canadian Government is so favorably disposed toward the scheme that an agreement is being drafted which will probably go into effect.

As the result of a series of experiments the Chicago Board of Health has indorsed the recent announcement of Dr. Ferguson of London, that lemon-juice is deadly to the germs of typhoid fever. The use of lemon-juice on oysters is also recommended as a preventative of typhoid.

The call for anthracite coal at Cardiff and Swansea for American warts continues brisk. At the former port half a dozen steamships, with an aggregate capacity of 30,000 tons, are already under charter, and at Swansea an order for 6,000 tons for immediate shipment to Providence (Rhode Island) has been received.

The Cunard Steamship Company have placed the order for the second vessel to be built under the new Government agreement with Messrs. Swan & Hunter, Wallsend. The vessel will be 750 feet in length, 76 feet beam, and have a displacement of 30,000 tons, with engines of 50,000 i.-h.-p., giving an estimated speed of twenty-five knots.

The correspondent of the *New York Times* telegraphs from Mexico City that Pearson & Son, the English contractors, have procured a concession to establish an electric generator, at a cost of \$12,000,000, in the mountains of Puebla, where there is abundant water power, to transmit a current of 80,000 horsepower to the city for commercial uses.

The report of the Irish Land Conference has undoubtedly created a new situation, which a little time since would have seemed wholly impossible, and to-day both landlord and tenant are hoping that John Bull may be induced to play the part of the Fairy Godfather by providing the money which will be necessary in order to put the conference's scheme through.

London Wall and Finsbury-circus, London, are undergoing almost complete transformation at the hands of the builders. The mean old houses that were there at the beginning of last century have almost entirely given way to great blocks of magnificent offices, which impart quite a different aspect to this northern portion of the "one square mile."

A small money grant is to be made to all British and native corps in India. The sentences of certain classes of military offenders are to be remitted, and instructions have also been issued for the release of 16,188 prisoners now in civil jails for various civil or criminal offenses. The Maharani of Jaipur has given one lakh of rupees to the Indian People's Famine Trust.

Another interesting bit of old London is rapidly vanishing. The Wych-street inn, the Shakespeare Head, of which Mark Lemon was some time landlord, and whose walls rang with the jests and laughter of Charles Dickens and Douglas Jerrold, members of the literary club that met there, is crumbling under the pick-axe of the housebreaker, who is sweeping Wych-street away.

While Mr. Carnegie desires the memorial to James Watt, the inventor of the steam engine, to be something with a "soul" in it, the Hon. James C. Burns writes to the *Provost*, suggesting an experiment tank for testing models of steamships at a cost of £15,000. Other countries, says Mr. Burns, notably Germany and America, have such tanks open to the use of those interested in their mercantile marine.

The foundations for the new Midland Railway station at Nottingham have practically been completed, and the erection of the superstructure is to be proceeded with at once. Six additional pairs of rails have been laid through the station, making ten in all, the three main platforms will be increased to six, with a total length of over 1,000 feet, and the general arrangement of the station buildings will be similar to that at the company's station at Leicester.

It is announced that the three great railway systems of Canada—the Canada Pacific, Grand Trunk and Inter-Colonial—earned during the year 1902 the enormous sum of \$75,675,842, the largest earnings by far in the history of the Canadian railroads. This amount was distributed as follows: Canadian Pa-

cific, \$39,584,000, increase over last year of \$5,521,000; Grand Trunk, \$30,036,479, increase over last year of \$1,082,419; Inter-Colonial, \$6,655,463.

There is in Barming Heath Asylum the oldest man in England, if not in the whole world. He served with Nelson as a powder-monkey, and lost some of the fingers of one hand in the battle of Trafalgar. For more than thirty years he has been in bed in this institution, but his eyesight and appetite are still good, and he talks intelligently of his sailor days. The asylum authorities say that there is no doubt about his great age or about his having fought with Nelson.

The Australian transcontinental railway, which is designed to join Port Darwin, in the extreme north of the northern territory of Australia, with the railway system of South Australia and New South Wales, proposes to accomplish that object by the construction of a single-track line, 1,063 miles long, through the very heart of the continent. The purpose is to open a new route between Australia and Great Britain via the Trans-Siberian Railway, says a contemporary.

The first Budget of the Transvaal has been issued. It is for the financial year ending with next June. The revenue is estimated at £4,000,000, and the expenditure at £3,702,765; but a memorandum by the Colonial Treasurer explains that the Budget was framed while a state of war prevailed, and as peace followed shortly afterwards, both revenue and expenditure were considerably underestimated, and the expenditure would be met by supplementary estimates probably amounting to £400,000.

In the northeastern corner of Frimley Churchyard, Surrey, there has been erected a monument to the late Mr. Bret Harte, who died eight months ago at the Red-house, Frimley. The monument, which has been erected at the cost of a friend of the late Mr. Bret Harte, consists of a slab of white granite, on which rests a block of red Aberdeen granite, fashioned in the form of a cross. The monument bears the inscription: "Bret Harte. August 25, 1837—May 5, 1902. Death shall reap the braver harvest."

A medical correspondent writes from South Africa to a London paper: "The new Government hospitals now being established throughout the Transvaal are likely to be a great success. It is a curious fact that when I first came to Pretoria two years ago it always required a great deal of persuasion to make any Boer or his wife go into an English hospital. Now they are only too anxious to be admitted, and this, I think, in a great measure is due to the excellent hospital organization in the burgher camps."

Says a London exchange: "There is to be a Dickens celebration and tablet unveiling at Bath on February 7th, the novelist's birthday. The placing of a tablet on 35 James-square, where the novelist stayed, has been an intention on the part of the corporation ever since they first commenced to mark the scores of historic houses of which Bath is full. It was at the house mentioned that Dickens created the character of "Little Nell." In the evening there will be a dinner at the Assembly Rooms in the historic card room where Mr. Pickwick fell among female card-sharps and played so execrably.

Mr. George Sills, the Recorder of Lincoln, England, paints the city in Utopian colors. He told the Grand Jury at the City Sessions that there was no criminal business to come before them. That was becoming a common thing at Lincoln. Everything was so well managed in the city that there was no temptation to crime. Want was one cause of crime, but there was no want there. There was an abundance of work, and the work was well paid for. Then, again, drink was said to be the cause of half the crime. But there was no reason for men to drink there—there was plenty for them to do, and drinking was often indulged in from sheer idleness.

The cyclists of the United Kingdom are engaged in raising a memorial to the late Mr. J. K. Starley of Coventry. It was in 1885 that Mr. Starley introduced the low-framed, or "safety" type of bicycle, and had it not been for the introduction of this, and the supersession of the old high bicycle, the pastime of cycling would never have attained its present popularity. A committee, composed of representatives of all the cycling associations, has been formed to raise a memorial to Mr. Starley and his work, and this committee has decided that the memorial shall take the form of a scholarship for road locomotion at Birmingham University, with the addition of a small bust of Mr. Starley, to be erected at Coventry.



"We do not care to deal with members of a nation whose press is never tired of vilifying England," stated a Birmingham firm recently when refusing a tender from a German iron foundry.

"Belgian and German manufactured steel goods have practically been beaten out of Scotland." In making this statement, the chairman of Messrs. Redpath, Brown & Co., Limited, Leith, announced that his firm were establishing new works in London with the view of achieving in England the result which has been arrived at in Scotland.

The annual salary of the Governor-General of the Australian Commonwealth has been fixed at £10,000, with £5,000 additional for the support of Government House and the functions connected with it. Sir E. Barton and his Cabinet have expressed themselves unanimously in favor of the appointment of Lord Jersey as the new Governor-General.

The excavations on the site of St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, have brought to light the leaden coffin and coffin-plate of Abbot Ulric I (985-1006), and the body of another abbot wrapped in silk vestments, much decayed, with pieces of copper gilt clasps. Numerous fragments of carved marble, brightly planed stones, gilded pinnacles and figure-heads have also been unearthed.

An interview given a Montreal *Gazette* representative by Mr. F. B. Wade last week reports: "Taking into account the future plans of the Dominion Coal Company, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, the Broad Cove properties of MacKenzie and Mann, Mr. Wade thinks that it is quite safe to assume that before ten years shall have expired, the sum of \$1,000,000 will be annually pouring into the Nova Scotia treasury as the result of its vast mineral output. Mr. Wade said that next season will see no less than 600 miles of railway under construction in the province of Nova Scotia."

The citizens of Cape Breton Island entertained Signor Marconi at a banquet at Sydney, recently. Responding to the toast of his health, Signor Marconi expressed his thanks to the Canadian and Italian Governments for their assistance, which had materially helped him to achieve his magnificent success. He said that when his system of wireless telegraphy was further developed it would be possible for ships in distress to signal passing ships. The cable companies, when they began, charged pounds per word; they were now down to shillings, and his starting at ten cents per word might soon lead to a charge of one cent per word, and thus bind Britain and her colonies more closely together.

The great Montreal curling bonspiel, in which eighty-eight Canadian-born Scotchmen were pitted against eighty-eight Scottish born, was won by the Canadians by a total score of 320 to 211, making a difference in the Canadians' favor of 109, say the *British-American*. At the conclusion of their series of games, the visitors were given a grand banquet at the Windsor, where a most jovial time was had. The curlers then left for Ottawa, where they were entertained by the Governor-General Lord Minto, himself a Scotchman. The Scotchman find themselves handicapped by the keen ice, as their records show. In Montreal they were defeated by every club except one. In Ottawa they were accorded an enthusiastic welcome. Four or five hundred Scotchmen were at the station to meet them. A couple of skirling bagpipes lent vivacity to the reception. On the ice in the afternoon the Scots lost by six ends to eight.

A "Report by the Mombasa-Victoria (Uganda) Railway Committee on the Progress of the Works, 1901-1902" (Africa, Cd. 1080), is issued as a Parliamentary paper. The opening part of the report contains a statement of the progress made in the construction of the Uganda Railway during the year ended March 31, 1902. This recalls that by December 20 last year trains were running over the railway right through from Mombasa to Lake Victoria Nyanza, although construction work west of the Mau range only began on January 20, 1901. In eleven months, during five of which inclement weather prevailed, 1,679,528 cubic yards of earthworks had been excavated and a practicable railway carried over a length of 90 miles, involving a difference in level of 4,595 feet. Port Florence (584 miles), on the Victoria Nyanza, is the lake terminus, and station buildings are now in progress there, while similar buildings, together with houses for the staff and working gangs, have been completed up to Nakuro (450 miles). Two steamers, each of 600 tons displacement, and designed and built in England, have been sent out to Africa.

## CHAMBERLAIN'S FIRMNESS MEETS WITH SUCCESS.

Mr. Chamberlain's meeting with the Boer deputation in the Chamber of the First Raad last month was an event of the first importance. A Pretoria dispatch says that referring to General Botha's statement that the European tour had resulted in £105,000 being collected, the Colonial Secretary remarked that by the time the British Government had paid the compensation claims and repatriation expenses it would have disbursed about ten times that amount. The Vereeniging bargain must be adhered to absolutely. How did the Boers treat their rebels? They hanged or shot or imprisoned them. He did not say they were wrong, but what if the British had done the same thing with the Cape rebels?

Dead silence followed. Continuing, the Colonial Secretary invited the Boers' help in recovering the money taken to Europe by the original Boer delegates. It should be handed over to a committee to be used for the benefit of widows and orphans.

This seemed to be a very sore point with the Boers. Mr. Chamberlain was as cold as ice and as firm as iron. "The money has been stolen," he said in effect. "Help me to get it back." The deputation had no adequate answer ready.

The attitude of the Boers was cold and almost hostile. They were obviously disappointed.

After the deputation had retired they held a consultation, at which Mr. Schalk Burger and Mr. Wolmarans, speaking in Dutch, advised their countrymen to take things as settled. Mr. Chamberlain was too strong for them, and there was no alternative but submission and faithful co-operation with the new Government.

This was the most hopeful feature of the meeting. The crisis is now passed. The Boers have found their master.

## CURRENT COMMENT.

Every year German pride is more and more rebellious against restraint. Sooner or later the time must come when Great Britain and the United States will have to raise a hand and say to the intolerable Goth: "So far shall you go and no further!" When that time comes, let us not be unprepared.—*Press*, New York.

The friendly sentiment manifested for us by Englishmen, and our own increasing sympathies for England, point out the way to correct our mistakes of former times, our imitation of German institutions and culture, which, if not stopped, would obliterate our national individuality. English institutions show characteristic traits of unselfish endeavors for the commonweal.—*Hirap*, Budapest.

The Monroe doctrine is not only an American but an English doctrine. Canning, then Secretary of State in Great Britain, suggested it in 1815, proposing that England and America unite to oppose the intervention of the so-called Holy Alliance—which included Germany—to reconquer the South American colonies. Thus this new situation is as old as the overthrow of Napoleon, the only difference being that Russia and France now stand with America and England, while Germany still sticks in the mud of the past century, having learned nothing and forgotten everything.—*Town Topics*, New York.

In these days of mediocrity and petty strivings which characterize international politics, the deeds and the policy of Britain compel our admiration. With rare perspicacity and self-denial she has ceased to take an active part in European affairs, where the system of universal and obligatory military service has diminished her influence, and the possession of Gibraltar, Cyprus, and Suez has secured her road to India; and with equal patriotism and manly spirit she has transferred her activity to other continents. After being mistress of Asia, where her predominance is now threatened by Russia, she has become mistress of Africa; and much as we may deplore the loss by the Boers of their independence, no one can doubt that their position under British rule will, as compared with that of the Poles under the rule of Russia and Prussia, be as heaven is to earth.—*Czas*, Cracow.

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### UNEXPLORED CANADA.

The director of the geological survey of Canada, in his last report, makes the amazing statement that practically nothing is known of one-third of the Dominion. He says:

"There are more than 1,250,000 square miles of unexplored lands in Canada. The entire area of the Dominion is computed at 3,450,257 square miles, consequently one-third of this country has yet been untraveled by the explorer. Exclusive of the inhospitable detached Arctic portions, 954,000 square miles is for all practical purposes entirely unknown."

The indications are that, during the next five years, at least 5,000 miles of new railroad will be completed through the Dominion, most of which will run through the unexplored wilderness.

The mineral wealth of this unknown region is undoubtedly immense, and perhaps almost inexhaustible; while the dense forests of hard wood, now of so little value, will, when brought to the markets of the world, become a source of large profit.—Ex.

### FRENCH HATRED OF BRITAIN.

England has a fresh grievance against the French. It is the suppression by the French government of a new edition of M. Marechal's text-books on history. The books teem with malicious flings at Great Britain, especially as concerns her policies and campaigns in Asia, where the British and French interests have clashed. The suppression was due to a protest from English educators, and it would be regarded as an evidence of kindness but for the fact that the books of Emile Augon have been substituted. The latter author is even more prejudiced against England than Marechal and his books are shamefully biased.

Marechal's book teems with "records" of British brutality in India, Burmah, we read, was annexed because France had concluded a treaty of commerce with her King. "The English committed horrible cruelties, there," says M. Marechal, though he has no condemnation for Thebaud's roastings, boiling and crucifixions of human beings.

"The British rule does not appear firmly established, either in Manipur or in the rest of India. Many symptoms indicate that the natives remain hostile, and that the education which they receive increases their antipathy for their masters, instead of diminishing it," is another gem.

An account of the dealings of England with Portugal in Southeastern Africa may be summed up in the words, "Might is right." The French author pays not the smallest attention to the strong claims which Britain undoubtedly possessed to the country, which had been pacified and civilized by the African Lakes Company. But to give Britain fair play is not his idea of the game of writing history.

### LARGEST PROFIT ON A SINGLE BOOK.

Eighty-nine pounds nineteen shillings and eleven-pence on a penny invested! About four years ago a blacksmith noticed on a second-hand bookstall in Camden Town a very old book priced at a penny. He bought it, and, after attempting to read it, threw it aside and soon forgot it. One of his lodgers happened to see the book, and noticing that it was dated 1450, asked permission to show it to the British Museum authorities. A day or two later the blacksmith was requested to call, and the secretary, to his surprise, asked him what he would take for the book. In some slight confusion, the man said, "What will you give?" "Will £60 suit you?" was the answer of the secretary. The blacksmith was so dumfounded that the secretary thought he was ridiculing his offer, and therefore immediately increased it to £90, which was at once accepted. Sooner than have lost the book, however, which was the first book that Gutenberg ever printed, and, therefore almost priceless, the museum authorities would have paid almost any sum that had been asked.

The indebtedness of Venezuela to the European powers and America is 150,000,000 marks (\$37,500,000). The average annual revenue of Venezuela is estimated at 32,000,000 marks, and allows 6,000,000 marks for interest on the State debt and 7,000,000 marks for the cost of administration. There would thus remain 19,000,000 marks for the interest and gradual amortization of the amounts due to foreign creditors. It is admitted, however, that the revenue during the recent revolutions has shrunk to 29,600,000 marks, and in one year even to 24,000,000 marks. In the financial year ended on June 30, 1902, the portion of the revenue derived from customs was 17,000,000 marks.

### WHY LATIN IS USED BY PHYSICIANS.

"I don't see," said the man who was leaning against the drug store counter, "why a doctor can't write his prescription in English, instead of Latin."

The druggist said: "You think, I suppose, that the doctor writes his prescription in Latin so it can't be read so easily—so the layman can't steal his trade and learn what he is giving him. But that's all wrong. In the first place, Latin is a more exact and concise language than English, and, being a dead language, does not change, as all living languages do."

"Then, again, since a very large part of all the drugs in use are botanical, they have in the pharmacopoeia the same names that they have in botany—the scientific names. Two-thirds of such drugs haven't any English names, and so couldn't be written in English."

"But suppose a doctor did write a prescription in English for an uneducated patient. The patient reads it, thinks he remembers it, and so tries to get it filled from memory the second time. Suppose, for instance, it calls for iodide of potassium, and he gets it confused with cyanide of potassium. He could safely take ten grains of the first, but one grain of the second would kill him as dead as a mackerel. That's an exaggerated case, but it will serve for an illustration. Don't you see how the Latin is a protection and a safeguard to the patient? Prescriptions in Latin he can't read, and consequently doesn't try to remember."

"Now for a final reason. Latin is a language that is used by scientific men the world over, and no other language is. You can get Latin prescriptions filled in any country on the face of the earth where there is a drug store. We had a prescription come in here the other day which we had put up originally, and which had been stamped by druggists in London, Paris, Berlin, Constantinople, Cairo and Calcutta. What good would an English prescription be in St. Petersburg?" —New York "Herald."

### WIRELESS GREETINGS.

Following is the text of the messages transmitted January 19th by the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy between Cape Cod and Cornwall, England, between President Roosevelt and King Edward:

"His Majesty, Edward VII, London—In taking advantage of the wonderful triumph of scientific research and ingenuity which has been achieved in perfecting a system of wireless telegraphy, I extend on behalf of the American people most cordial greetings and good wishes to you and to all the people of the British Empire.  
THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Shortly afterward the following was received from King Edward:

"SANDRINGHAM, January 19. — The President, White House, Washington: I thank you most sincerely for the kind message which I have just received from you through Marconi's transatlantic wireless telegraphy. I sincerely reciprocate in the name of the people of the British Empire the cordial greetings and friendly sentiment expressed by you on behalf of the American nation, and I hereby wish you and your country every possible prosperity.  
EDWARD, R. and I."

Poor, friendless John Bull! A correspondent in Europe of an American paper writes that he is hated generally all over Europe. That is nothing new. John has survived at least a half a century that kind of a thing, and goes about indifferent as ever.—"World," Toronto.

### Notice of Removal

#### CRAIG, COCHRAN & CO.

Announce that in order to secure more convenient quarters, with modern facilities, they have removed their

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#### 429 GOLDEN GATE AVE.

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### Ancient Wolverhampton.

The idea is so prevalent that Wolverhampton is completely surrounded by the furnaces of smoking chimneys of the "black country" that it is desirable to enforce the fact that the town is connected with some of the most picturesque stretches of wooded country that can be found anywhere in England.

Wolverhampton is only on the edge of the "black country." On the western and northern sides of the town beautiful wooded country comes up close to the town and it is possible for the inhabitants to get among green hedges in a very short time. On the slopes of the hills are many fine country houses. Tettenthall Towers, the seat of Lieut.-Colonel Thorneycroft, is one of the most noted.

On its eastern side the town touches the "black country," with its ironworks, furnaces and myriad chimney stacks. All the way from Birmingham to Bilston, which adjoins Wolverhampton, this scene presents itself. At night the flaring chimneys present a weird spectacle.

The ancient parish church (which is the subject of our frontispiece this month) is the notable structure in Wolverhampton. The church owes its early greatness to the munificence of the Saxon lady, Wulfruna, who in the year 994 endowed the foundation. There seems little doubt that it is from the same lady that Wolverhampton takes its name. The four tower arches date from about 1190, and are the oldest part of the existing church, which was somewhat damaged during the Commonwealth, but the strange carved figure at the base of the old pulpit escaped damage. The church contains an altar tomb to the memory of the Lanes of Bentley, who assisted the escape of Charles II. after Worcester. In 1841 the church narrowly escaped destruction by fire, the wooden cross on the tower being struck by lightning.

### Answers to Correspondents.

J. G. E., Clovis—Sorry to say you have lost your bet. "Joaquin" is not the poet's name. The name is Cincinnatus Liner Miller—"Joaquin" is only assumed.

W. M. P., Strawberry Valley—It is quite true what your friend told you. Our Congressmen at Washington do sit in the Senate with uncovered heads, and the British Members of Parliament in London sit with their hats on in the House of Commons. You must remember, however, that the first English Parliament was held in 1160, in the open air, and for 500 years afterwards was always held in the open air. Naturally the members kept their hats on, and the custom has descended from these open-air meetings.

H. F. W., Marysville—There is but little use in making comparisons between British and American railroads. Each country chooses for itself. Furthermore, the vast developments in railroad construction in this country are recent. In Great Britain the first railroads were working in or before 1830. They took the place of the old stage-coaches which traveled along the high-roads. That accounts for the British railroad "cars" being called "coaches," and also their being entered at the side, and the "compartment" for passengers, and the "booking office," where the tickets are sold at various prices. It also accounts for the "conductors" being called "guards"—all the old stage-coaches had an armed man to protect the travelers. There is no need of a "cow-catcher" on British engines because the railways are enclosed—no public road crosses them. All the crossings have to be either above or below the track and no bell is necessary because persons are not allowed to walk on the railroad tracks. There is, however, a slightly curved upright rod in front of each wheel to throw off any obstacle that may happen to be on the rails. E. E.

Statistics compiled for the Gas World Year Book show that in the United Kingdom is manufactured yearly 165,563,885,000 cubic feet of gas. This is an increase of 6,000,000,000 cubic feet in a single year.

As the outcome of private conferences of influential naval and military officials held at the War Office during the past few weeks, a sailors' and soldiers' club—to be appropriately called the Union Jack Club—is to be erected on a site close to Waterloo Station, London, at a cost of £50,000.

### What Subscribers Say of Us.

"I prize the paper very much."—G. R. M., Seattle, Wash.

"I enjoy reading it more than I can tell you."—J. H. S., Santa Cruz, Cal.

"We are always interested by it, and learn much that we did not know before."—J. T. M., Nevada City, Cal.

"We think it the best paper in California and wish you all the success possible."—C. M. K., Santa Cruz, Cal.

"The coming of the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN is looked forward to with much pleasure month by month."—F. R. W., Virginia City, Nevada.

"I am renewing my subscription because I find I like the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN more than any other paper."—P. W., Granite City, Montana.

"I again take great pleasure in sending \$1 to continue my subscription to your truthful, fearless and interesting paper. In stating facts it hurts nobody, but it does gladden the heart of a Britisher to read it."—D. C., Riverside, Cal.

### For Sale.

One East Indian Rug (made in Madras). 11x13 feet. About one inch thick and same pattern on both sides. The only one of the kind in California. Worth at factory, \$100.

One pair Tanjore (Madras) Copper on Brass and Brass on Copper Trays, about 18 inches in diameter. Cost \$150 a pair.

Two Vellore (Madras) Brass Open Work Trays. One (on stand), 36 inches in diameter, cost \$60. One oblong, about 3 feet long, cost \$30.

Any one desiring any of the above articles please address, "D." care BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN.

### Dr. Jones Resumes Practice.

H. Isaac Jones, MD., L.R.C.P.E., etc., Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist, after a year's absence, visiting and studying at the various special hospitals of Europe, Great Britain and the Eastern States, has resumed practice of his profession at rooms 303, 304, 305 Starr King Building, 121 Geary Street, San Francisco. (Telephone, Private Exchange 216.)

Dr. Jones was surgeon at H. M.'s Indian army from 1869 to 1874, leaving the service through sickness. For the past fourteen years he has practiced in San Francisco. Dr. Jones and wife have taken up residence at the "Kenilworth," corner of Powell and Bush streets. Telephone, John 5061.

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Elastic Stockings for the Cure  
of Enlarged Veins of the Leg

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Note—Members desiring promotion can only obtain the same by personal application to drill and duty.

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## Historical Events in February.

February 1.—Sir Edward Coke born at Mileham, Norfolk, 1552. One of the most erudite of English lawyers.

February 1.—Richard Whately, born at London, 1787. Became Archbishop of Dublin. Of all his works, perhaps that most closely associated with his name in his "Treatise on Logic," in which he swept away the webs of scholasticism from the subject and raised the study to a new level. Died October 8, 1863.

February 4.—Christopher Marlowe, familiarly "Kit," born at Canterbury, Kent, 1564. Of all the dramatic writers before Shakespeare he was the greatest genius.

February 4.—William Harrison Ainsworth, novelist, born 1805. Published 39 novels. The most celebrated are "Rookwood" (with its vivid description of Dick Turpin's ride to London), "The Lancashire Witches," and "The Tower of London." Died January 3, 1882.

February 5.—Victoria Cross—"For Valour," instituted 1856.

February 6.—Anne Stuart, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, born at St. James' Palace, London, 1664. An important reign in British history, and in literature termed "The Augustan Age." Yet no sovereign ever exerted less of real and personal influence than did Queen Anne. Dull, ignorant, indolent and fond of flattery, her actions were ruled by female favorites. The union of England and Scotland, 1707, was carried through in this reign in the face of many difficulties. Died August 1, 1714, the last sovereign of the House of Stuart.

February 7.—Charles Dickens, novelist, born at Portsmouth, Hampshire, 1812. A man of vivid imagination, great fertility of ideas, and one of the most prolific of modern writers. The immortal Pickwick, Sam Weller, Micawber, Squeers, Pecksniff, Peggotty, Mrs. Gamp and hosts of his other creations, are known throughout the civilized world. The novels of Dickens take hold of the permanent and universal sentiments of our race, and till culture eradicates (if it can) such sentiments, Dickens will keep his hold on our hearts. Died at Gadshill Place—between Gravesend and Rochester—June 9, 1870.

February 10.—Charles Lamb, poet and essayist, born at London, 1775. His fame rests chiefly upon his criticisms and "Essays of Elia." Died December 27, 1834.

February 10.—Blue Ribbon movement, began in London, 1878. But the place from which the "total abstinence" first started was Preston, Lancashire. The word "teetotal," as applied to total abstinence, originated at a meeting held at Preston in 1833, by John Livesey and his friends. At this meeting was an enthusiastic advocate of temperance named Dick Turner, who had an unfortunate impediment in his speech. He rose to speak, and said, "I'm in favor of t-t-total abstinence." Everybody applauded; the word "teetotal" was caught up and immediately became popular, and made Turner famous throughout England. This account rests on undeniable authority, though other origins have been given to the word.

February 10.—Henry Hart Milman, Dean of St. Paul's, poet and ecclesiastical historian, born at London, 1791. His great work, a "History of Christianity from the Birth of Christ to the Abolition of Paganism in the Roman Empire," is a marvelous monument of erudition. Died September 24, 1868. Buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

February 12.—Charles Robert Darwin, naturalist, born at Shrewsbury, Shropshire, 1809. The greatest and most important discovery of the Nineteenth Century was Darwin's "The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection." His entire life, so far as his health permitted, was devoted to scientific research. Died April 19, 1882. Buried, with unusual honors, in Westminster Abbey, London.

February 13.—The Bill of Rights declared, 1689. This bill sets forth the fundamental and inalienable rights of the people of the British Empire. It was largely the work of a young lawyer and member of Parliament, called John Somers. It denied the right of any king to suspend or dispense with laws, or to exact money save by consent of Parliament. It asserted for the subject a right to petition, to a free choice of representatives in Parliament, and to a pure and merciful administration of justice. It declared the right of both houses to liberty of debate. It demanded securities

for the free exercise of their religion by all Protestants, and bound the new (and future) sovereigns—William III, of Orange and Mary II—to maintain the Protestant religion.

February 19.—David Garrick, the greatest actor of his age, born at Hereford, February, 1716. Died January 20, 1779. Buried in Westminster Abbey with imposing solemnities and amidst an unexampled concourse of people of all ranks. Dr. Johnson said Garrick's death had "eclipsed the gaiety of nations, and impoverished the public stock of harmless pleasures."

February 19.—William Fairbairn, one of the most distinguished mechanical engineers, born at Kelso, Scotland, 1789. Revolutionized the whole system of mill construction. Introduced at Deanston, Perthshire, a system of water-wheel construction whose hydraulic power has never been surpassed. His experiments in regard to the strength of iron, according to its combination with other substances, placed him pre-eminent in this branch of mechanical engineering. Was the first to invent and use iron boats (on the Forth and Clyde Canal); inventor of the rectangular self-supporting tube, which was the essential feature of the tubular railway bridge across the Conway and Menai Straits. For his invention he, with the concurrence of Robert Stephenson, took out a patent, and afterwards constructed more than 1,000 bridges on the same principle. Invented the tubular crane, made many improvements in steam boiler construction, and from 1861 to 1865 was employed by the Government to inquire into the "application of iron to defensive purposes." Was made a baronet in 1869. Of his literary works (too numerous to mention), the greatest are, "On the Application of Cast and Wrought Iron to Building Purposes," "An Experimental Enquiry into the Strength, Elasticity, Ductility, and Other Properties of Steel," and a "Treatise on Iron Shipbuilding." It is not too much to claim that his minute, patient, and sagacious observation and experiments in iron and steel have revolutionized not only the shipbuilding but house building trades. Died at Moor Park, Surrey, August 18, 1874.

February 20.—Adam Black born at Edinburgh, 1784. With his nephew, Charles, he established the great publishing firm of Adam and Charles Black. Among other famous copyrights held by them were those of the Encyclopedia Britannica and the Waverley Novels. Died January 24, 1874.

February 22.—George Washington born in (then British Colony) Virginia, 1732. First President of the United States of America, inaugurated at New York, April 30, 1789. Died December 14, 1799. Entombed at Mt. Vernon.

## English Oak for the Park.

A local daily paper is authority for the statement that at an early date there will be a notable tree planting and dedicatory ceremonies at Golden Gate Park, under the auspices of the State grand officers of the Order of Foresters of America and Court Robin Hood of San Francisco. The occasion will be replete with historic and sentimental interest, for it will mark the presentation to the city of two vigorous young oaks grown from acorns borne by two of the most famous trees in Christendom. The parents of the seedlings are, respectively the "Parliament Oak" and the "Robin Hood's Larder Oak," each with an authenticated history of over 800 years, still standing and bearing fruit in what remains of the storied Sherwood forest, on the estate of the Duke of Portland, adjacent to his once stately seat of Welbeck Abbey and about three miles from the city and ancient Castle of Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, England.

The Duke of Portland has taken the heartiest interest in furthering the project and has expressed himself as delighted with the idea of having the grandest and most historic trees of Sherwood forest represented in the United States by their descendants. It was in this spirit that he presented six specimens, instead of the single one originally solicited.

The production of iron in Scotland in 1902 was 1,295,000 tons, being 181,000 ton increase. The consumption was 955,000 tons, being an increase of 120,000 tons. The exports for the year were 386,000 tons, an increase of 109,000 tons.

## THE KILTIES ARE COMIN'

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**WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18**

Itinerary of the entire state will appear in  
the March Number of the  
BRITISH CALIFORNIAN

## SOME PRESS COMMENTS

Rochester, N. Y., HERALD:—"Whole house stood and cheered to the echo."

Cleveland, O., LEADER:—"The band is unquestionably in the front rank of the world's military musical organizations."

Newark, N. J., NEWS:—"The Kilties' Band carried everything by storm. The handsome new auditorium was crowded to the doors by a delighted audience."

Chicago INTER-OCEAN:—"Fine-looking lot of men, without doubt musicians. In evening fully 6,000 persons welcomed them. Heartily greeted; audience appreciative, rose en masse."



### Loyal Dutch Africander Here.

The Rev. Adrian Hofmeyr, B. A. (of the Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa) has arrived in San Francisco, intending to start a lecturing tour on the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Hofmeyr, it will be remembered, was the first prisoner taken by the Boers, his own people. He was sentenced to be shot for his outspoken friendship for the British, and for his opposition to the war, but was released through the good offices of Gen. Piet Cronje. Then he did some lecturing in Cape Colony and Europe, winning laurels by his oratorical abilities, and also contributed articles to the leading magazines and newspapers of Great Britain. No man is better versed in South African affairs, for he had the confidence of leading Boers and Britons for many years, has traveled the country from end to end and done considerable exploring on his own account. As is well known, he was an intimate friend and co-worker of the great Cecil Rhodes for 12 years, and perhaps knew the Empire-builder better than did any other man. When the war was concluding, Mr. Hofmeyr was sent as a peace envoy to the Boers, and was instrumental in bringing about the happy pacification which now obtains. Almost the last words that his friend Rhodes addressed to him were: "You should visit Europe and America and tell the people the truth about this war and this country." This is the main reason why he is here.

Mr. Hofmeyr has made two public appearances in this city, at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, to flattering audiences. On Thursday evening he lectured under the auspices of the American British Rifles on "The Briton and the Boer," telling some little-known facts about the war and its origin, and imparting a fund of information on South African matters of the most absorbing interest. His recital of personal adventures in Bechuanaland was thrilling, and his descriptions a magnificent piece of word painting. After hearing him, one does not wonder that he gained the title of "silver tongued orator of South Africa." This (Friday) evening he appears before the British and American Union.

On leaving San Francisco Mr. Hofmeyr will visit Oakland, Stockton, Sacramento and other California cities, and will then proceed north to Oregon, Washington and British Columbia. He will speak at each place should his services be in demand. During his stay in this city Dr. Hofmeyr has been hospitably entertained by members of the British colony, by the Consul-General, Mr. William Greer Harrison, Dr. F. W. D'Evelyn, Mr. J. J. Newbegin and others. The visitor gives it as the result of his experience that the Briton is everywhere the best friend to the Boer. And this he intends to tell his people on his return to Africa.

We bespeak for Dr. Hofmeyr a hearty welcome by our people wherever he may sojourn on the Pacific Coast.

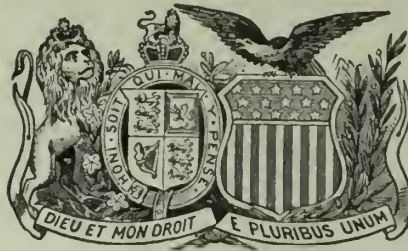
### Official Effrontery.

A case, illustrative of the annoyance that strangers landing at this port from foreign parts may be put to by the customs officials whenever the whim to be disagreeable seizes those gentlemen, has been brought to our notice. The steamer arriving at San Francisco from China on January 26th had on board Mr. Algernon Moreing (senior member of the well-known London mining firm of Bewick, Moreing & Company) and wife. Not until Mrs. Moreing, who is in delicate health, was about to land, was she informed by the surveyor that she would not be allowed to take with her the sealskin sacque which she wore on her back; that it must be sent through to the Atlantic Coast in bond. Naturally there was a protest by the Moreings, for the weather was bitterly cold. They were gruffly informed, however, that such was the law, and it must be obeyed. The deputy read the law to them.

The following day, when the papers were being made out for the transmission of the sealskin in bond, Mr. Moreing asked to be allowed to personally read the law, and he discovered an appendix which permits persons merely traveling through the country to retain such property on making an affidavit to the effect.

Now, the Surveyor was familiar with the law in full, for he had a printed copy before him. Several constructions may be put upon his brutal and illegal action, but he will be required to make his explanations to his superiors at Washington, for complaint against him has been lodged there.

### BRITISH AND AMERICAN UNION.



On Friday evening, the 6th inst., the Union will be addressed by the Rev. Adrian Hofmeyr, a Cape Colony Boer who has become famous by reason of his defense of the British cause in the recent war, and also because of his services to the Empire in the capacity of co-worker with Cecil Rhodes. He is a man of fine presence and has oratorical abilities of a high order. The press and public men in Great Britain have showered encomiums upon him and it goes without saying that he will please his San Francisco audience. His subject will be "Why the South African Republics Failed." A full report of the address will appear in our next issue. In conversation with the writer Dr. Hofmeyr expressed his belief that peace in South Africa will be lasting, that British generosity has removed the last bar to Boer loyalty and that the two races will now work in harmony for the restoration of prosperity and the further development of the country under the British flag. He said that South Africa is not troubled with professional agitators and that the mendicant "orator" would not be tolerated by his people. Thus he thinks there is no danger of a second Ireland developing in the new colonies.

The illustrated lecture on New Zealand which was to have been given this evening, has been postponed to a future date. A short business session will be held before the doors are opened to the public, to pass upon important recommendations of the Board of Directors.

The Los Angeles section had a rousing meeting in January, it being "Scottish Night." This month England is to be honored and in March the attraction will be "Colonial Night."

At Stockton the section gives its "Scottish Night" this month. A special meeting will be called at an early date to listen to a lecture by Dr. Hofmeyr.

### Novelty Party by the Auxilliary.

The Woman's Auxilliary of the British and American Union will give a novelty party at headquarters, 927 Market street, on Friday afternoon and evening, the 13th inst. Members are requested to invite their friends and the committee of arrangements assure all a most enjoyable time. A select musical programme will be tendered and refreshments will be served. The Auxilliary will be pleased to receive (at headquarters, any day from 9 a. m. at 5 p. m.) donations of articles suitable for the bazaar.

On Monday afternoon, the 2d inst., the ladies gave a surprise party at headquarters to President Mrs. R. Hewitt, in honor of her birthday. Flowers were presented in profusion and the heartiest congratulations extended. The attendance was unusually large and all sat down to a dainty repast. Several applications for membership were received.

### A Good Point.

Col. Lynch undertook not to free Ireland, but to do England all the harm he could by enlisting an Irish force to fight against the country of which he was a subject. Had that been all, his case would have deserved some compassion, and it is even unlikely that it would ever have been brought into court. But, as we have already pointed out, he had the face, after pretending to have received a Boer naturalization, to return to Ireland and run for Parliament, of course as a British subject, on the "war record" he had made against Great Britain. No government on earth could stand such impudence as that. The man was fairly tried, fairly convicted and fairly sentenced.—*New York Times*.

January 10th was the sixty-third anniversary of the introduction of the penny post.

Insurance prospectuses printed in Gaelic are now being circulated in the Scottish highlands.

### A Boer on British Infantry.

"We have not lost 'ons land' owing to irregulars; it is your infantry soldiers won my country for England. Look!" said a Boer to a writer in the *Outlook*.

He spoke with impressive restraint and a more noticeable accent: "I was in those kopjes you see there with 1,500 burghers. In trenches and behind schantzes, from which we said we could never be driven. Our big guns supported us from behind those hills. What happened? At six in the morning I began to fire my Mauser at 1,800 yards range. Every distance was marked and known by us. I began, I say, at six in the morning at these infantry as they walked on slowly, slowly, but always on. I shoot and shoot, and sometimes my Mauser is so hot I have to wait a little. Yet still they walk on, slow, slow, but always on. I am a good shot, the best in my district, and all my commando were good shots. Yet at three o'clock in the afternoon these slow infantry are within 300 yards of our position. . . . Hit them? Oh! many, many; all the veldt is dotted with khakis, yet still they come on slowly, slowly, and at five o'clock; . . . Altmachter! they are within 40 yards of my trench, and I can see the color of their eyes, and hear the words they say as they laugh and swear at us."

"And what did you do?" I asked.

"Me?" said the old man simply: "Oh! then I ran away, or else they would have taken me by the hand and said to me, 'Come with me, old Dutchman, come to St. Helena,' and I did not want to go there."

"Ah! they were brave, those stupid khakis, as no other men were brave in this war, for if the soldier fell on either side the other would not look to the right or to the left, but come on slowly, slowly, but always on. I have been through the war from Talana Hill to peace, and, believe me, your infantry have won the Transvaal and Free State for England."—*Brandon, in the Outlook*.

### Britain's Merchant Fleet.

Merchant shipping statistics published by the Board of Trade do not indicate any rapid decline of British supremacy on the sea, nor any rapid advance of American shipping.

British trade with the United States during 1901 occupied shipping of 14,426,108 tons, of which 12,926,874 tons were British bottoms, and 479,464 tons American. The whole foreign trade of the United States was represented by a tonnage of 49,680,318, of which 54.4 per cent. was British and only 16.1 per cent. United States.

British shipping on the register was 9,608,420 tons, while United States tonnage registered for overseas trade was 889,129, but there was, in addition, 4,635,089 tons employed upon the rivers, lakes and coasts.

The British advantage was still greater if steam tonnage only be considered, for she had 7,617,793 tons as against 2,920,953 tons for the United States. Moreover, the United Kingdom added 773,917 tons to the register, while the United States added only 483,489 tons. The American increase, however, has doubled during the past four years.

Again, Britain built 207,452 tons for foreigners; the United States built but 14,567 tons.

### Publications by Dr. Hofmeyr.

Copies of Dr. Hofmeyr's noted book, "The Story of My Captivity," and his two musical compositions, "The Prisoner's Reverie" and "My Southern Homeland," may be obtained at the office of the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN—the book at \$2 and the vocal solos at 80 cents each.

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# The British Fraternal Societies

## Brilliant Burns' Celebration.

THAT "in union there is strength" was never better exemplified than at the Mechanics' Pavilion on January 23d, when the 144th anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns was celebrated on a colossal scale by the combined Scottish societies of San Francisco—the St. Andrew's Society, Caledonian Club, Clan Fraser and Thistle Club. It was the biggest gathering of Scotsmen ever witnessed in San Francisco, the paid attendance being, in round figures, 4000. The immense audience had an exhilarating effect on performers and spectators alike, and the programme was rendered and received with a spirit of enthusiasm good to behold. One would never have thought that little Scotland could make so gallant a showing on the distant Pacific.

Five pipers were in attendance—I. S. R. Tevendale, Neil Lindsay, Adam Ross, R. Murray and Edward Ross—and their music thrilled every heart. The chiefs of the various participating societies occupied seats on the platform, viz., P. L. Dunn, A. M. Macpherson, Wm. Cornack and J. Miller. Fairgrieve's military band of fifty pieces furnished superb music, while the grand chorus gave a volume of Scottish melody inspiring in the extreme. The vocal solos also were of the highest order and without exception were repeatedly encored.

The orator of the evening, John McNaught, had a splendid tribute for the immortal poet, and it was the consensus of opinion that never had the subject been better handled. The daily papers gave the address in full. Scottish dancers in costume completed the programme, thus bringing to a close the most successful Burns celebration ever held in the West.

At Oakland the celebration took the form of a concert, held in Maple Hall, January 26th. It, too, was an immense success, being one of the biggest gatherings of the kind Oakland has ever known. The speaker of the evening was Rev. E. E. Baker of the First Presbyterian Church, who eulogized the poet in glowing terms. Burns' poems and songs were rendered by Miss Daisy V. Keene, Wm. McDonald, A. A. Smith, Miss Kate Byrne, G. E. Farley and Miss B. Hamilton. Credit is due the following committee of arrangements for their perfect work: John Eadie, James Rankin, Jr., William Twaddle, William Hunter, William Chalmers, J. M. McCarl, Cochran McCarron, J. J. Rattray, Robert Howden and P. G. McIntyre.

## The Kilties are Coming.

The world-famous band of the Gordon Highlanders of Canada, known as "The Kilties," will perform in San Francisco the entire week commencing Monday, the 23d inst., at the Alhambra Theatre, corner of Eddy and Jones streets. The Kilties is conceded to be the greatest Scottish band in the world, and wherever it has appeared enthusiasm has been unrestrained. The vocal choir of 20 voices never fails to prove a popular feature. Versatility is further given to the programme by the Kilties' Bagpipers and Dancers, who provide selections on the great military bagpipes, and dance Scotch reels, highland fling, sword dance, sailor's hornpipe, shean trews, etc. The solo dancing of the adult dancers is remarkable in grace, precision and agility and is pronounced perfect by the best judges.

The band will visit the principal cities on the Pacific Coast, and an announcement of dates, etc., will appear in our next issue.

## Celebration of St. David's Day.

The Welsh colony will congregate at Pioneer Hall, Fourth street, San Francisco, on Saturday evening, the 28th inst., to celebrate the anniversary of the patron saint of Wales. The observance will take the form of a grand vocal and instrumental concert, with an address by Mr. H. A. Powell. Prof. Thomas Price will preside. Full particulars may be found in the advertisement on another page.

The Bishop of Wakefield, in calling attention to the great work which Churchmen have done for the education of the people, states that since 1870, the Church has increased her schools from 6,954 to 11,731, and since that year has raised and spent on them no less a sum than £28,000,000.

## Sons of St. George.

BURNABY LODGE celebrated the seventeenth anniversary of its institution by an entertainment and dance at Laurel Hall, 32 O'Farrell street, on Saturday evening, January 31st. A very pleasant programme had been prepared by the committee in charge, but the elements seemed to desire to discourage its efforts, and a drenching wet night was the result. It was surprising, therefore, that the entertainment opened with an audience that extended into the hundreds and taxed the seating capacity of the hall to its utmost.

The hall was tastefully decorated with American and British flags. Bro. C. W. Riffe, the W. President of the lodge, acted as chairman of the evening. The following programme was then rendered:

Overture, Blum's Orchestra; tenor solo, Mr. F. A. Griffing of Columbia Minstrels; trombone solo, Mr. W. Ingraham; comic songs, W. Durant of Columbia Minstrels; baritone solo, Mr. H. W. Gerrans (accompanist, Miss Maud Jack; violinist, Mr. W. Taylor); "The Anniversary of Our Lodge," W. Grand President, W. H. Fuller; duet on piano, Misses Nancy and Gehrig; bass solo, Mr. H. Williamson of Pickwick Lodge; specialties, Mr. Elton Lambert of Columbia Minstrels; tenor solo, Mr. M. Gleason; baritone solo, Mr. W. Emmons; sword dance in Highland costume, Master Trevelthick. The floor was then cleared for dancing, Mr. P. C. Woodhouse acting as floor manager. During the evening refreshments were served under the management of Mrs. T. Wood. The seventeenth anniversary of the mother lodge of the Pacific Coast was thus fittingly observed, and will long remain in the memories of those present. The committee of arrangements was: H. W. Gerrans, P. G. Woodhouse, T. Wood, D. Johns, Dr. J. W. Ginno, W. H. Williams.

P. C. WOODHOUSE.

## PICKWICK LODGE.

Pickwick Lodge held a social, entertainment and dance at Redmen's Hall, 320 Post street, on Monday evening, February 2d. The occasion was in honor of the Daughters of St. George, who very cordially accepted the invitation tendered them, as was shown by their presence in such numbers as to fill the large hall to its capacity. The programme was a very interesting one, the numbers being as follows:

The chairman, Bro. F. D. Brandon, opened the proceedings with appropriate remarks. Professor Pollitt and his son, Bro. Pollitt, organist to Pickwick Lodge, played a pianoforte duet. Hugh Williamson sang "The Two Grenadiers," and in response to an encore "The Village Blacksmith." Mrs. Barnum, who was introduced by the chairman with the words, "We are now going to listen to the sweet voice of one who is denied the light, but who has brought brightness into many a heart by her cheerful songs," sang "Merrily I Roam" and on receiving a well merited encore gave "Robin Adair." Dr. H. Digby Johnston spoke eloquently upon "Men I Have Known," describing the leading characteristics of those whom he had known during his Parliamentary career as a member of the British House of Commons. Mr. Aubrey Yates (described by the chairman as the "Australian tenor") sang "The Bloom Is on the Rye," and, upon being recalled, "My Dreams." Miss Hilda Broadwood, accompanied on the piano by her sister, Miss Mildred Broadwood, sang "The Alpine Rose," and as an encore, "Let Us Wander," which latter gave opportunity for the graceful display of this lady's remarkably flexible voice. "Whitewashing the Garden Wall," "You've Got a Long Way to Go," and "I'm Alookin' at Yer" were rendered in Mr. A. C. Bentley's usual style. Miss Grace Bramah gave a music hall impersonation, singing "I Wants to Be the Leading Lady," and, in reply to encores, "Sweet Rose MacNally" and "Oh, My Joe." Mr. Russell sang a verse of "Sweet Madeline." The chairman then brought the first part of the program to a close and announced that refreshments were awaiting them in the supper-room.

An elevator accident toward the close of the entertainment caused considerable consternation. A number of persons were hurt, among them being Mrs. Percy Woodhouse and Brother Riffe, but fortunately the injuries sustained were not of a fatal or very serious nature.

Members of Pickwick and the order in general will learn with deep regret of the death of Mrs. Sarah A. Carles, wife of Brother H. R. Carles, who passed away January 12 during an operation occasioned by injuries received in the railroad accident at the annual picnic last May. She was a woman universally liked and was devoted to her family, by whom she is deeply mourned. Brother Carles recently lost his father, so that affliction is heavy upon him. It must be comforting to him, however, to have the sincere sympathy of his fellow members and friends.

W. R. WHYTE.

## ALBION LODGE, OAKLAND.

Many important Lodge events have occurred in Albion during the month. A committee, with Brother Lancaster at the head, are investigating eligible propositions for investing \$3,000 of the amount in the bank.

An old time stag party will be given on February 10th, free to all members of the Order and their friends. It has been usual this term, under the presidency of Brother Anthony, for Albion to get through its business in good time and fill in the balance of the evening with whist, checkers, chess, etc.

The Albion Lodge Football Club has proved a big success, not so much in the winning of games as in bringing in new and desirable members. Fully six hundred people attended the last match between Albion Lodge and the American-British Rifles, at Twelfth and Madison streets, on February 1st. Brother Lancaster got out 10,000 circulars addressed to "Englishmen," which are distributed at the football games.

The lectures given by Dr. Hofmeyr of South Africa are heartily endorsed by the Lodge.

J. A. BARLOW.

## OFFICIAL VISIT TO NEVADA CITY.

An official visit to Nevada City was made by Grand President W. H. Fuller and Grand Secretary Thomas Poyser on Saturday, January 24. The lodge had made lavish preparations for the event, and a rousing gathering was the result. After a splendid entertainment, a sumptuous banquet was enjoyed in another hall, 400 persons sitting down, though covers had been spread for 500. This illustrates the generous and thorough way in which the new lodge does things. Unfortunately, on this occasion, owing to the wet weather, several of the members and also Secretary Poyser, contracted severe colds in passing from one hall to the other.

## VICTORY LODGE, SAN JOSE.

This lodge held a very successful meeting on January 24—the best in months. A committee was appointed to arrange for the reception of the Grand Lodge officers who visit San Jose on the 9th inst. It is expected that this visit will have the effect of stimulating the membership to renewed activity. Such an awakening is sadly needed, for the lodge is not making the progress that it should, in the way of increased membership. Otherwise the lodge is better off, financially, than ever before in its history.

J. H.

## BRITANNIA LODGE PARTY.

Britannia Lodge No. 7, Daughters of St. George, will give an "Apron and Necktie Party" on Tuesday evening, the 17th inst., at Pythian Hall, 909 Market street, admission to which will be 15 cents. There will be a fine programme and refreshments.

## EMPRESS VICTORIA LODGE.

Empress Victoria Lodge's recent "at home" was so successful that a function similar in character will be given in the near future. These socials never fail to give unbounded pleasure to the members and are the means of attracting eligible strangers to the order. Thus Empress Victoria gives all due credit to its social committee.

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President, Wm. Greer Harrison, 305 California street; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. F. W. D'Evelyn, 109 Phelan building; Recording and Financial Secretary, C. B. Sedgwick, 927 Market street; Treasurer, Wm. Pardy, 410 Pine street.

## Woman's Auxiliary, B. &amp; A. U.

Meets first Monday in each month, 2 p. m., at Headquarters, 927 Market Street, San Francisco. Visitors welcome. President, Mrs. R. Hewitt, 619 Capp street, San Francisco; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Hathaway, Room 403, 927 Market St., San Francisco.

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## Directory of British Societies.

## SONS OF ST. GEORGE.

The Order Sons of St. George is a fraternal and social organization having branch lodges in all the principal cities of the United States and Canada. The benefits are a weekly payment in case of sickness; a death benefit on the decease of a member or his wife, and the services of a first class physician, with medicine, whenever necessary. In most lodges the dues are \$1 per month; social members 25 cents. Full particulars will be forwarded by the Secretary of any lodge on request.

Grand President..... W. H. Fuller, 716 Hayes St., S. F.  
Grand Secretary..... T. Poyser, 217 Eighth St., S. F.  
Grand Treasurer..... T. W. Butcher, 4150 20th St., S. F.

## SAN FRANCISCO.

## BURNABY LODGE, No. 194.

Meets every Saturday evening at 32 O'Farrell St.  
Worthy President..... C. W. Riffe  
Worthy Secretary..... R. J. Airey

## PICKWICK LODGE, No. 259.

Meets Mondays; Red Men's Hall, 320 Post St.  
W. President..... Maurice Luby  
Worthy Secretary..... T. Poyser, 217 8th St.

## OAKLAND. ALBION LODGE, No. 206.

Meets Tuesday evenings at Gier's Hall,  
Worthy President..... C. DeLaney  
Worthy Secretary, J. J. Roberts, 12th & Market

## ALAMEDA. DERBY LODGE, No. 285.

Meet Tuesdays at Linderman's Hall.  
Worthy President..... W. R. Jenkins  
Worthy Secretary..... Fred Miller

## SAN JOSE. VICTORY LODGE, No. 287.

Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Pythias Hall.  
Worthy President..... Joseph Dennis  
Worthy Sec'y..... E. W. Maynard, 112 S. First St.

## SACRAMENTO.

## JUBILEE LODGE, No. 424

Meets Thursday Evenings at Foresters' Building  
Worthy President..... E. W. Littleton  
Worthy Secretary..... T. Davis 2815 O St.

## GRASS VALLEY.

## VICTORIA LODGE, No. 289.

Meets every Tuesday evening at Fraternal Hall.  
Worthy President..... John Dower  
Worthy Secretary..... Rd. D. Gluyas

## LOS ANGELES.

## ROYAL OAK LODGE, No. 220.

Meets Mondays at 119 S. Spring St.  
W. President..... Jas. Langdon, 146 W. 35th St.  
W. Secretary..... Ed. Cooper, 1947 Estrella Ave.  
PASADENA.

## ALEXANDRA LODGE, No. 385.

Meets 2d and 4th Fridays in G. A. R. Hall.  
Worthy President, J. W. Latter, 141 E. 57th Ave.  
W. Secretary..... T. P. Aduet, 119 S. Meutor Ave.

## DAUGHTERS OF ST. GEORGE

## SAN FRANCISCO.

## BRITANNIA LODGE, No. 7.

Meets every Monday night at 909 1/2 Market St.  
Worthy President..... Mrs. A. J. Cotton  
W. F. Sec..... Mrs. R. Meadows, 629 Minna St.

## EMPRESS VICTORIA LODGE, No. 142

Meets Mondays, Red Men's Hall, 320 Post St.  
Wy. Pres..... Mrs. A. E. Creba  
Wy. F. Secty..... Mrs. H. Williams, 2525 Post St.

## LOS ANGELES.

## VICTORIA LODGE, No. 138.

Meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., at  
Caledonia Hall, 119 1/2 S. Spring Street.  
W. Pres..... Mrs. T. G. Remsen, 415 N. Hill St.  
W. Secretary..... Mrs. C. K. Marsh, 511 E. 4th St.

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2d. To institute and maintain a bequeathment fund for the benefit of widows and orphans of deceased Clansmen.

3d. To cultivate fond recollections of Scotland and to recall its history, its people, its customs, its amusements and the days o' Auld Lang Syne.

## MEMBERSHIP

Active membership is confined to Scotchmen, sons or immediate descendants of sons of Scotchmen or Scotch-women, not under 18 years of age nor over 50 years.

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The Order pays death benefits of \$250, \$500, \$1,000 and \$2,000.

Active members, in case of sickness or accident, receive the sum of \$5.00 or \$7.50 per week, also physician's attendance, free of charge. Funeral benefit, \$25.00

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Active members, initiation fee, - \$3.00  
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The Clan meets twice a month, on the first and third Thursday evenings, at 32 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco.

Chief..... John W. King  
Secretary..... Alex. King, Jr.

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2d Chieftain..... Samuel McGregor  
3d Chieftain and Secretary..... Jas. H. Duncan  
4th Chieftain..... J. W. Cameron  
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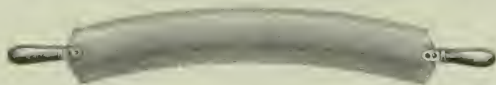
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A. E. SYKES.....	50 Geary Street.....	Red 586
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301 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WM. CORBIN,

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# The British Californian

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A MONTHLY RECORD OF BRITISH AND BRITISH-AMERICAN PROGRESS.  
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CHARLES B. SEDGWICK - - - - - Editor

Business Office, 927 Market Street.... Phone Mint 1531

AMERICAN orders for 20,000 tons of Cleveland pig iron and hematite to be shipped this month have been placed at Middlesbrough, England.

DR. GEORGE F. SHRADY, editor of the New York *Medical Record*, sees in the low birth rate among American-born mothers a future condition of decreasing population like that with which France is now confronted.

New reason, therefore, why the European immigrant should be given a grateful welcome.

MAUD GONNE, the "Irish Joan of Arc," and John McBride, the organizer and leader of the Irish Brigade in the Boer war, have married, and unless their respective dispositions have undergone a change in the process, they will now get a taste of real warfare such as is likely to forever set at rest their abnormal craving for strife.

NORMANS in France want to join hands with the English Normans and be brothers again. An association has been formed with this object in view, but we fear its advances will meet with but little encouragement in England. There are now no Normans in England, all are Englishmen, and the glad hand must be extended to the entire nation, not to a section.

WHEN Sousa's band played "The Star Spangled Banner" before King Edward and the Queen the other day, their Majesties paid the distinguished compliment to America's national anthem of rising—an example in courtesy which it is to be hoped will not be without its effect on the people on this side when the opportunity to return the compliment presents itself.

PUNISHMENT of unruly prisoners in British jails has often been denounced as barbarous by the Irish-American press—rightly or wrongly we will not say—but the recent exposure of the straitjacket horrors of San Quentin and Folsom leads us to conclude that the quality which falleth as the gentle dew from heaven has never dangerously wetted the walls of those hospitable institutions.

THE New York *Sun* says: "The Rhodes scholarships have been declined by the Germans. Is there any reason why American universities should accept a position subordinate to Oxford?"

But a recent dispatch from Berlin says: "It is stated authoritatively that Germany fully accepts and will comply willingly with the conditions of election for the Rhodes scholarships at Oxford."

AFLOATING tribute to Liverpool's electric tramway system was the action of the national convention on municipal ownership of public franchises, which convened in New York, February 25, in inviting Mr. C. R. Bellamy, manager of the Liverpool system, to come over to the United States and give us a few pointers about the business. The Liverpool corporation, with true cousinly friendliness, granted its manager permission to accept the invitation, and there is reason to believe that this country will shortly give proof of having reaped practical benefit from the visit.

THE lady members of the choir of Zion Lutheran Church, of Greenville, New Jersey, have entered into a solemn agreement not to marry, being of the opinion that their "heaven-sent gift of voice" was bestowed upon them to "lead others to heaven." They seem to take it for granted that their "heaven-sent gift of voice" would lose its beatific charm in the kitchen and lead elsewhere.

OUR American friends will be pleased to learn that they are no longer out in the cold as regards a patron saint. They cannot have one all to themselves, it seems, as have England and Scotland and Wales, but they are permitted to share the good offices of another people's saintly guardian. For Father Yorke volunteers the cheering intelligence that "there is one saint who is the apostle of America as he is of Ireland, and that is Saint Patrick."

THE Chicago *Tribune's* Washington correspondent credits a United States Senator with saying: "We are now in possession of that territory (the disputed strip of Alaska), and it seems obvious that any one of our three arbitrators who voted to give up country over which the stars and stripes floats would have to move out of the United States."

We do not believe that in the possible event of his having become convinced of the justice of the Canadian claim, and of his acting on his conclusion, that any one of our arbitrators would be so barbarously dealt with by his countrymen, but it is easy to understand why, with such talk going on, there is in Canada a suspicion that Uncle Sam is not taking up the question with a free and unbiased mind.

THE San Francisco *Chronicle* continues to tax its feeble brain with the problems confronting South Africa. Instead of grappling with the question of how the Filipinos shall be assimilated, which, as an American paper—or rather a paper published in America—would be a subject within its province, it croaks over the gloomy situation in the territories recently placed under the Union Jack, saying: "It is plain that South Africa is destined to be a scene of discontent interminably." Others think differently, however, the number including leading Boers.

As the Rev. Adrian Hofmeyr has pointed out, the professional agitator has never been tolerated in South Africa and never will be; and, we may add, neither has or will be an unscrupulous blackmailing press. Not in South Africa would a De Young rise to be a man of prominence in his community. And therein lies South Africa's present pride and future hope.

THE Republicans of Philadelphia have put forward as their candidate for the Mayoralty Mr. John Weaver, a naturalized American of English birth. He is a lawyer and a citizen of high standing in business and political circles, but his nomination is bitterly opposed by the German and Irish elements, purely on racial grounds. It seems to us about time that British-Americans banded together to put a stop to this sort of thing. The British-born citizen is by international treaty and by the laws of this country entitled to the same privileges and rights and opportunities as any other class of citizen and that he should be thus discriminated against, nay, boycotted, whenever he attempts to exercise his prerogative of holding office is nothing short of outrageous. The British-American is often accused of being backward in interesting himself in affairs of state, but it never seems to occur to his critics that there may be a reason for this other than indifference. The feeling that he is hopelessly opposed is often at the bottom of his apathy.

If the better class of Americans want the British-born citizen to take a more active interest in politics—and they do—they must discourage by every means in their power the dirty methods introduced by the Fenian Irish. American politics must be American, and not Irish or Dutch, before the British-born citizen is likely to be moved to a patriotic interest in them.



AFTER a brave attempt at showing that the Roman Catholic Irish "did it all" in the "setting up of the flag of freedom by the original American colonies," Father Yorke, in his Washington's Birthday address, spoiled it all by further along in his remarks saying: "Catholicism in America owes its progress to the Irish. At the time of the Revolution there was *but a handful* of Catholics, whereas now there are over 20,000,000 in the United States, most of whom are of the Irish race."

A RECENT dispatch from London says: "King Edward will send the late Queen Victoria's priceless collection of jubilee presents for exhibition at the St. Louis Louisiana Purchase Exposition as his personal contribution toward the success of the exposition. His Majesty said that he had been prompted to take this step by his keen appreciation of the affection and respect in which the American people always held his mother, and as a token of his intimate sympathy with American interests."

WHEN Dr. David Starr Jordan inveighed so outrageously against the "red coat bully" a few months ago, many of the noted pedant's friends marveled at it. Such unmerited defamation and abuse, coming from such a source, was unaccountable, for the good shepherd of the Stanford flock was rated a fair-minded man; and as far as was known he had no quarrel with England or the English.

Now the Doctor comes forward himself, and in an able disquisition on bad habits, furnishes a possible clue to his strange conduct on that occasion, though we opine he far from intends his declaration to be regarded in the light of a personal confession. He says:

"The machinery of the human brain should not be tinkered with by drugs, for it will produce incorrect impression. Whisky makes the nervous system lie, and then it cannot tell the truth."

AT Sligo Quarter Sessions the other day Judge O'Connor Morris awarded Mr. Edward Perdue nineteen guineas (damages for conspiracy) against the Rev. Father Spellman, president of a country branch of the United Irish League, the secretary, and two of the committee. It was alleged that the league had advised that the plaintiff should be boycotted. The defendants did not appear, a circumstance on which the Judge commented strongly. A priest had no right, he said, to plead his sacred office and stay away, more particularly when the practice of boycotting was condemned by the head of the Roman Catholic Church.

When America manages to make mischief-making priests as much amenable to the law as any other men, she may properly claim to be as free and civilized as the countries under British rule, and not before. Did equity and justice prevail here, such fellows as Father Yorke would be rewarded in some other way than with public office.

HERE is a fair sample of the sort of hysterical stuff that the Associated Press' London correspondents supply to that Irish-American institution for ultimate consumption by readers of American daily newspapers. We cull the quotations from a recent article in the *Los Angeles Times*:

"London, Jan. 29.—It is almost treason to think it, let alone write it, that King Edward is a good deal of what you call in America a 'hoodoo.' . . . It is a curious fact that from his earliest manhood to the present time the men and women whom he has admitted to his friendship, or whatever it may be called, have met with disaster of some kind. . . . Is this ill-luck to extend itself over the entire kingdom or empire? Deny it though we may, the English are a superstitious people. It is a part of their racial inheritance. . . . Notwithstanding the fact that the end of the Boer war has been proclaimed and that peerages have been conferred upon persons alleged to have suppressed it, we still find that the greatest army England has ever had in the field is barely able to hold the little republic we have annexed on paper. The thing is so humiliating to the national pride that even among ourselves we have ceased to talk about it. Then the wanton barbarity on our part that marked the progress of the struggle—our cheeks crimson when we think of it. . . . As to the navy, on which we depend to make good our title of 'Mistress of the Seas,' what of it? The bold Beresford, second in command of the Mediterranean squadron, supposed to be able to maintain the peace of Europe, declares that that section of it is little better than an old junk shop, ill-equipped and out of date in every respect. If that be the state of our presumably strong-

est fleet, what the condition of the others is must be left to the imagination. How account for it all? The imperial 'hoodoo.'

"If these were the only afflictions that beset us they might be easily endured. But unfortunately there are calamities prospective, if not present, that, as we see it now, are beyond the reach of all reform. First and foremost of these is the threatened loss of the position we have so long held as the dominant power in the markets of the world. . . . American competition is the thing that scares and paralyzes, for it is an unknown quantity. . . . This awful terror hangs over industrial England to-day, and there is little or no prospect that it will ever be dispelled. There is a faint hope that owing to the growth of the American trusts the United States may be led to lower the tariff barriers and thereby help the British manufacturer, but it reminds one of the old saying about the drowning man and the straw. Is the King a 'hoodoo' for his people?"

FATHER TIMOTHY DEMPSEY, pastor of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, St. Louis, got fighting mad over the sentence passed upon traitor Lynch at London, and as became a sincere disciple of the meek and lowly Nazarene, and in conformity with his chosen duty of teaching the forgiveness of one's enemies, gave utterance to the following loving sentiments, according to the *St. Louis Star*:

"If the British Government kills Col. Arthur Lynch, then I hope that no Irishman will rest until he has blown up every English army barracks and warship. I myself will be the very man to touch off the first stick of dynamite to start the ball rolling, and I think I voice the sentiment of the majority of the foremost Irishmen of St. Louis."

Of course, Father Dempsey can now boast that he scared the British Government into leniency, and he will doubtless go down in Irish-American annals as a hero, the "savior of Lynch." No mention, naturally, will be made of the fact that the fiery priest kept his bold threats on ice until it became generally known that the death sentence upon Lynch would not be carried out.

THE life of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, who has just died at the age of eighty-six, furnishes a notable example of an inborn hatred having been completely won over by the cold logic of facts. He was an Irishman, and for twenty years was an implacable foe of England, being twice convicted of conspiracy and treason. In 1856 he emigrated to Australia, with the view of freeing that colony from the hated British yoke. But he found the country enjoying a freedom that could not be improved upon, and the truth as to British rule then burst upon him. He became as great an admirer of British institutions, laws and justice as before he had been a hater of them. He went into the public service and in 1871 reached the position of Prime Minister, resigning in 1873 with a knighthood.

Would that more Irishmen, deluded by professional agitators to whom Erin's discontent and misery means a fat and easy living, had the opportunity of seeing for themselves what the British Empire is, and what British justice means where it is given free play.

A LADY cabin passenger arriving at New York from Europe the other day was grossly outraged by the chief of the women immigration inspectors, who asked her the most insulting questions that can be put to woman. The defense of the authorities is that such procedure is necessary in order "to check the importation of women brought to this country for immoral purposes."

This, we submit, is carrying the principle of protection a little too far. There may be no bad women in the United States, and American morals therefore should be safeguarded; or there may be just enough of wickedness here, in which event European competition should by all means be shut out. We do not know how the immigration officials look at the matter, but it seems to us that they might so frame their rules as to permit of the exercise of some little discretion by their subordinates when making examinations. It certainly should not be very difficult for an experienced female inspector to detect an honest woman, and allow her to land upon our hospitable shores without insult; and in cases of doubt would it not be more gallant, more humane, more civilized, and in every way less productive of harm, to give the lady stranger the benefit of that doubt? Laying claim to being a land of the free and a refuge for the oppressed, we really should be willing to take some few chances.



## BRITISH NEWS IN BRIEF.

*Important Events not Chronicled in the Daily Press.*

Tin has been discovered near Capetown.

Dick Turpin's pistol has been sold at Messrs. Stevens', London, for £5 5s.

British Exchequer receipts to date exceed last year's figures by six million pounds.

It is proposed to hold an International Arts and Crafts Exhibition in Dublin in 1905.

A new lighthouse costing over half a million sterling is in course of erection at Folkstone.

The Bank of British North America will erect handsome stone offices on Main street, Winnipeg.

Over one hundred thousand persons have migrated from Dorsetshire during the last ten years.

Extensive new ranges for heavy artillery are to be constructed at Rhayader, North Wales.

When completed, Liverpool Museum will, Sir W. B. Forwood says, be second only to the British Museum.

Printed in English and devoted to commerce, a new daily news paper is about to be issued in St. Petersburg.

Ireland is now to have Volunteers for the first time. Two regiments of Imperial Yeomanry are to be formed.

The collection on the London Stock Exchange for the London Hospital has realized the record sum of £13,800.

Mr. Chamberlain was presented with a handsome address and casket by Birmingham men residing on the Rand.

Russian emissaries disguised as traders are assiduously plying the aristocracy and officials at Cabul with presents.

Stanleyville has been fixed upon as the head of the Great Lakes Railway in Central Africa. Construction has begun.

A great scholar passed away recently in Professor Edward Byles Cowell, first professor of Sanskrit at Cambridge.

Liverpool Corporation is proposing to build a public hall at a cost of £105,000. It is to accommodate 4,000 persons.

It is announced that a great Pan-Anglican Missionary Congress is being arranged, to be held in London in 1908.

"Municipal trading" at Liverpool in the matter of electric tramways last year provided £25,165 in aid of the rates.

The great London hospitals are contemplating the expenditure of £1,000,000 in the extension of the existing buildings.

Three English motor-cars are running between Dundo and Lado, the first motor-car service in the Congo Free State.

Permission to return to South Africa has now been granted to the Boer delegate; Mr. Wolmarans, as well as to Mr. Fisher.

Memorial windows to Dr. Johnson and Oliver Goldsmith are to be placed by subscription in St. Saviour's Church, Southwark.

Montreal capitalists have incorporated a company at Vancouver, with a capital of \$7,500,000, to operate the Kamloops mines.

An engineer's report on the scheme for a harbor in Zululand condemns St. Lucia Bay, and recommends Umlatoosi Lagoon.

Of the total of £215,016 collectable for rates in North Manchester, only £26 has had to be excused on account of poverty.

Seven heavy guns of the latest pattern have arrived at Kingstown, Ireland, for the fort, which has been without modern guns for years.

The Customs receipts of the Commonwealth of Australia for the past half-year amounted to £4,770,000, being £242,500 above the estimate.

Sir William Macdonald has increased his donation of \$45,500 to the Ontario Agricultural College by \$4,500, making it an even \$50,000.

"It will make Grimsby the Liverpool of the east coast," said Alderman Doughty, M.P., when the corporation approved the new dock scheme.

In memory of the Venerable Bede, the great historian of the seventh century, a cross is to be erected by subscription at Roker Point, Sunderland.

At Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire, there has just died Dr. J. W. Watkins, aged sixty-nine, who was the first human being subjected to chloroform.

Sir Henry Irving was presented at Northampton recently with

a walking-stick cut from a mulberry tree planted there by David Garrick 130 years ago.

One million pounds is to be spent by the Transvaal Government in Johannesburg in building houses for employes and heads of departments.

Births exceeded the number of deaths in England and Wales last year by 405,739. The average increase during the preceding five years was 363,053.

Dr. Schunck, who was buried lately at Kersal (Manchester), has left his laboratory, together with an endowment of £40,000, to Owens College, Manchester.

As the Leeds memorial to her late Majesty it is proposed to enclose Victoria-square by ornamental stonework in harmony with the facade of the town hall.

Liverpool is about to try a novel experiment in building houses for the poor with concrete slabs formed from the refuse clinker of the corporation dust destructor.

Every piece of ground in South Africa containing the graves of soldiers who fell in the war, has been taken over and is to be maintained by the War Department.

Census returns just issued show a singular record for Buckinghamshire. The number of unmarried women, 57,928, is precisely the same as the number of bachelors.

The British and South African Exhibition at Capetown will open in November next as arranged. The death of Mr. Baker, the secretary, will cause no alteration.

Leith Nautical College, the first building erected in Scotland by public subscription for nautical education, was formally opened by Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

Having become very weather-beaten, the belfry tower of the Temple Church, London, which is over seven hundred and eighteen years old, is shortly to be restored.

At Cardiff the authorities have decided to include in the borough records a photograph of a painting of the first coal shipping staith erected on the River Taff in 1835.

Orders for twenty compound express locomotive engines for Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway have been obtained by Messrs. Beyer, Peacock & Co., of Manchester.

Mr. John Smith, who was verger of Chester Cathedral for nearly half a century, and showed Abraham Lincoln over the ancient edifice, has died in his eightieth year.

After keen competition with Germany, Messrs. Beyer, Peacock & Co., of Gorton, have obtained an order from the Japanese Government for twenty-four tank locomotives.

Reuter's special correspondent says that the Boer contingent with the British force in Somaliland is bearing a willing share in all the duties, and is giving every satisfaction.

It is announced that, as the result of the recent inquiry, the Local Government Board has decided in favor of the inclusion of Bootle within the municipal area of Liverpool.

It is stated at Philadelphia that the International Mercantile Marine Company will place the steamers Westernland, Noordland, Rhyndland, and Belgenland under the British flag.

By the will of Dr. James Stevenson, of Largs, who died last week, £50,000 has been left to the trustees of the United Free Church of Scotland, in addition to £10,000 to Glasgow charities.

The London County Council have decided to contribute £10,000 towards the £22,000 required for the purchase of the last remaining unenclosed portion of the ancient forest of Hainault, in Essex.

Some fine old carved work of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to the value of £160 has just been sold out of the ancient Cock Inn at Barton, Cheshire. An oak chest fetched £105.

Orders have been placed in Lanarkshire for ore-crushing machines for use in the United States. Mr. Edison states that they can be made better and cheaper in Great Britain than in this country.

Lord Abinger is about to take measures to check the further decay of the ruins of the famous old Castle of Inverlochy, near Fort Williams, in Inverness-shire, the origin of which is lost in antiquity.

Ada Ellen Bayly ("Edna Lyall"), the novelist, recently died at her home in Eastbourne, England, of pneumonia, following an attack of influenza. She left instructions that her body be cremated.



H. M. S. *Majestic*, coaling at Portsmouth, established a world's record by taking in 1,700 tons at an average rate of 212.5 tons per hour. A subsidiary record was also made in getting aboard 257 tons within one hour.

The imports into Natal during the past year are valued at £13,500,000, as against £9,750,000 in the previous year. The exports amounted to £9,200,000, as compared with £1,750,000 in the last corresponding period.

The War Office has decided to proceed immediately with the formation of a number of new cavalry regiments, the nucleus of which will be what are known as provisional regiments and the reserve squadrons of old regiments.

The Anglo-American parcels post is coming in for severe criticism. The *London Times* is printing letters from prominent business men, giving details of serious and provoking delays in the delivery of parcels sent to New York.

Having long sold rabbits and growing crops and experimented in sheep-breeding, the Torquay Corporation are now selling trees from the town's watershed on Dartmoor. About 70,000 young trees have recently been planted on the land.

Among some old books which he bought for a few shillings, a Broughton Ferry coachman named Lowson has found a copy of the rare Kilmarnock edition of Burns. He has been offered £50 for it, but the last perfect copy sold fetched £572.

Winnipeg is to have a modern electrical power supply plant on the Winnipeg river near Lac du Bonnet, fifty-five miles from the city. The plant will develop 10,000 horse power at the beginning, the cost of installation being \$1,000,000.

Two brothers named Henderson, of London, have crossed the Theodule Pass between Switzerland and Italy on snowshoes. This is the first time that this difficult journey has ever been accomplished in winter. The altitude is 10,900 feet.

It is to the credit of the London and Northwestern Railway that the names of their railway servants who fought for the dear old country are being recorded in a conspicuous position in the great hall of Euston Station, behind the statue of George Stephenson.

A lode of copper has been discovered on Wetherlam Hill between Coniston and Tilberthwaite. In years gone by Coniston was famous as a copper-producing center, and this lode, with the modern appliances for reaching it, is expected to give new life to the industry.

A Boston telegram states that Mr. Charles Larned announces that he will place a window in the Library of Oxford as a memorial to Clarissa Larned, a descendant of the Rev. John Robinson. The memorial window will illustrate the departure of the Mayflower.

The father of meteorology, Mr. James Glaisher, F. R. S., died in England two weeks ago at the patriarchal age of ninety-three years and ten months. He made in all 29 ascents. He founded the Royal Meteorological Society in 1850 and virtually created the meteorological department at Greenwich.

Maj.-Gen. Sir William Gatacre has issued a general order congratulating officers commanding military districts in East Anglia on a successful year's recruiting. The results had been especially good in Norfolk, where the numbers raised both for Regulars and Militia showed substantial increases.

The Canadian trade returns for the past six months show a large increase in the trade of Canada. The imports amounted to \$106,000,000 and the exports to \$125,000,000, the total trade amounting to \$231,000,000, an increase of \$18,000,000 as compared with the corresponding six months of last year.

It has been decided to adopt the Marconi system in order to help forward the scheme of through telegraphic communication from the Cape to Cairo. Definite plans are to be immediately prepared, and meanwhile the African Transcontinental Telegraph Company will stop all extensions from the south.

Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co. have contracted to convey to Canada in one of their steamers, probably the *Montrose*, the party of 2,000 Britishers who are going to settle in the north-western district of Saskatoon in territory specially set apart for them by the Canadian Government. The vessel will sail from Liverpool on March 21.

The Johannesburg correspondent of the *Standard* reports that the Boers and the British in the Transvaal are amazed at the request of Mr. Kruger to return. The rural population is incensed against Mr. Kruger, declaring that he is chiefly responsible for the misfortunes which have befallen them. They do not want him back to stir up further mischief.

The Jamaica Council was opened last month. The Governor, in his address, stated that there would be a surplus of £61,700 at the end of the financial year. Judging from the increased exports and imports, the school attendance, and other indications, he felt justified in believing that, although the entire island was not yet in a prosperous condition, the tide had turned.

Last year the sum of £2,031,058 was received at the port of Bristol from tobacco duty, as compared with £1,840,204 in the previous twelve months. The growing importance of Bristol as a tobacco center is shown by the fact that during the past few years the receipts from tobacco duties have doubled. This is the first time they have exceeded £2,000,000.

The Edinburgh Royal Garrison Artillery Volunteers are being supplied with eight of the latest pattern 4.7-in. quick-firers for drill and practice. These guns, which cost £3,000 each, can fire eight rounds per minute, and can throw a 46-lb. shell a distance of 12,000 yards. They weigh 4 tons 8 cwt, when fully equipped, and the carriages can be drawn either by horses or traction engines.

An interesting discovery has been made off Dungeness in the shape of the wreck of the old 70-gun frigate *Anne*, which was crippled and run ashore in Admiral Torrington's battle with the French fleet in 1690. For over 200 years the old battleship has lain embedded in the sands, but now the hulk shows plainly at low tides close in to the shore. It is stated that there are still on board some of her brass guns.

The Commonwealth tariff being applicable to all the Australian States, New South Wales loses the benefits of the Canadian preferential tariff. The question of mutual trade arrangements between Canada and Australia will, it is said, be the subject of negotiations at an early date. Canadian preference now applies only to the United Kingdom, British India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and the West Indies.

The defense of Gibraltar is now made more complete by a provision to keep mosquitoes from introducing germs of disease into the huge reservoirs which have been cut out of the rock. Each tank is rendered mosquito proof by means of gauze wires. The millions of gallons of water, which a siege would render an important resource, may be reckoned among the assets of defensive works which are a symbol, the world over, for impregnability.

The governor of the Gold Coast, forecasting the estimates which he proposes to lay before the Council on the 7th inst., places the revenue of the colony for 1902 at about £515,000, including a grant from the home Government towards the £75,000 expended in operations during the last Ashanti disturbances. The expenditure for the past year is expected to be well under the receipts, and his Excellency hopes to wipe out a substantial portion of the existing debt.

The chairman of the Clyde Trustees, speaking at a social meeting of the employees, stated that the trust had an income of nearly £500,000 a year, while a century ago the revenue was only £4,000. Last year 31,000 vessels entered and cleared the harbor, representing a tonnage of over nine millions, carrying cargoes weighing nearly seven million and a half tons. The harbor had grown from four acres to 200 acres, and the quayage from a quarter of a mile to over eight miles.

After considering a report from their officials in Europe on the Scotch locomotives now ready for shipment from Glasgow, the executive of the Canadian Pacific Railway have decided to order twenty additional locomotives from the same firm for immediate shipment. The Canadian Pacific Railway have also contracted for the entire output of the Toronto Foundry Company's new locomotive plant for one year.

The National Trust for Places of Historic Interest has completed the purchase of Kymin Hill (800 feet), Monmouth. The property consists of about nine acres and a half on the summit of the hill, together with a naval temple or pavilion, which was erected at the commencement of the last century as a memorial of great naval heroes, and which is especially associated with the name of Nelson, who was entertained at a public breakfast in the temple during his visit to Monmouth to receive the freedom of the borough.

A parliamentary return just issued relating to the reproductive undertakings of municipal corporations, gives some very remarkable figures. There are 317 municipal corporations in England, excluding London, and 299 carry on reproductive undertakings. The total capital of the undertakings is £211,000,000, the average annual income being £13,000,000, and the average annual working expenses £8,250,000. Re-payments of principal



and payments of interests, however, add nearly £4,500,000 to the expenditure.

It will hardly be permissible to call Africa the Dark Continent when it has a tremendous electric light generating station in the middle of it. Yet that is what it is going to have. The plan is not merely a dream, for an expedition is about to make an actual beginning on the work of establishing at Victoria Falls, on the Zambesi River, an electric power plant that will in time put to blush the famous turbines at Niagara Falls, just as Victoria Falls themselves greatly exceed in height, width, and grandeur those at Niagara.

The colossal statue of "Physical Energy"—a young man seated astride a horse—which is to be erected on the summit of the Matoppos, in Rhodesia, is now being cast in bronze. Mr. G. F. Watts, the painter and sculptor, has been engaged on the statue for many years. The Government some years ago offered to erect it in a public place on behalf of the nation, but Mr. Watts did not wish to be hurried in his work, and the offer was abandoned. Then Mr. Rhodes expressed a desire to possess it, and it is in furtherance of this desire that the work is now being completed.

The Indian Government has finally declined to allow the agents of the Amir to remove the guns and other munitions lying to his order. This action is expected to cause friction with the Government at Kabul. The munitions in question are, among other things, a battery of twelve quick-firing mountain guns, two howitzers, eighteen field pieces, and over 850 cases of ammunition and other war material, which were landed by a German vessel at Karachi last September and carried over British territory to Peshawar en route for Kabul. The goods were made in Germany.

Probably the most valuable result of Mr. R. T. Maurice's trip to the interior of Australia was the discovery of unsuspected permanent inland waters here and there. At a place called Annalilla, a little to the north of the Musgrave River, the expedition came upon the first native graves ever seen by white men in that part of Australia. The graves were of a curiously primitive character, for the blacks, it appears, avail themselves of the burrowing habits of the Kangaroo rat, and push the bodies into the holes. They were suspected of eating their dead, but this discovery dissipates the legend.

The British admiralty's program for 1903 includes three battleships, each to be of 18,000 tons displacement, which is nearly 2,000 tons more than the largest battleship in existence. Each will carry four 12-inch and eight 9.2-inch guns, all in turrets, besides ten 6-inch rapid fire guns. The feature by which it is claimed that these vessels will eclipse the American warships is the provision for the twelve heavy armor piercing guns, themselves well protected by armor. In addition to the battleships six cruisers of 13,000 tons each will be built. They will carry six 9.2-inch guns.

The following statistics of New Zealand for the year 1902 have just been published: Population (including 43,143 Maoris), 851,063; imports, £11,314,856; exports (total), £13,633,577; exports (New Zealand produce), £13,486,487; gold, £1,951,426; wool, £3,354,566; kauri gum, £450,223; frozen meat, £2,718,799; butter, £1,205,802; cheese, £163,539. As compared with the figures for 1901, the population shows an increase of 20,263, and the exports of New Zealand produce an increase of £796,027. The agricultural returns for 1902-3 show 194,200 acres under wheat, 481,400 acres under oats, and 37,900 acres under barley.

Owing to the remarkable decline of bicycles in popularity and demand, the Remington Arms Company, one of the largest producers in New York, has discontinued manufacturing them. A quantity of special machinery has accordingly been consigned to the scrap-heap. English cycle manufacturers express no surprise that some of the largest cycle-making firms in the United States have discontinued manufacturing bicycles owing to their decline in popularity. The cheap component parts—wooden mudguards and handlebars, faultily castings, and the like—were their death warrant. In the United Kingdom the popularity of cycling increases. Reconstruction of the hitherto over-capitalized concerns has in nearly every case brought with it prosperity.

The German Emperor has presented to the Reichstag a comparative table, drawn by his own hand, showing the relative strength of Great Britain and Germany in battleships, armored cruisers, and cruisers with an armored deck available for active service on November 1, 1902. There were then in commission 35 British and eight German battleships, 12 British and two Ger-

man armored cruisers, and 66 British as against 12 German cruisers with an armored deck. In reserve there were seven British and four German battleships; Great Britain had two armored cruisers and 43 cruisers with an armored deck, whereas Germany had none of the former and five of the latter class. This made a total of 42 British and 12 German battleships, 14 British and two German armored cruisers, and 109 British and 17 German cruisers with an armored deck. In England 12 battleships, 20 armored cruisers, and eight cruisers with an armored deck were in course of construction; while Germany was building six battleships, three armored cruisers, and six cruisers with an armored deck.

This year's attraction for American visitors to England will be a week's revival of old scenes and games and customs at Shrewsbury. With a mayor whose hobby is antiquities, and who is young and immensely energetic, the ancient warder town of the Welsh marches will celebrate the 500th anniversary of the Battle of Shrewsbury in July with great eclat and entire fidelity of historic detail. Shrewsbury claims to have more old houses and great memories than any other town of its size in the country. Half-timbered and top-heavy dwellings date from the time of the battle, and in one of them, now a fishmonger's shop, Henry VII. slept on his march to Bosworth Field. In Shrewsbury he was first crowned king, and there two sons of Edward IV. were born—one of them to be murdered in the Tower. Shrewsbury, too, was the scene of the first English Parliament. The scenic restorations of July will include the ancient gates that defended the Welsh and the English bridges and the town cross on Pride Hill, where Hotspur's body was laid between the millstones. The old winding streets will be garlanded, old English sports revived in the riverside park. There will be tilting at the ring and the quintain, bouts at quarterstaff, hobby-horse races, morris dances, and a maypole.

Sir George Stokes, who died last month, was already famous when this generation was yet unborn. Born in 1819, eighty-four years ago, at Skreen, a little town in Sligo, where his father was rector, he went to school in Dublin and Bristol, passed on to Pembroke College, and became senior wrangler, first Smith's prizeman, and a fellow of his college in 1841. He devoted himself to original research in the fields of science, for which he was well fitted by a great and piercing intellect, backed by a fine physique. The Royal Society catalogue of scientific papers gives the titles of over one hundred works—some brief notes, some elaborate treatises—published by him down to 1883. His scientific writing for the eleven years from 1842 to 1852 alone fill three thick volumes. To him, although with characteristic nobility he disclaimed, "any part of Kisehloff's admirable discovery," must be attributed the first enunciation of the fundamental principles of spectrum analysis, which has taught us all we know of the composition of the stars. He, too, solved the riddles of the suspension of clouds in air, the subsidence of ripples and waves in the sea, the flow of water in rivers, and the "skin" resistance of ships. The key to his work was his masterly combination of mathematics with experimental physics.

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## THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The towns of Skagway and Dyea, which are at present in American hands and under the American flag, are not to be excluded from the disputed territory upon which the arbitrators are to pronounce.

The reluctance of the United States on previous occasions to run the risk of losing two ports in which a considerable amount of American capital has been invested and a number of American citizens have settled was quite intelligible. In 1898, when an Anglo-American commission assembled at Quebec under the presidency of the late Lord Herschell to settle all disputes between the two countries, it was the reservation of these two towns from any arbitration which prevented any conclusion from being reached. Canada claimed that they stood upon ground which was hers by right, and that they ought to be subject to the award of the arbitration. The Government of the United States, afraid of incurring unpopularity in the Pacific States, declined to admit this claim. In consequence nothing was done, and the quarrel has dragged on for another four years, with steadily growing bitterness between the parties concerned.

It was on every ground desirable that some solution should be reached, and probably the fact that the American Government is willing to include Dyea and Skagway in the arbitration indicates that the United States is confident of the strength of its case. By the old treaty between England and Russia, which, at a time when Alaska was a Russian possession, determined the frontier between Canada and Russian America, the boundary was to run "ten marine leagues from the ocean." That at first sight looks perfectly clear, but, unfortunately, the coast is bordered by an archipelago, and while the Canadians claim that the ten marine leagues are to be measured from the western coast of these islands, which would give to Canada Dyea and Skagway, the United States claim that the point from which the measurement is to be made is the shore of the mainland. The Canadians reply to this that the inner sea, between the archipelago of islands and the mainland, cannot be considered as the "ocean," and there the matter rests. The importance of Dyea and Skagway lies in this: that they give access to the gold fields of the Klondike, and that so long as they are in American hands it is impossible for goods to reach this territory without passing the United States Customs, while at any moment America could prevent the British from reaching their own possessions.—*London Mail*.

## CHAMBERLAIN'S OPTIMISM.

In the course of an address to a British gathering at Johannesburg, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"A frequent charge against me is that I am an optimist. Of course I am. How is it possible that any one should believe, as I do, in the Empire, whose mind is filled with the glorious history of its making, how is it possible we should fail to be optimists? How are we to believe that there is not still present in the mind and heart of Britons at home and abroad that which will enable us to maintain the great dominions which we have received from our ancestors and to justify our claim to be the greatest colonizing Power on earth? If I were not an optimist I should be a Little Englander. If I thought the sons of Britain throughout the world were unworthy of their ancestry and traditions, that they were not united to us in heart as well as in spirit, then, indeed, I should think we had undertaken a task we could

not accomplish, and that, like the great empires of the past, we also were destined to sink into insignificance because our successes and great prosperity had sapped the sources of our strength and greatness. I have always had, and have still, a great and abiding faith in our race and faith in the pride of the inheritance which came to us—faith in our determination."

The Crimes Act is a political measure. Mr. Wyndham drops it, now that all parties have shaken hands over the proposal to make Irish landlords and Irish tenants comfortable at the expense of the British taxpayer. Irish landlords are naturally delighted at the prospect of obtaining for their land, on the security of the British Exchequer, a price far beyond what it would fetch in the market, supposing it to be salable at all.—*New York Herald*, Paris.

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### Cricket Thirty Years Ago.

IN reading a volume entitled "Our Journal in the Pacific, by the officers of H. M. S. Zealous, arranged and edited by Lieutenant S. Eardley-Wilmot," I have come across some interesting notices of cricket in San Francisco, which it seems well to transcribe. H. M. S. Zealous arrived at this port from Panama on March 28, 1870. The writer says: "There is a very good cricket ground at San Francisco, and a challenge came from the club directly we arrived. The day appointed, however, proved wet, so that after playing a short time we were compelled to adjourn. We experienced while in the field a shock of earthquake. . . . Our adjourned match took place a few days later, but after a close game concluded in favor of our adversaries, who won by fourteen runs."

After a visit to British Columbia, H. M. S. Zealous returned to San Francisco on July 20, and the editor Lieutenant writes: "Our old adversaries, the California Cricket Club, soon found out our arrival, and at once challenged us to again try conclusions, which challenge we accepted, putting confidence in our powers after the practice we had had at Vancouver. The result proved we were right in that confidence, though it proved an exceedingly close game. The first innings they made 87, and we followed with 86; then they again went in and made 59, leaving us 61 to make to beat. When the five best men were out for 30 runs, the game seemed hopeless; but the tail proved trustworthy, so that when the last man went in only one more run was required. This was obtained and the match won. In the return match we again won, this time by two wickets."

Though H. M. S. Zealous paid two more visits to San Francisco, there is no further mention of cricket. In the first of these two later visits several officers took the opportunity to visit Yosemite and the Mariposa Grove and on the second the dangerous illness of the Prince of Wales (now Edward VII) caused the officers to abstain from gaities until the news "out of danger" was received. Their last visit was brought to a close by a dance on board the vessel.

To turn from cricket to other matters, it is mentioned that the pleasure of their stay in San Francisco was much enhanced by the kindness of the members of the Union Club, who placed their commodious building at the disposal of the officers, "a privilege for which," says Lieutenant Eardley-Wilmot, "we were indebted in a great measure to our worthy representative and consul, Mr. Booker, whom we found ever ready, by word or deed, to give us his good offices, especially when as strangers we first arrived; as also was his coadjutor and vice, C. Mason, to whom we are so much indebted for numerous acts of kindness."

On departing from San Francisco for South America, the author writes: "Would that I could more ably express the gratitude which all must feel due to our worthy Consul and his no less excellent coadjuting vice, for their innumerable acts of kindness and uniform cordiality to each and all of us. In seeing the esteem with which they are regarded by the citizens of San Francisco, one cannot help a feeling of pride that our country should be so represented." ARTHUR INKERSLEY.

### Cricket Season of 1903.

The Schedule Committee of the California Cricket Association is preparing the list of matches for 1903, and will issue same toward the end of this month. It is not known yet how many clubs there will be this year, but one or two new ones are expected.

The Alameda Club has held its annual meeting and elected officers, and the Pacific Cricket Club had its annual dinner on Friday, February 20th, at Tortoni's Restaurant, Mr. William Balnaves in the chair and Consul-General Bennett facing him. About two dozen were present, including Captain Wilding, Arthur Inkersley, L. Marsh-Brown, J. J. Theobald and T. J. A. Tiedemann.

The historic Pittencrieff house at Dunfermline, Scotland, recently purchased by Andrew Carnegie for \$225,000, is supposed to have been built of stones which once formed the walls of the palaces of the Scottish kings. This house was built in 1610, and in 1740 was enlarged with stones from the royal palace at Dunfermline. Near by is the abbey in which lie the remains of Robert Bruce and other Celtic heroes.—Ez.

### Association Football.

Exciting games are being witnessed every Sunday at the Webster-street, Alameda, grounds, by crowds of interested spectators. On February 22d, a tie game was played by the Vampires and the American-British Rifles. It was a spirited contest and evoked enthusiastic applause. The Vampires are now practically the winners of this year's championship. At 3 p. m. the San Francisco team engaged the Albions and a lively contest was enjoyed, the former scoring 5 to the latter's 4. Last Sunday the Albions easily vanquished the Vampires.

That Association Football has obtained a permanent foothold in San Francisco there is very little doubt. Prior to the formation of the California League of Association Football Clubs last November, there were but two teams in existence, the Vampires, the pioneer club of the Coast, and the American-British Rifles club. During the past season the number of clubs has increased to five, which goes to show that the game has become very popular among the young men of British birth, resident in the city. With the exception of a few exhibition and other games which will take place throughout the spring and summer, the season is now closed. Taking the popularity which the game has attained, and the large number of young men still unenrolled, it is safe to predict that by the close of next season the number of clubs will be doubled.

The returns of the world's shipbuilding last year are now complete. The world's production of new tonnage reached the large total of 2,476 vessels, aggregating 2,787,824 tons. Scotland contributed 404 ships and 572,041 tons; England contributed 937 ships and 891,520 tons; Ireland contributed 27 ships and 159,633 tons; the Royal dockyards contributed five ships and 51,560 tons. The Colonies contributed 86 ships and 24,700 tons. From this it will be seen that British shipbuilders contributed 1459 ships and 1,699,454 tons to last year's total, leaving only 1017 ships and 1,088,370 tons, or 39 per cent of the world's tonnage, to be built by 15 other countries. The *Shipping World* states that the final information now to hand (the Russian Imperial dockyards have alone refused to supply particulars of their output) shows that outside of Great Britain America held the premier position amongst the shipbuilding nations in 1902, even though her total, 317,775 tons, is slightly less when compared with her figures for the previous year.

### Death of Captain Rochfort.

Captain D'Oyly Tulloh Rochfort, late of the 1st Hants Artillery, England, died at Sausalito, February 13, 1903. The remains were placed in charge of Leitch and Henderson, undertakers, Oakland, and later sent by steamer to Victoria, B. C., for interment, it being the wish of the deceased to be buried on British territory with military honors. This having been communicated to Colonel Hall of the 5th Royal Artillery Militia, stationed at Victoria, consent was immediately given to bury his brother officer in the British service with military honors.

Captain Rochfort was the youngest son of Colonel Wm. Cowper Rochfort, late of the 49th and 89th regiments, who also at one time was Colonel of the First North York Militia, Upper Canada.

Deceased leaves a widow and seven children, with whom the greatest sympathy is felt.

### The Kilties are Popular.

The Kilties' Band (Gordon Highlanders of Canada), numbering forty musicians, and including a vocal choir of sixteen, six Scottish dancers, pipers, buglers, swordsmen and other features of a Scottish regiment, completed their week in San Francisco on the 1st inst., and are now touring the State. Nothing so pleasing in the way of entertainment has ever been tendered to the Scottish public of this city, and the Kilties leave behind them fond memories of a delightful time and carry with them a wealth of good wishes.

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Dr. Jones was surgeon at H. M.'s Indian army from 1869 to 1874, leaving the service through sickness. For the past fourteen years he has practiced in San Francisco. Dr. Jones and wife have taken up residence at the "Kenilworth," corner of Powell and Bush streets. Telephone, John 5061.

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**Facts Worth Knowing.**

A famous oak in Wayland Wood, near Watton, England, has just been cut down by a firm of timber merchants who had purchased it. Local tradition declares that it was under this oak that the "Babes in the Wood" were found. A carved mantel portraying the story may be seen in an ancient mansion hard by.

The ethnologic department of the British Museum has been enriched by a very valuable collection of prehistoric California baskets, stone implements and weapons. The most remarkable object among the basket work is a flexible cylindrical structure assigned to the Unqua Indians.

The boundary line between Canada and the United States is marked with posts at mile intervals for a great part of its length. Cairns, earth mounds and timber posts are also used, and through the forests and swamps a line a rod wide, clear of trees and underwood, has been cut. Across the lake artificial islands support the cairns, which rise about eight feet above the high-water mark.

The British Government has spent £35,000,000 on the irrigation system of India, which now protects 13,547,896 acres from the droughts of a fickle climate. The Ganges canals irrigate 1,605,740 acres; the Chenab canal, 2,000,000 acres; the Sirhind canal, 782,700 acres; the Jumna canal, 946,220 acres, and the rest of the irrigated areas by other canals. The main canals exceed 3000 miles in length. The total revenues from these irrigation works in 1900 and 1901 amounted to £2,547,000, and the net profit was £1,750,000.

The great equatorial lakes in Africa, which are the source of the Nile, as discovered by modern explorers, were known to our ancestors 200 years ago. For (according to the *London Daily News*) these lakes are located and outlined with remarkable accuracy on a map in Patrick Gordon's *Grammar of Geography*, published in London in 1716; and the Nile is also indicated as flowing from them.

In the parish of Allington, near Maidstone, England, the rectors can be traced back in due succession to Robert de Donam (1132), nearly 800 years. From 1795 to 1895—exactly 100 years—there were only three rectors, of whom the last (the Rev. E. B. Heawood) retired, but is still alive. The chalice and patten still in use are Elizabethan (1596) and Jacobean (1607) respectively. The parish includes a private residence, Cob Tree, the authentic Dingley Dell of "The Pickwick Papers." Outside the rectory grounds is the ancient quarry—now a wood—whence was taken the stone to build the Tower of London.

The making of Irish lace was revived a few years ago by a titled Englishwoman, just in time to save it from becoming utterly lost, says the *New Century*. When the lady sought for teachers of the art she could find only a few old peasant women who knew the intricate crochet stitches, and she immediately engaged them to teach some bright young Irish girls all they knew. She then established a depot for the product of their industry, and made it known among her friends that genuine Irish lace could be obtained there. The demand has grown until it exceeds the supply. Now the arts and crafts have taken up the work, and there is no danger of the lovely stitches passing into oblivion.

**The Oldest British Game.**

In one form or another football, the oldest British game, has existed for centuries. Some see in it the game "harpaston," played by the Greeks, the name of which, they say, by derivation, suggests that the ball might be seized and carried into goal. No trace of the game, as now understood, is found outside of Britain, but in England it has flourished for centuries. Shrove Tuesday, in olden times, was the great annual football day, when the fun was fast and furious, shops and houses being closed for fear of damage, and both sexes and all ages taking part.

Fitzstephen in his "History of London, 1175," makes the earliest mention of the game in England. He tells us of young men of the city annually going into the fields after dinner to play at the well-known game of ball on Shrove Tuesday. Traditions of Chester and Derby bear this out, where it was long the custom to do the same, Chester's first ball being the head of a Dane.

**THE KILTIES ARE COMIN'**

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**Boy Dancer, Etc.**

**Has Created a Furor in 300**  
**American Cities**

**California Tour Embraces the Following Cities:**

Monday, March 2nd, Oakland—Night.  
 Tuesday, March 3rd, Matinee at Hollister.  
 Tuesday, March 3rd, Night at Watsonville.  
 Wednesday, March 4th, Afternoon at Palo Alto.  
 Wednesday, March 4th, Night at San Jose.  
 Thursday, March 5th, Afternoon and Night, Sacramento.  
 Friday, March 6th, Afternoon, Nevada City; Night, Grass Valley.  
 Saturday, March 7th, Afternoon and Night, Oakland.  
 Monday, March 9th, Night at Stockton.  
 Tuesday, March 10th, Night at Fresno.  
 Wednesday, March 11th, Afternoon and Night, Visalia.  
 Thursday, March 12th, Afternoon and Night, Bakersfield.  
 Friday, March 13th, Afternoon and Night, Santa Barbara.  
 Saturday, March 14th, Night at San Luis Obispo.  
 Monday, March 16th, Night, Los Angeles.  
 Tuesday, March 17th, Afternoon and Night, Los Angeles.  
 Wednesday, March 18th, Afternoon and Night, San Diego.  
 Thursday, March 19th, Afternoon, Pasadena; Night, Pomona.  
 Friday, March 20th, Afternoon and Night, Riverside.  
 Saturday, March 21st, Afternoon and Night, San Bernardino.

**SOME PRESS COMMENTS**

Rochester, N. Y., *HERALD*:—"Whole house stood and cheered to the echo."

Cleveland, O., *LEADER*:—"The band is unquestionably in the front rank of the world's military musical organizations."

Newark, N. J., *NEWS*:—"The Kilties' Band carried everything by storm. The handsome new auditorium was crowded to the doors by a delighted audience."

Chicago *INTER-OCEAN*:—"Fine-looking lot of men, without doubt musicians. In evening fully 6,000 persons welcomed them. Heartily greeted; audience appreciative, rose en masse."



## Historical Events in March.

MARCH.—The third month of our modern year, but the first month of the Romans, who called it Martius, from their god of war, Mars. It received the name of Hlyd Monath (loud stormy month) from the Anglo-Saxons.

March 1—St. David's Day. St. David is the patron saint of Wales. The village where he was born was named after him. In the 7th century this village became the see of a bishopric, and the existing Cathedral of St. David was begun in 1180. It contains the shrine of the saint.

March 2—Sir Thomas Bodley, born at Exeter, 1545. Restorer of the public library of Oxford University in 1598, originally established by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. The Bodleian library is particularly rich in biblical codes, rabbinical literature, and materials for British history. It contains about 400,000 books and 30,000 manuscripts.

March 3—William Charles Macready, born at London, 1793. An eminent English tragedian.

March 4—Sir Alexander Mackenzie, born at Inverness, Scotland, 1755. Discovered and first navigated an important river of the Dominion of Canada, now called the Mackenzie River, which has a course of 1,773 miles. It rises in Mount Brown and empties itself into the Arctic Ocean. Mackenzie was rewarded for his discoveries by the honor of knighthood in 1801.

March 5—Sir Austen Henry Layard, English traveler and diplomatist, born at Paris, 1817. Discoverer of Assyrian and Babylonian antiquities on the Tigris and Euphrates rivers.

March 6—Elizabeth Barrett Browning, the most distinguished poet of her sex that England has produced. Born at Carlton Hall, Durham, 1806. Died at Florence, Italy, June 30, 1861.

March 7—Sir Edwin Landseer, born at London, 1802. He is reckoned the most superb animal painter of his time. Died October 1, 1873.

March 8—First locomotive crossed Niagara bridge, 1855.

March 8—Battle of Aboukir, 1801.

March 9—William Maclure, born at Ayr, Scotland, 1763. The pioneer of American geology. Almost every State in the union was traversed and mapped by him, the Alleghany Mountains being crossed and re-crossed some fifty times. From 1817 to his death was President of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and much of that institution's prosperity was due to his devoted services. Endeavored for many years—but unsuccessfully—to establish an Agricultural College in the United States. Died at St. Angel, Mexico, March 23, 1840.

March 10—William Etty, R. A. One of the most eminent of British painters. Born at York, 1787. Died, November 13, 1849. Received the honor of a public funeral in his native city.

March 10—Marriage of King Edward VII, 1863.

March 11—First daily weather charts issued in England, 1872.

March 13—Occupation of Bloemfontein, 1900.

March 14—Alexander Melville Bell, born at Edinburgh, 1819. He was engaged for more than twenty years in perfecting his phonetic system. His son, Alexander Graham Bell, born at Edinburgh, 1847, the inventor of the telephone, came with his father to this country, where he devoted himself to the teaching of deaf mutes, and to spreading his father's system of "Visible Speech." He invented the articulating telephone in 1872, the photophone in 1880, the graphophone in 1887 and several other kindred instruments.

March 15—Viscount Melbourne, born 1779. Of no official capacity, but remembered on account of the founding of the City of Melbourne, Australia, named after Viscount Melbourne, who was then Prime Minister. Without exception, the city of Melbourne is the most striking instance of the aptitude of the Anglo-Saxon race for colonization. In 1835 John Fawcner sailed up the Yarra in his little vessel, the "Enterprise," laden with material for a settlement; he was stopped by a slight waterfall in a valley where dense groves of wattle trees, all in bloom, loaded the air with perfume, and where flocks of white cockatoos

whirled aloft when the first stroke of the axe resounded in the forest. This spot is now the center of a great city, fifteen miles in length and eighth in breadth, and peopled by nearly half a million persons—a colonizing enterprise altogether without parallel.

March 19—David Livingstone, born at Blantyre, Lanarkshire, Scotland, 1813. Died in Africa, 1873. Traveler and missionary. His explorations for thirty years in Africa were of great value to science, and proved him to be a man of remarkable will power and force of character.

March 24—Union of England and Scotland, 1603, under James VIth, of Scotland, son of Mary Stuart and her cousin, Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley. The king now took the title of James Ist of Great Britain and Ireland. Thus, peacefully, at a memorable epoch in the history of Europe, was accomplished the union of North and South Britain. Often attempted in vain by conquest, it was now attained in a manner soothing to the pride and without exciting the jealousy of either country.

"NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT."

"DIEU ET MON DROIT."

1603—1903.

## Answers to Correspondents.

W. S., Los Gatos.—The name of the stone you mean is Cairngorm. The Scots all over the world use it when in Highland costume. Cairngorm is the central peak of the Grampian Mountains in Banffshire, Scotland, and these stones are found in large numbers on the Grampians.

J. W. W., Napa.—The words of the British National Anthem were written by Henry Carey, the natural son of George Savile, Marquis of Halifax. The composer of the music is not known.

J. A., Grass Valley.—There was no successful laying of an Atlantic cable in 1865. The "Great Eastern" S. S. carried the cable, which was nearly 2,700 statute miles in length, but when within 600 miles of Newfoundland—with about 1,200 miles run out—the cable suddenly broke and plunged into the sea. In 1866, however, the "Great Eastern" successfully trailed behind her two thousand miles of cable, and thus bound the Old World to the New. The money was chiefly supplied by the British. Mr. Thomas Brassey; Mr. (now Sir) Daniel Gooch, M. P.; Mr. Henry Bewley of Dublin; A. H. Campbell, M. P.; John Pender, M. P.; Thomas Bolton and Sons; Richard Atwood Glass and Mr. Cyrus W. Field, were among the most prominent subscribers. The cable was made by the firm of Glass, Elliot & Co., and the Gutta-Percha Co., both British concerns. But although success attended the effort in 1866 it must be remembered that the real honor all throughout is due to Mr. Cyrus W. Field of New York City. For twelve years this gentleman persevered in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties. He made forty voyages across the Atlantic in the cable's service; he spent at least two hundred thousand dollars of his own in the venture, and it may safely be said that if it had not been for Mr. Field's untiring energy and boundless hope two decades would have elapsed before the project would have been resurrected, after the failure of 1858. That Great Britain was successful in the later efforts was largely owing to the long four years of the American Civil War, for it takes time for a people to recover from such a disaster. It is the testimony of Englishmen themselves that "Cyrus W. Field's was the spirit within the wheels that made them revolve; that it was his intense vitality that infused itself into a great organization, and made the dream of science the reality of the world." At the great public banquet that the Chamber of Commerce of New York tendered Mr. Field on November 15, 1868, Mr. Field used these noble words: "Of the result of this enterprise—commercially and politically—it is for others to speak. To one effect only do I refer as the wish of my heart—that, as it brings us into closer relations with England, it may produce a better understanding between the two countries. \* \* \* I beg my countrymen to remember the ties of kindred. Blood is thicker than water. America, with all her greatness, has come out of the loins of England; and though there have been sometimes family quarrels—bitter as family quarrels are apt to be—still in our hearts there is a yearning for the old home, the land of our

fathers; and he is an enemy of his country and of the human race, who would stir up strife between two nations that are one in race, in language and religion. I close with this sentiment: *England and America—clasping hands across the sea, may this firm grasp be a pledge of friendship to all generations!*" (To which the whole assembly responded by rising, and by prolonged and tumultuous cheers.)

—E. E.

## To Employers of Labor.

If you are in need of help of any kind, send to the Pacific Employment Agency, G. C. Carriger, manager, and F. M. Gunn, secretary, 520 Sacramento street, San Francisco, or phone Main 1191. All kinds of labor supplied to employers in the city or country. We are right in the center of the labor market in the city, and being fully established and well known to the working people, are able to furnish first-class men for all trades and callings on the shortest notice. Employers of labor are respectfully requested to give us a trial.

Mark Twain had bequeathed his skull to Cornell University. This will be the first time any one ever got a head of Mr. Clemens.—*The American*, Baltimore.

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## St. Alban's Abbey.\*

**S**T. ALBAN'S, an ancient city of Hertfordshire, England, finely situated on an eminence above the river Ver, possesses an abbey or cathedral church, in some respects the most remarkable ecclesiastical building in England. It was founded in A. D. 303, in honor of Britain's proto-martyr, St. Alban, and enlarged by King Offa of Mercia in 793.

In 1077 William the Conqueror made Paul of Caen its head, and during all the vicissitudes of the succeeding 826 years, the main outlines of the building are still those planned by Paul.

Many of the old stones taken from the ancient Roman city of Verulamium by Paul of Caen, are still in the old church, which is a reproduction on an immensely larger scale of St. Stephen's, Caen, Normandy. Its length outside is 550 feet; the nave—284 feet—is the longest Gothic nave in the world, the length of the transepts is 175 feet inside. On a printing press, one of the earliest in the kingdom, set up in the abbey, the first English translation of the Bible was printed.

This venerable pile should commend itself to the patriot heart of every Briton, for it may be safely said that nowhere within the United Kingdom does there exist a fabric so plainly and truly *ancient English*.

While gazing at its stern and simple lineaments, we are summoned, as it were, into the presence of our eldfathers, whose token and sign-manual it so impressively is. The huge, square tower of rose-brown brick, stands up a lone bulwark of the ages against the blue, familiar sky. The nave's unbroken walls, garnished as they are by the dainty hand of Time, give bold relief to the gray, solemn choir and dark, embattled transepts, though there dwells throughout a potent oneness, as if the slumbering spirit of a rugged past filled all its brave upstanding.

Within, the aspect of the vast building is even more expressive of the old—the *very old* time. Fineness, floridness, delicacy—there is none—but in place thereof a charming majesty.

The nave's long stretch of carved oak roof is very grand and the quaintly pictured saints and angels bespeak a piety that was surely almost infantile. The great rude pillars which support the tower seem very archetypes of all-sufficing strength, though their lines are nowise straight nor their mouldings deftly carved.

The tower is open above—to the belfry floor—so that a flood of light sweeps down into the sanctuary from the tower windows.

The choir is very stately. The western window and those of the transepts are large and beautifully mullioned.

Singleness, massiveness, strength, repose—these are the truly English features of this archaic fane. C. B.

\*See frontispiece.

## Welsh Ve se in Vowels.

The quite erroneous idea that Welsh is a language of consonants probably arises from the number of w's it contains. "W" in Welsh is generally, and always between two consonants, a pure vowel, sounded like "oo" in English. Thus "cwm" is pronounced "koom," rhyming with "boom."

What is really one of the most remarkable features about the Welsh language is the number of vowels which can come together. In English three vowels in succession are not often met with; in Welsh it is not uncommon to find four or five, e.g., in "llywiau"—"governor." Here each of the five vowels "yw-iau" is pronounced separately in rapid succession.

Here are four lines, consisting entirely of vowels, made by Goronwy Owen in the eighteenth century:

O'i wiu wy a weuae,  
Ieiau o ia, ai e yw?  
Ai o au weiau a we  
A'i au i wau, ei we wyw?

As Welsh is a language not generally understood, the following translation may interest the reader. It is an epigram on a silk-worm:

"I perish by my art,  
Dig my own grave;  
I spin my thread of life,  
My death I weave."

—London Mail.

## Paragraphs of Interest.

The sphere of usefulness of "Cook's Coupons" is to-day practically co-extensive with the inhabited globe; that region must indeed be very remote and singularly unattractive where those potent little slips of paper are not familiar. Among recent advices from the chief office we note the announcement that Cook's Hotel Coupons are now accepted at the Equatorial Hotel, Entebbe, in Uganda, only a few short years ago among the darkest portions of Darkest Africa. Entebbe is quite an important place in Central Africa, and is reached by rail and steamer from Mombassa.

In these days of well-heralded foreign trade successes it is refreshing to have to chronicle British commercial triumphs in one direction. In biscuit-making, as is well known, England stands unrivalled. Reading, now a great industrial centre, has been built upon biscuits, and one house alone in this trade makes a profit of about a third of a million a year. In an allied engineering industry she is equally to the front. The making of ovens for biscuit and cake manufacturers is a trade by itself, and England has the cream of the world's business in it. One house alone—Joseph Baker and Sons, of Willesden—has established so large an export trade with the United States, despite the handicap of a forty-five per cent duty, that it has now opened manufactories for its American branch in Chicago, and contemplates immediately starting another American house.

Some astonishing figures as to London's traffic problem are given by the *Light Railway and Tramway Journal*, which estimates the total number of suburban trains per day at 7,475, carrying 1,942,300 daily, and 618,339,900 per year.

The following table gives an estimate of the total annual passenger traffic of London:

Suburban railway passengers....	618,339,900
Main line railway passengers, arriving .....	41,128,200
Carried by omnibuses (L.C.C. statistics) .....	530,000,000
Carried by existing tramways....	390,060,770
Carried by underground and tube railways .....	263,933,389
Estimated to be carried by cabs..	30,000,000
Estimated to be carried by private vehicles .....	10,000,000
Estimated traffic of Thames steam-boats .....	10,000,000

Grand total .....

1,893,462,259  
With this number the *BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN* concludes its sixth year of publication. In celebration of our anniversary the April number will be enlarged and will contain a number of special interesting features.

April renewals are now due, and subscribers are respectfully requested to make prompt payments if they wish their paper continued, as repeated calls by the collector are unprofitable.

A clergyman, taking occasional duty for a friend in one of the moorland churches of a remote part of England, was greatly scandalized on observing the old verger, who had been collecting the offertory, quietly abstract a half-crown before presenting the plate at the altar rails.

After service he called the old man into the vestry and told him, with emotion, that his crime had been discovered.

The verger looked puzzled. Then a sudden light dawned on him.

"Why, sir, you don't mean that ould half crown of mine? Why, Oi've 'led off' with he this last fifteen year!"

Maud Gonne, "the Irish Joan of Arc," is about to retire from the life of an agitator and get married. It is to be hoped that she will not so far imitate her illustrious predecessor as to burn at the stake.—*Post-Intelligencer*, Seattle.

In a cemetery in Middlebury, Vermont, is a stone, erected by a widow to her loving husband, bearing this inscription: "Rest in peace—until we meet again."

Lamenting the small attendance at an Irish League meeting at Edinburgh, the chairman said: "The fact is the meeting is not so small, but the hall's too big."

## British and American Union.

**A**FTER due deliberation the Directors of the Union have decided to recommend to the membership the adoption of a more emphatic platform, and the pursuance of a more vigorous and aggressive policy. It is considered that the mere preaching of British-American amity is not sufficient; that this principle must be *actively defended* at the polls and elsewhere, and that public men and public prints found to be antagonistic to the idea of a friendship between the United States and Great Britain shall be made to feel, as far as lies in the Union's power to make them feel, that they are not acting in their own or their country's best interests. This new policy that is proposed is not intended to be a substitution in any way of anything that the Union now stands for, or has stood for in the past, but an extension of existing aims and objects. Citizens and non-citizens alike, providing they indorse the Union's platform, are to be welcomed to membership, for there is work for all.

At the general meeting of the membership on the 6th inst. the matter will be fully submitted by the officers and directors, and a vote upon the proposition taken.

The usual literary and musical programme will be tendered before these business matters are taken up, and Chairman Newbegin of the entertainment committee promises some highly enjoyable features.

We are pleased to be able to report a steady addition of new members, with practically no loss, so that the organization, while it may not be making very rapid strides forward, is nevertheless progressing.

## THE WOMAN'S AUXILIARY.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Union sent a farewell message to Mrs. A. E. Acklom (who leaves San Francisco for an extended visit to friends in England this week) on Monday afternoon last at headquarters. The ladies gathered in force to wish the departing member a pleasant voyage and a safe return. Refreshments were partaken of in the afternoon, and there was some singing and instrumental music.

The Novelty Party given by the Auxiliary on February 13th, in aid of a fund to purchase a piano, was successful financially, and extremely enjoyable from a social standpoint. A most entertaining programme was presented, and all who attended the function were loud in their praises of the committee's admirable work. The pretty decorations attracted much approving notice.

It is the intention of the Auxiliary to give a concert and ball in the near future, a unique feature in connection with which will be that the ladies will not only invite the gentlemen, but pay for their tickets of admission. The men think the departure an excellent one and worthy of repetition.

## Dr. Hofmeyr's Lectures.

During last month Rev. Adrian Hofmeyr delighted numerous audiences with his lectures on South Africa in this city and the bay towns. His fame is spreading, and he is now so greatly in demand by literary and educational societies that he finds it a difficult matter to accept all the pressing invitations. He has already filled seven engagements this week at San Jose, and is listed to appear at the following places within the next few days: At Campbell on the 3d inst.; Mill Valley, 4th inst.; Stockton, 5th inst.; Alameda, 6th inst.; San Francisco, 8th inst. (at the Presbyterian Church, Van Ness avenue); and at Alameda again on the 9th inst. Later he will appear at Stanford University (for the third time) at Berkeley University, and Mills College. A committee appointed by Albion Lodge, Sons of St. George, Oakland, is also trying to arrange for a lecture by the distinguished Afriander, and in all probability a final appearance will be made in this city at one of the large halls toward the end of the month. Dr. Hofmeyr has made many converts to the British cause.

Rev. J. R. HENDERSON

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# The British Fraternal Societies

## Sons of St. George.

**D**URING the past few weeks Burnaby Lodge has had the pleasure of initiating into its mysteries the following sons of Britain:—

W. L. Earle, of Kingston, Jamaica; H. J. Masson, London, England; F. Foster, Sussex; A. Allison, Cheshire; J. E. Reed, San Francisco.

Of late the meetings have largely increased in attendance, undoubtedly due to the social hour allotted each evening; vocal solos, instrumental music, recitations and debates making this feature of the lodge meeting a profitable and an enjoyable one.

On February 21st Brother Taylor, of Derby Lodge, Alameda, and Brother Littleton, of Jubilee Lodge, Sacramento, paid a flying visit to the "boys." Brother Taylor kept them in one long spasm of mirth and laughter by his droll jokes and stories. Brother Littleton presided at the piano and favored us with one of his own compositions. Brother Leach endeavored to outdo Brother Taylor in telling his famous Lancashire dialect stories.

Although several members have been on the sick list during the past month, it is pleasing to note that they are all on the road to recovery.

P. C. WOODHOUSE.

## PICKWICK LODGE.

Pickwick Lodge continues to do very well in the matter of obtaining new members, eight candidates having been initiated during the past few weeks, with ten applications on file awaiting action. The open meetings on the first Monday night in each month prove extremely popular and are the means of drawing the attention of outsiders to the Order and its work. They are invariably enjoyable, the talent always being of the best. The March social took place on the 2d inst., when an entertaining programme was rendered by brothers of the lodge. In the audience were a number of Englishmen, friends of members, who expressed their intention of seeking membership in the fraternity.

## ALBION LODGE, OAKLAND.

The stag party given by the lodge on February 10th, was a rousing affair, the members turning out in force, and in many cases bringing with them eligible friends—not a few of whom have filed applications for membership. To say that the programme was good is unnecessary, for Albion's entertainments are never otherwise. The innovation of having games of chess, whist, etc., at the regular meetings, after business, proves increasingly popular. Albion invites Burnaby and Pickwick of San Francisco to send over players occasionally, and promises them a good beating in every contest. The Albion football team continues to attract outside attention to the Order and is a splendid advertisement.

Brother A. Lewis, who delivered a fine oration on the British Empire at the open meeting, will deliver a lecture on "British Poets" at the English Lutheran Church on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 8 p. m., when the lodge, headed by President Anthony, will march to the church in a body.

J. A. B.

## VICTORY LODGE, SAN JOSE.

The reception tendered the Grand President and Secretary on the 9th ult. was very successful, a good programme being rendered by A. E. Orton, Mrs. Rose M. Owen, Miss Riordan and the University quartette. Brothers Fuller and Poyser responded to the address of welcome in pleasing terms and spoke of the work of the Order. The chair was occupied by Brother J. Hogarth, who makes a most able presiding officer.

## BRITANNIA LODGE NO. 7.

Britannia Lodge, Daughters of St. George, on February 17th, gave a very successful social called "an apron and necktie party." Each lady member was required to wear an apron, and each apron had a necktie to match it. The neckties were distributed to the gentlemen guests as they arrived, and the fun was in finding the aprons to match. There was also a fine literary programme and dancing. The hall was crowded.

## St. Andrew's Society.

**T**HE annual picnic of this society will be held on Saturday, May 9, 1903, at Fairfax Park, San Rafael. Committees have been appointed, the grounds secured, and everything hids fair to make this year's outing as enjoyable and successful as on any previous occasion.

The St. Andrew's Society's picnic is, and always has been, the family gathering of the Scottish people in and around San Francisco. There, amid the flowers and blossoms of springtime, and under the cloudless sky of California, they meet old acquaintances, renew old friendships and enjoy a happy day's pleasuring with their wives and sweethearts, their bairns and their oyies, their friends and fellow-countrymen.

G. S. J. B.

## Caledonian Club.

**T**HE Caledonian Club has decided to hold the annual gathering and games at Shell Mound Park on Saturday, May 30th. The picnic committee have already commenced their labors, and are meeting weekly, the next meeting after the issuance of this paper being arranged for the 10th inst. An open meeting of the members has been arranged for the night of Friday, the 6th inst., in the club rooms, the program for which is being prepared under the direction of the literary committee—J. A. McLeod, J. H. Duncan and W. J. McWhinnie.

## Scottish Thistle Club.

**T**HE San Francisco Scottish Thistle Club, since the advent of its new staff of officers, has materially added to its roll of membership. Eight new members have recently been initiated and several other applications are on file on the Recorder's desk. At the meeting held on the 12th ult., the following standing committees were appointed: Finance—R. D. McPherson, R. Rintoul and W. Murray; Literary—M. Morrison, R. Rintoul, A. Nicholson, Geo. W. Paterson, John Ross; Sick—Geo. W. Miller, Wm. Shepherd and Geo. W. Paterson. At the meeting held on February 26th, the regular monthly "smoker" was held. A good programme was rendered upon that occasion and the attendance was large. The Games Committee has just completed arrangements with Captain L. Siebe for the use of Shell Mound Park on Saturday, July 4th, when the 22d Annual Gathering and Games of the Club will be held.

The Thistle Club's special night with the "Kilties" band was a flattering success, the attendance being large, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailing.

The Club will hold a grand ball on Tuesday evening, the 17th inst., at Saratoga Hall, the committee of arrangements being M. S. Morrison, Alex. Nicholson, G. W. Paterson, R. Rintoul and John Ross. There will be fine decorations and a most capable orchestra.

G. W. P.

## Clan Fraser No. 78.

**C**LAN FRASER had a night with the "Kilties" on Thursday, February 26th, the clansmen turning out in full force in costume. The house was well filled. A debate on national ownership of public utilities was a feature of a recent meeting, the participants being Clan Fraser and Clan Macdonald of Oakland. The debate was decided in favor of the Macdonalds, who took a negative view. Last Thursday evening nine new members were initiated. Arrangements are being made for a big entertainment by the Clan toward the end of this month.

## Empress Victoria Lodge No. 142

This popular local lodge of the Daughters of St. George gave a Martha Washington social on February 23d, the members of the committee being attired in the old colonial style, with powdered hair, etc. An excellent musical programme was rendered, following which there was dancing. A large and select audience enjoyed the affair, and Chairlady Mrs. S. Atkinson came in for many congratulations on the superior nature of the entertainment that had been prepared under her supervision.

## Welsh Annual Celebration.

**I**N celebration of St. David's Day, the Cymrodorion Society gave a grand concert at Pioneer Hall on Saturday evening last, with President Thomas Price in the chair. The attendance was large and the splendid programme was enthusiastically received. The music on this occasion was distinctively that of Welsh composers. The harp selections rendered by Professor M. Solano were a particularly pleasing feature, the society having been enabled to give the gathering this treat, through the courtesy of the greatest living harp virtuoso, viz., J. Thomas, Esq. (Pencerdd Gwalia) harpist to H. M. the King, who recently presented it with a complete collection of Welsh melodies, arranged for the harp by himself.

The vocal numbers were without exception well rendered, the artists being: Mrs. Grace I. Davis-Northrup, Mrs. M. de Facia Thompson, Mr. J. P. Jones, Mr. Clement Rowlands, Mr. O. J. Williams and the Gwalia quartet, composed of J. P. Jones, R. J. Hughes, Ellis Jones, O. J. Williams. Miss Margaret Davis acted as accompanist on the piano.

The address of the evening was given by Mr. H. A. Powell, who spoke of the good influence of St. David in first introducing Christianity into Britain; an action which was fated to do more for humanity than any other agency. The speaker praised the ancient Britons for their love of liberty, their bravery in battle, and for their musical and poetical gifts, but said it was a good thing to be living in the twentieth century, and in peaceful, prosperous California.

After the concert an informal reception was held by the officers of the society in the adjoining parlors. Visitors from the country were cordially greeted, and the members of the local Welsh colony were made better acquainted with each other.

## The Annual Picnic.

The annual outing of the Sons of St. George, on May 30th, promises to be a grand success. Fernbrook Park in Niles Canyon has been engaged for the day, and an able committee is at work on the preparations. Our next issue will contain full details.

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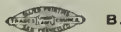
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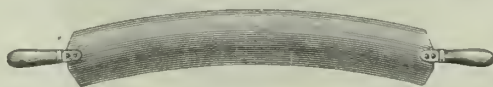
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# The British Californian

## By Whom Was The Monroe Doctrine "Inspired"?

IN an article entitled "The Monroe Doctrine—Its Origin and Import," published in the February number of the *North American Review*, Mr. William L. Scruggs starts out to prove the fallacy of the belief that Mr. Canning had anything to do with the inspiration or promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine. This he does, to his own satisfaction, by setting forth all the available documentary evidence bearing thereon that sustains his contention, and suppressing the remainder.

By a similar method Thomas Erskine claimed to be able to prove the Bible a blasphemous work. "If," said he, "I am permitted to set forth the words, 'there is no God,' contained in that book, and suppress the preceding ones, 'The fool saith in his heart, I prove my case.'" Mr. Scruggs has well learned this lesson, indeed, he has bettered the instruction; for, not content with a failure to quote evidence material to the issue, he has misapplied, if not distorted, that which he does quote.

Says Mr. Scruggs:

"The claim is that the British Premier (sic), Mr. Canning, suggested it to M. Rush during their personal conference in September 1823. The absurdity of this claim seems to me too manifest to merit serious consideration."

In another place:

"There had been an animated controversy between England, Russia and the United States involving title to what was then known as the Northwest Territory, comprehending large portions of what are now Oregon and Alaska. During that controversy the fact was disclosed that both England and Russia considered certain alleged unoccupied portions of North and South America as *res nullius*, or 'vacant lands' open to colonization. This raised an issue of law and fact which was promptly met by the Monroe administration."

To support the claim of "promptness" on the part of the Monroe administration, Mr. Scruggs sets forth a letter written by Mr. Adams to Mr. Rush, Minister at the Court of St. James, on July 2nd, 1823, relative to the rights of "those independent nations," the newly revolted Spanish-American colonies. In this letter Mr. Adams writes: "A necessary consequence of this" (their independence) "will be that the American continents henceforth will no longer be subject to colonization. Occupied by civilized nations, they will be accessible to European nations on that footing alone."

"This passage," says Mr. Scruggs, "was intended as a formal notice to the British Government . . . that henceforth the American continents were to be considered closed to European colonization."

In further support of this claim, Mr. Scruggs says that "Mr. Adams orally repeated the substance of the same statement to Baron Tuvill, the Russian Minister at Washington; and in the course of the interview he took occasion to add that the United States would contest Russia's right to any new territorial establishment on this continent."

To briefly pass over the blunder—inexcusable, one would think, in one who has taken the trouble to thoroughly investigate the subject—that Mr. Scruggs has made in designating Mr. Canning the "British Premier," and his misstatement of the date of the conference of Mr. Canning and Mr. Rush, which was August 20th, instead of September, as stated by Mr. Scruggs—though the latter misstatement is somewhat important—I will proceed to call attention to the fact that the whole of the matter as presented by Mr. Scruggs, is misleading and suggests false conclusions.

The "animated controversy between England, Russia and the United States" referred to by Mr. Scruggs, began in the fall of the year 1821, on account of the opposition by Great Britain to an extraordinary claim put forth by Russia to exclusive maritime jurisdiction in the North Pacific, and lasted, as far as the United States was concerned, until April, 1824, and as far as Great Britain was concerned, for ten months longer; at which times treaties with Russia were entered into by these respective

powers. Towards the latter end of this controversy it took the form of an attempt to delimit territory claimed by Russia and Great Britain. It did not involve any question of the right to colonize *res nullius*, or "vacant lands," as asserted or implied by Mr. Scruggs, so that no "issue of law and fact" in relation thereto could have been "raised" thereby. The claim of title to territory by Russia was adverse to Great Britain alone, and did not concern the United States, as was acknowledged by Mr. Adams himself, as shown in a passage to be quoted later. And the territory claimed by Great Britain had been the subject of a treaty executed by that power with the United States in 1818, three years before the issuance of President Monroe's message, which treaty was during all these times in full force and effect.

As to the issue—which did not exist—being "promptly met" by the Monroe administration as against both Great Britain and Russia, there is an abundance of documentary evidence available to Mr. Scruggs, had he chosen to consult it, that would have shown him the "absurdity" of such an idea. Instead of this being the case, the fact is that the Monroe administration appealed to the British Government to aid them in their contest with Russia. In a letter written by Mr. Stratford Canning to his brother, the British Foreign Secretary, dated May 3rd, 1823, occurs this passage:

"The American Secretary of State (Mr. Adams) . . . suggested whether it might not be advantageous for the British and American Governments, protesting as they did against the claims of Russia, to empower their Ministers at St. Petersburg to act in the proposed negotiations on a common understanding. He added that the United States had no territorial claims of their own as high as the 51st degree of latitude."

This proposal was favorably received by Mr. Canning, and accordingly, Mr. Middleton, United States Minister to Russia, in a document signed by President Monroe July 29th, 1823, received "full powers to meet and confer on said subjects with any person or persons furnished with like powers on the part of His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland."

In the light afforded by these facts, what reliance can be placed upon Mr. Scruggs' contention that Mr. Adams—in a letter written less than a month before Mr. Middleton's credentials were signed and the proposal for concerted action was made to Mr. Rush—served "formal notice to the British Government that henceforth the American continents were to be considered closed to European colonization?"

But, in reality, this outside evidence is not required to prove its fallacy. A perusal of the letter itself is all that is needed to show that the words relied upon by Mr. Scruggs to prove this "formal notice" were merely an expression of Mr. Adams' personal opinion, made in the form of a prediction. He says as "a necessary consequence" of the colonies becoming "independent nations," "the American continents henceforth will no longer be subject to colonization." Why? Not, as Mr. Scruggs asserts, because of any "formal notice" given by his administration, but because they will "*be occupied by civilized nations!*"

It needs a very vivid imagination, indeed, to see in this any notice or warning to Great Britain, or any other nation.

Mr. Scruggs' account of what passed at the interview between Mr. Adams and Baron Tuvill, purported to be taken from Mr. Adams' diary, is incorrect. According to the text the words are: "I told Baron Tuvill specially that we should contest the right of Russia to *any*"—with the word italicized—"territorial establishment on this continent." Not "any new territorial establishment," as quoted by Mr. Scruggs. As both in Morse's Biography and in a letter of Mr. Blaine to Sir Julian Pauncefote, of June 30th, 1900, the words are quoted as given above, I cannot conceive where Mr. Scruggs can have found his version. Corroborative, too, of this is a passage in a letter from Mr. Adams to Count Poletica, the Russian Minister, on March 30th, 1822, which says that "the only foundation" for the claim of Russia "appears to be the existence of the small settlement of



Novo Archangelsk, situated, not upon the American continent, but upon a small island in latitude 57 degrees." And in a letter to Mr. Middleton on July 22nd of the same year, Mr. Adams says: "Territorial jurisdictions (of Russia) are confined to certain islands north of the 55th degree of latitude, and have no existence on the continent of America."

Thus it appears that Mr. Adams, in his remarks to Baron Tuyl, was not alone protesting against any claim of Russia or of her right to extend her jurisdiction into *res nullius* or vacant lands, but was declaring the intention of his government to oppose the claim of Russia to territory claimed by Great Britain, and which claim had been acquiesced in by Mr. Adams himself.

It must be admitted that after these repeated declarations by Mr. Adams that Russia had no title to any part of the continent of America, it is somewhat astonishing to find that he agreed to the execution of a treaty admitting her title to a large part of that continent, extending as far south as 54 degrees 40 minutes. A far larger extent than Great Britain was willing to allow. But this fact does little to sustain Mr. Scruggs' contention that there was a "bold stand taken by the United States" which "practically dissolved the Holy Alliance."

As a further evidence of this "bold stand" of the Monroe administration, and as throwing light on the question of whether or not Mr. Canning had exercised any influence on President Monroe, it is well to heed what Mr. Adams has to say about it.

Under date of November 13th, 1823, he writes:

"I find him (President Monroe) altogether unsettled in his own mind as to the answer to be given to Mr. Canning's proposals and alarmed far beyond anything that I could have conceived; possibly with a fear that the Holy Alliance are about to restore all South America to Spain."

A few days later: "My purpose would be to assert those (the principles) upon which our government is founded, and while disclaiming all intention to propagate them by force . . . declare our expectation and hope that the European powers will abstain from the attempt to spread their principles in the American hemisphere or to subjugate by force any part of these continents to their will."

Again, on November 22nd: "I spoke to him (President Monroe) again, urging him to abstain from everything in his Message which the Holy Alliance could make a pretext for construing into aggression upon them. . . . I said if the Holy Alliance really intended to restore by force the colonies of Spain to her dominion, it was a question to me whether we had not, after all, been over hasty in acknowledging the South American independence."

This from the man who Mr. Scruggs would have us believe, by his "formal notice" and "promptness" had frustrated the designs of England and caused the "dissolution of the Holy Alliance!"

Mr. Scruggs rightly states that President Monroe, before deciding to interpolate in his Message the warning to the powers, appealed to Mr. Jefferson for advice and counsel, and also rightly states that Mr. Jefferson's advice was in favor of his doing so. But he conveniently forgets to quote the reasons set forth by Mr. Jefferson for giving that advice. Under date of October 4th, 1823, in reply to the President's request:

"One nation, most of all, could disturb us in this pursuit (in making our hemisphere the domicile of freedom); she now offers to lead, aid and accompany us in it. By acceding to her proposition, we detach her from the band of despots, bring her mighty weight into the scale of free government, and emancipate a continent at one stroke! . . . With her on our side, we need not fear the whole world."

That "nation" was, of course, Great Britain. Now, what does this letter prove? Evidently, that President Monroe, eager to assist the Spanish-American republics in maintaining the independence they had won, yet timid, and uncertain of the expediency of offering this assistance, having consulted his Secretary of State and found him equally uncertain, if not so timid, appealed, as a last resort, to Thomas Jefferson for advice and counsel; at the same time, informing him of the support tendered by Mr. Canning on behalf of his government. That Jefferson strongly advocated an attitude of defiance to the powers, but only because of his reliance upon the support of Great Britain. This is the only possible explanation of the letter. Mr. Scruggs, though obliged to refer to it, leaves it without explanation and meaningless.

As bearing further on the subject, it is well to quote what Mr. Calhoun, an active participant in the events of that time, has to say. Speaking on May 14th, 1848, alluding to the action of

the British Ministry in regard to the contemplated interference of the Holy Alliance, he says: "That very movement on the part of England . . . gave a blow to the celebrated alliance from which it never recovered." Not a word about its dissolution being caused by Mr. Adams!

So much for the "independent declaration of a distinctly American policy advocated by Mr. Adams," which Mr. Scruggs has lauded.

Indeed, it would do little credit to the Monroe administration to suppose it capable of taking that independent action, when the support of Great Britain was offered. As Mr. Scruggs remarks, at that time, "we were hardly as yet a nation." To defy alone the Great Powers of Europe would have been the act of a madman rather than a statesman. Without a navy, and without the means of raising the "sinews of war" and the base of action three thousand miles distant, such a course would have resulted—to borrow words used by Mr. Calhoun in the speech referred to—of making the administration "the subject of animadversion and ridicule, instead of receiving as it did the admiration and applause of the whole country." With the aid of Great Britain, the ease was different. The United States could then oppose a front of menace at the very doors of the enemy, and her field of operation in this hemisphere would have been unassailed.

Mr. Scruggs sets forth a letter of Mr. Canning in regard to the "sounding" of Mr. Rush, apparently under the idea that it supports his contention. I cannot see how it does this. Mr. Canning says that Mr. Rush "would have taken upon himself to join us if we would have begun by recognizing the independence of the Spanish-American States. This we could not do, so we went on without." How this sustains Mr. Scruggs' contention that the United States alone caused the backdown of the powers, I am at a loss to conceive. Mr. Canning says, "We went on without," that is to say, continued to oppose the intent of the powers. How, then, can it be that the United States was alone in opposing them?

Mr. Scruggs also makes much of a passage in this letter to the effect that Mr. Rush's report of this "sounding" had something to do with hastening "the explicit declaration of the President." He is of the opinion that this "explicit declaration" does not refer to Mr. Monroe's manifesto contained in his Message, but refers to the passage of the letter of Mr. Adams to Mr. Rush already quoted. But to suppose that these words could be applied to a passage not written by the President, and which has been shown to have been not a "declaration" at all, is—to use Mr. Scruggs' own words—"An absurdity too manifest to merit serious consideration."

In this letter, says Mr. Scruggs, was "clearly outlined" the Monroe Doctrine, and therefore it could not have been "inspired" by Mr. Canning, whose offer to Mr. Rush was made two months later. As a matter of fact it appears to have been but one month later, but, apart from this, the fact is established that Mr. Canning, on October 9th, 1823, declared to the French Ambassador that Great Britain would oppose any coercive measures by the powers against the Spanish-American republics, and that this declaration was known to the President before the issuance of his Message, which makes it certain that he must have known that he could rely upon the support of the British Ministry in his contemplated action.

That President Monroe did so rely upon the support of the British Government when issuing his famous manifesto is, I believe, made evident by the foregoing facts. That it never would have been issued without that support is also, I believe, evident.

That Mr. Canning did not "inspire" the clause in the first part of the President's Message relating to colonization is conceded. Indeed, there is documentary evidence, which seems to have escaped Mr. Scruggs' researches, to show that he did not even comprehend its meaning or purpose. It is also conceded that, apart from his determination to support him in resisting the threatened assaults on the Spanish-American republics, he was not in accord with Mr. Adams. He had acquired a profound distrust in the honesty of his intentions, rightly or wrongly, gathered from his actions during the tripartite negotiations.

But to affirm—as does Mr. Scruggs—that "to say that the Doctrine originated with the British Premier"—a renewed blunder—"or that he was the moving force behind it, or even that he played an important part in its promulgation, is to ignore the facts of history," is sufficient to prove that he himself has not a very close acquaintance with those facts.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON.

Santa Ana, California, March 27, 1903.



## PLYMOUTH AND ITS INTEREST TO AMERICANS.

The history of Plymouth, England, stretches back into the dim and distant past. Long before Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Birmingham, Bradford or Leeds had become places of importance, Plymouth was a town of note; a place, in fact, of great value to the nation as a harbor for shipping. In the reign of Edward III it ranked as one of the chief towns in the kingdom, only London, York and Bristol exceeding it in size and number of inhabitants. Its charter of incorporation, obtained after a severe struggle with the ecclesiastical powers, dates from the year 1439, and is said to be the first municipal corporation in England created by Act of Parliament. A market has existed here since 1253, the town has returned members to Parliament since the reign of Edward I (the earliest record is dated 1298), and there is a consecutive list of mayors from 1439 to the present time. The importance of Plymouth, however, comes from its maritime connections. At an early period in English history the harbor of Plymouth witnessed the assemblage of some noteworthy expeditions, one of the earliest being in 1287, when a fleet of three hundred and twenty-five sail, and commanded by a brother of the King, made this their rendezvous. When Edward III laid siege to Calais, he assembled a great fleet at Plymouth, some seven hundred ships in number.

In 1572 Drake sailed from Plymouth on his expedition against the Spanish settlements in South America, and in 1577 he started on his remarkable voyage of circumnavigation in the Pelican, returning in 1580. He was mayor of Plymouth in 1581-2. This port also witnessed the departure of Raleigh and



PLYMOUTH: LOOKING FROM THE HOE.

Grenville for Virginia: they fitted out another expedition in 1585 and planted the colony of Virginia. The year 1586 saw Drake's daring attack on Cadiz, which he called "Singeing the King of Spain's beard," and two years later all the western coast was ablaze with the beacon fires which announced the approach of the great Armada.

In 1607 an expedition set out from Plymouth for the colonization of New England; this, however, was not successful. Ten years later Raleigh carried out his last and most unfortunate expedition. Returning in 1618, he was arrested and imprisoned in the Tower, and eventually he was executed.

The next event of national importance was the visit of the Pilgrim Fathers in the Mayflower in 1620. When they landed on the shore of America they named their first settlement New Plymouth, in grateful recollection of the kindness and hospitality they had received from the people of Old Plymouth, the "Mother Plymouth," concerning which Elihu Burritt, the American linguist and traveler, waxes so eloquent in his "Walk from London to Land's End."

Visitors to Plymouth are first drawn to the historic Hoe, from which there are the grandest views seawards and landwards, and a favorite promenade. There are few fairer sights in the Kingdom than the view to be obtained from that "right goodly walke on an hille without the towne, by south, called the Haw" (Iceland). Before us lies the Sound, a wide expanse of water capable of sheltering a thousand sail, and with its adjacent harbors large enough to accommodate almost the entire British navy. About three miles from the shore will be discerned the thin line of the Breakwater, erected at the beginning of last century at a cost of one and a quarter million pounds. A lighthouse adorns the western end of this huge structure. Far

away over the bounding billows is seen the shaft of the Eddystone Lighthouse, fourteen miles at sea, and the immediate successor of the Smeaton Tower, which now stands sentinel on the Hoe. In the center of the Sound and just within the Breakwater is a huge circular fort, armor-plated and mounted with heavy guns, with accommodation for a large body of men. This fort is an important item in the defenses of the port. Drake's Island (known also as St. Nicholas Island), so called in honor of the great navigator, is to be seen at the western side of the Sound, while beyond rises the stately demesne of Mount Edgcombe. On the other side of the Sound is the lofty ground known as Staddon Heights, with Bovisand in the distance. From the top of these heights or from the summit of Mount Edgcombe, the panorama of the towns and their beautiful surroundings is remarkably fine.

On the Hoe itself are several objects of interest. The Smeaton Tower, which formerly stood as a lighthouse on the Eddystone reef fourteen miles out at sea, and has now been removed almost in its entirety to this commanding elevation. Next is the Drake memorial, paid for by public subscription. Not far from the Drake statue is the Armada memorial, which was the outcome of a popular national movement in 1888 to celebrate the delivery of Britain from threatened invasion by the Spaniards three centuries before. The first stone was laid on the three hundredth anniversary of the sighting of the Spanish Armada, and the memorial was unveiled by the Duke of Edinburgh. Beneath the Citadel, which dominates the town at the eastern end of the Hoe, is the laboratory and aquarium of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom.

The Barbican is an interesting place, which forms a great attraction to strangers, for, as before referred to, the Pilgrim Fathers embarked from there in 1620 for their little ship, the Mayflower. "This little vessel," says Elihu Burritt, "had scanty roomage, including the hold, but it carried between and above decks more than 'Caesar and his fortunes,' the parent stock of a mightily-peopled hemisphere." On the Barbican, let into the center of the roadway, will be found a stone with the simple inscription, "Mayflower, 1620," but a tablet has also been placed on the wall giving particulars of the visit of the Pilgrims and other matters of interest relating thereto. Needless to say, many American pilgrims visit this spot every year. A large party (many of whom claimed kinship with the Mayflower pilgrims) visited Plymouth in 1896 as the representatives of the Congregationalists of America.

The British navy estimates for 1903-04 provide for an expenditure of \$179,184,205, an increase of \$16,010,000, of which amount \$11,180,000 will be devoted to ship-building and repairs. The maintenance estimates provide for 127,100 officers and men, an increase of 4600 officers and men. The new construction includes three battleships, four armored cruisers, three protected cruisers, fifteen torpedo boat destroyers, ten torpedo boats, two coast guard cruisers, a river gunboat and an admiralty yacht.

Ancient and modern ideas are well contrasted in the great pyramid at Gizeh and the dam at Assouan. The latter work benefits thousands; the former none. And yet in the pyramid there is three times as much solid masonry as in the dam, the pride of the British engineers.—*The Liberal Review*, Seattle.

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## BRITISH NEWS IN BRIEF.

*Important Events not Chronicled in the Daily Press.*

This year's National Welsh Eisteddfod will be held at Rhyl from September 6 to 10.

Farmers in Devonshire are at their wits' end to get labor, though they are offering higher wages than in previous years.

A contract has been signed to extend the Canadian Northern line from Clanwilliam to Rossburn, a distance of 965 miles.

Twenty thousand people from Iowa are to settle in Northwest Canada.

The Winnipeg city directory, just issued, estimates the population at 63,560.

Aberystwyth College has received a gift of £20,000 from Mr. David Davies, grandson of the late millionaire of Llandinam.

A credit balance of £80,484 is shown in the report of the Manchester ship canal for the half year ending December 31.

There is a movement in North Wales to raise a monument to the famous chieftain, Owen Glyndwr.

Fifty thousand stand of arms have been secured as the result of the disarmament of the Transvaal kaffirs.

Chief Inspector Dinnie, of Scotland Yard, has been appointed Commissioner of Police for New Zealand.

The Nova Scotia government financial budget for the past year shows a surplus of \$52,000.

Mr. Harmsworth, owner of many London newspapers, is to start great paper mills in New Brunswick.

An attempt to reach the north pole is soon to be made by Capt. Joseph E. Bernier, a Canadian sea captain.

Rev. Mr. Barr asks for 2,000,000 acres for his colony of British settlers coming to Canada; he has \$2,500,000 on deposit.

Out of 114 local authorities in Wales 94 have agreed to the establishment of a Welsh National Museum at Cardiff.

Newcastle is about to build a new town hall at a cost of £750,000.

The Belfast, Ireland, Harbor Commissioners have resolved to construct a new graving dock to cost £299,000.

As a memorial to Dr. Joseph Parry, the composer, a bounty fund for young Welsh musicians is to be founded.

The Liverpool Scottish Volunteers' new headquarters are to have a kind of "tartan" frontage in brick and tilework.

Mrs. Ismay has offered £10,000 to the building fund of the Liverpool Cathedral, besides the east window.

Very Rev. Frederic William Farrar, dean of Canterbury since 1895, died in London, March 22, in his seventy-second year.

The Uganda Railway is now practically finished, and great commercial development is already taking place.

Among the guests at the celebration of the Manchester Free Library jubilee this month will be a daughter of Thackeray, a son of Dickens, and a grandson of Bulwer Lytton.

This year being the centenary of the occupation of British Guiana, steps are being taken in the colony to celebrate the event.

The Scotch locomotive combination has now been registered with a capital of two millions sterling. It will be styled the North British Locomotive Combine.

Admiral Sir Frederick Bedford, who was recently appointed Governor of Western Australia, has sailed to take up his new office.

Postage on newspapers and periodicals from Canada to Great Britain will be reduced to an equality with the Canadian domestic rate at once.

Very Rev. George Granville Bradley, dean of the Order of the Bath, and lately dean of Westminster, died March 12, in his eighty-second year.

In all the main streets of Manchester distance boards are to be erected so that people may know how far they are from the center of the city.

It is suggested that the wreck recently discovered in Dublin Bay may be that of a troopship which went down in the bay in 1815 with troops returning from Waterloo.

Scottish archaeologists are protesting against the proposal of Stirling Town Council to sell part of the old town wall for building purposes.

New mines are about to be sunk near Wigan, Bolton and Leigh, in the Lancashire coalfield. They will find employment for 2000 men.

Mr. Seddon, speaking at New Plymouth, said that the prosperity of New Zealand continued, and in the current financial year there would be a surplus of fully a quarter of a million.

In the construction of the Cape to Cairo railway it is hoped that Wankie, which is 201 miles from Bulawayo, will be reached by the end of this month.

Forty additional townships in the Saskatchewan district of Canada are to be set apart for colonization by emigrants from Great Britain.

Over 2000 persons visited Carlyle's house, 24 Cheyne-row, Chelsea, last year, making a total of nearly 18,000 since its opening to the public in 1895.

General Plumer, who commanded the Rhodesian regiment during the late South African war, has been presented with a sword of honor subscribed for by the people of Rhodesia.

During the last year 105 companies were incorporated by letters patent to do business in Canada. Their aggregate capital amounted to \$51,202,800.

A recent *Gazette* contained the announcement that the King had been pleased to approve of the formation of a corps to be designated the "Motor Volunteer Corps."

Over 1,250,000 rivets were used in the Narragansett, which was launched on the Clyde recently, for the Anglo-American Oil Company. She is the largest oil-carrying vessel yet made.

Two black oak chairs, said to have belonged to Mary Queen of Scots, and to have been rescued when Hawley's dragoons set fire to Linlithgow Palace, have been sold for £44 each.

The old idea of cutting a ship canal across the middle of Scotland from the Forth to the Clyde is being revived in view of the construction of a naval base in the Firth of Forth.

The British War Office is still strengthening the fortifications at Sierra Leone. Four 6-inch and two 9.2 guns have just been shipped to West Africa on a transport.

The railway conference at Johannesburg has approved the construction of seven new lines, making 668 miles, to cost £5,161,000.

The Newfoundland Colonial Assembly has unanimously agreed to renew the French shore *modus vivendi* for another year.

Sir James Kitson, Bart., M. P., has been awarded this year's Bessemer gold medal in recognition of his great services to the iron and steel industry of Great Britain.

Mr. J. Mitchell, the artist, has presented Aberdeen Council Chamber with a painting of the Highland gathering of 1898, Queen Victoria's last public appearance at Balmoral.

The report of Captain Tizard and Mr. Shield on the proposed eastern harbor and dock at Gibraltar, says that the scheme could be carried out in ten years at a cost of £6,500,000.

At midnight on March 1 all public clocks in South Africa were advanced half an hour. Henceforward there will be a uniform time from Capetown to Cairo.

The Dominion Government has taken the important step of inviting tenders for a fast Atlantic steamship service, the vessels to be British-owned and not to call at foreign ports.

Lloyd's returns show that the shipping of the United Kingdom increased last year by 201 vessels, aggregating 743,354 tons gross. The register now contains 20,257 vessels of 15,351,203 tons gross.

Further reports have been received from Arltunga, Central Australia, to the effect that abundant gold has been discovered, and that it is probable that the auriferous veins will be permanent. Assays made at Adelaide show extraordinary richness.

Six steamships, each of 400 feet length, have been ordered from the Clyde by a Liverpool firm. This is the largest contract received for thirty years, and will find work for all the Clyde unemployed.

There has just died near Melbourne a retired stipendiary magistrate named Graham Webster, who is described as "the last direct descendant of John Graham of Claverhouse, the Bonnie Dundee of Jacobite song and story."

The Johannesburg Town Council recommends that women be allowed to vote and also to be councilors. The ability to read and write English or Dutch will be required and only British subjects will be eligible.



Welshmen are coming into their own, says an exchange. St. David's Day, March 1st, is to be officially recognized hereafter in Canada, and the British flag will be hoisted on all public buildings in the Dominion on that day.

Over 2000 emigrants left Liverpool last week for Canada. The emigration season is considered to have opened and this month's bookings for all the Canadian steamship lines are the largest for forty years.

In 1902 the emigrants who left Britain numbered 205,910, and of these 108,501 went to the United States, 26,407 to Canada, 14,408 to Australia, 43,229 to the Cape of Good Hope, and 13,370 to all other places.

All the refugee camps in Orange River Colony have been closed with the exception of that at Brandfort, which is inhabited by 300 persons, almost exclusively destitute women and children and aged and infirm.

A handsome addition to the play-houses of London is supplied by the new theatre which Sir Charles Wyndham has erected in St. Martin's-lane. The building presents an imposing and beautiful appearance.

The Vulcan Foundry, Ltd., of Newton-le-Willows, England, have just secured orders for twelve locomotives for the Central South African Railway in the face of German and American competition.

It is reported at Hodeida that the British have occupied Jebel Jihaf, a position commanding Dthala and district, and that the Turks have also withdrawn from Jebel Mafari and other places claimed by Great Britain.

Major-General Baden-Powell, C. B., D. S. O., who is now on his way to England after a prolonged residence in South Africa, where he has accomplished excellent organizing work, a few days ago entered the 47th year of his age.

Messrs. Kidston and Co., of Glasgow, have been awarded the contract for the supply of 25,000 tons of steel rails for the Government railroad in competition with American, German, and Canadian firms.

A dispatch says that a London firm has signed a contract with the Mexican Government to provide the City of Mexico with a modern system of underground telephones. The new system also will utilize the Federal telegraph wires for long distance service to the remotest parts of the Republic.

The Canadian Government has called for tenders for 25,000 steel rails to be delivered on June 1. Canadian manufacturers are unable to supply the rails in time, and will recommend the Government to give the contract to British in preference to German manufacturers.

The accounts of the central committee of the Durbar are now practically made up. They show that the original grant of £173,000 has been but slightly exceeded, while at least a portion of the excess will be covered by refunds that have still to come in.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Bank of England on March 19, the net profits for the six months ended February 27 were announced to be £740,000, making the amount of the reserve at that date £3,750,130. The usual semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent was declared.

At the dedication of the new nave of Truro Cathedral, the Prince and Princess of Wales (the former in his capacity as Duke of Cornwall) will be present. The first definite step towards the new cathedral of Liverpool has been made by purchasing the site—St. James' Mount—for £11,500.

It is just 100 years since the Norfolk regiment set foot in its native country. This month, however, the Second Battalion of the regiment, now at Colchester, will visit Norwich on the invitation of the Mayor, and will be entertained at dinner, in celebration of its return from South Africa.

Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons stated that 100,000 Boers had been repatriated and that the Government was giving the new colonies, under the peace terms and as military compensation, the remarkable aggregate of £15,000,000 towards the expenses of their re-settlement.

The Edinburgh corporation have just opened new gas works at Granton, built at a cost of nearly £600,000. The retort-house, the largest in the world, can carbonize 1000 tons of coal per day. With the adoption of improved labor-saving apparatus the expenses will be reduced by £50,000 a year, compared with the cost at the old works.

The unchanging keenness of the popular interest in Dickens is illustrated by the fact that when various Dickens relics were exhibited in the old English city of Bath, some weeks ago, between 3000 and 4000 people visited them within a few days. A larger exhibition of such relics, including the novelist's writing table and chair, is to take place in London this month.

The King has presented a valuable he-goat from the royal herd in Windsor Great Park to the Welsh Fusiliers regiment, to take the place of the animal which marched in front of the regiment during the last two years in South Africa. The latter animal, which on its arrival at Southampton was condemned to death by the Board of Agriculture and afterwards reprieved, is to end its days in peace with the herd in Windsor Great Park.

A scheme for the conveyance of goods by electric tramways in South Lancashire has been adopted. The Liverpool docks will be connected with all the manufacturing towns in the southern portion of the county, including Bolton and Manchester, by the electric tramway systems, and it will thus be possible to convey goods, mainly at night, direct from the ship to the manufacturing centers.

The Coxcomb Mountains of British Honduras, to some extent an unknown part of the famous Mahogany coast, are undergoing a process of christening which will identify them for all time with the beginning of the twentieth century. One range has just been named the Queen Alexandra Mountains, another range takes the name of the Prince of Wales, and a 4000-foot peak has been named Mount Joseph Chamberlain.

The two new Atlantic liners building for the Cunard Company will be 730 feet in length. They will both be fitted with grill rooms, elevators and theatres, not to mention daily papers, and it is expected that they will make the trip in four and a half days, says an exchange. Each ship will carry a crew of 500 and will have a passenger capacity of 3450. Everything about them will be as gorgeous and convenient as the appointments of the best hotel ashore.

The Admiralty has decided to establish a new naval station at St. Margaret's Hope, on the north side of the Firth of Forth. From a strategical point the site is admirably selected. The new naval station will be practically impregnable. There is a splendid natural harbor at St. Margaret's Hope, with deep water and ample accommodations for a large fleet, while in close proximity are important coal fields and the place has good railway connections.

If ever any man deserved well of his native land, that man was Dr. Joseph Parry, says a Liverpool paper of the Welsh musician, who has just died. His devotion to Wales was intense, and every bar of his music breathes the true spirit of Cambria. The people of the Principality and their compatriots in England, Scotland, Ireland, America, Canada and Australia are not what we take them for if they do not set about a scheme for the erection, in some form or another, of a national memorial of the dead composer.

Lord Kitchener is energetically at work upon the task of increasing the efficiency of the Indian Army, and has already put his finger upon more than one weak spot in the organization. One of his first acts has been to reduce the personal staff allowed under the regulations to himself as Commander-in-Chief. Another has been to bring directly under his own eye the promotions of regimental officers. Some weeks ago he transferred the appointing of commandants of Indian regiments to headquarters.

Once more a welcome may be extended to Canon Burnside's excellent summary of the annual voluntary offerings raised within the Church of England, and especially as it shows an increase on last year. More than £600,000 was raised for home missions, £821,000 for foreign missions, £550,000 for general philanthropic work, £846,000 for the parochial clergy, £1,194,000 for elementary education and £3,866,000 for general parochial expenses—these and other sums making the grand total of £8,217,000 voluntarily raised within the year!

Joseph Pope, Canadian Under Secretary of State, has been searching among the archives of the Chateau de Ramezay for material to prove the Canadian contention in the Alaskan boundary dispute. As the result of his research two old atlases, published in 1823 and 1824, were found. These contain maps showing the location of the boundary line between Russian America, as Alaska was then called, and British America, as Canada was then called. A point worthy of note in connection with these maps is that Lynn canal is shown as being in British America.



The death has occurred at Tokio of Captain Felix Frederick Carozzi, a romantic figure who is popularly supposed to have been the prototype of Mr. Cutcliffe Hyne's famous "Captain Kettle," with whose characteristics he tallied most accurately.

To settle a dispute about a bridge the Commissioners of Sewers at Bramber, Sussex, England, have just had to refer to a resolution of their body passed in the reign of Queen Anne, 1709. The meeting of 194 years ago was held in an inn which still stands.

The revenue of Orange River Colony during the six months ended December 31, amounted to £422,000, including £160,000 from the railways, £120,000 from customs, and £11,800 from the sale of lands. The expenditures during the same period amounted to £321,000, including an outlay of £125,000 on the Constabulary.

The Venture Corporation of London, has brought suit against the Stratton estate, of Colorado, for \$6,000,000, claiming that when they "purchased" the Independence they were led to do so through fraud on the part of the vendors, in that the mine had been "salted," so that the amount of ore in sight was estimated as \$7,000,000, whereas it was really worth only \$2,000,000 or less.

The coming of the Northrop loom is apt to lead some to assume that the day of British-made textile machinery is over. This is not so. Textile machinery made in Lancashire is still sold in the United States in competition with that of American makers, despite the handicap of 45 per cent duty. America still absorbs about 11 per cent of England's total exports in this line.

By means of the water troughs now being laid down by the Midland Railway Company, England, which will be completed by June, trains will be enabled to run from London (St. Pancras) to Leeds (196 miles) and Manchester (185 miles) without a stop. Other long runs on other lines are: Exeter to Paddington (G. W. R.), 194 miles; and Euston to Crewe (L. and N. W. R.), 158 miles.

The Dean of Ely, in his speech on behalf of the new cathedral for Liverpool, said that a cathedral of pure marble might be built on St. James' Mount in that city if the people of Liverpool would sacrifice "one-tenth part of their expenditure on domestic vanities." Undoubtedly Liverpool deserves a fane worthy of that great commercial city, and it is not improbable that in time it will have it, for £160,000 has already been raised, although the foundation-stone of the cathedral will not be laid till next year. It is expected that the building of the cathedral will take nearly thirty years.

According to the statistics compiled by Mr. Bleloch, the Rand may be expected to yield in the next seventy years a profit of \$3,500,000,000 on the basis of the cost of working under the Kruger regime. A tax of ten per cent on that sum would mean \$350,000,000, and would pay a large share of the \$500,000,000 war debt. With British administration, there is good reason to anticipate that the cost of working will be reduced by nearly \$25,000,000 a year during a period of seventy years. If so, the profits of the Rand mines will amount to \$5,250,000,000.

A return has been published by the Board of Trade giving statistics of street and road tramways for the year ended June 30, 1902. From a comparative table included in the return it appears that the total authorized capital of the companies of the United Kingdom was £51,677,471, and the paid-up capital £29,896,793. The total capital expended was £31,562,267. There were 1484 miles open, against 1305 miles in 1901; only 24,120 horses were employed, against 34,422 in 1901, and only 388 locomotive engines, against 527; but 7752 cars were running, against 7184. The gross receipts were £6,679,291, against £5,961,062, and the net receipts £1,861,418, against £1,435,883. Of the total mileage (1484) 870 miles were electric and 384 horse; the remainder being operated by steam, cable, gas, motors or mixed systems of traction.

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	1st and 2nd Class.		3rd Class.		Total.
	West-bound.	East-bound.	West-bound.	East-bound.	
American Line (New York and Philadelphia service)...	18,433	11,948	33,796	9,975	74,152
Cunard Line (New York and Boston service).....	20,536	16,352	47,018	14,553	98,459
Dominion Line (Boston and Portland service).....	6,981	4,799	17,879	5,179	34,838
White Star Line (New York service).....	18,403	15,240	40,215	15,591	89,449

Perhaps it is all right, but it seemed rather ridiculous on March 17th to be celebrating the evacuation of Boston by the British, when we consider the stuff that has since come in from papal lands. We would be vastly better off in Boston to-day if we had more British and fewer from papal dominions—*Boston Citizen*.

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## BRITONS GAVE VENEZUELA HER LIBERTY.

A writer in the Westminster *Gazette*, tells an interesting story of how Englishmen and Venezuelans once fought side by side, and how the former won for the latter their independence. It was at the beginning of last century, when Spain lay crushed beneath the heavy hand of Napoleon, that her South American colonies, among them Venezuela, rose against her.

She poured troops into Venezuela, and an interminable guerilla war dragged on until a new factor was introduced in the shape of a British legion which landed to assist Bolivar and his patriots, who were powerless to defeat the Spaniards.

"When the Venezuelans, as usual, fled before the Spanish charge they fell back upon the British legion, and the British were not accustomed to that fashion of making war. Contemptuously brushing aside the fugitives, the Englishmen steadily defiled from the mountain pass, formed line under fire as coolly as if on parade, and gave the Spaniards volley for volley with the doggedness they had learned under the great duke. The odds against them were fearful; their ranks were riddled by the hail of Spanish bullets; one by one all their officers dropped at their posts; still these dogged Englishmen, 'each stepping where his comrade stood,' loaded and fired.

"Never had the Venezuelan guerrillas seen such a thing before; and, seized with a generous emulation, they rallied to the support of their allies and swarmed down again out of their hills. They galloped round the Spanish force, they attacked it in flank and rear, and when the ranks were broken their spears did such execution on the enemy that one alone of all the Spanish battalions survived to save itself by flight. At a single blow the Spanish army had been destroyed, and the prestige of Spain was shattered. That victory won the liberty of Venezuela; Puerto Cabello surrendered, and the Spanish rule was over for ever."

## U. S. FORT ON CANADIAN SOIL.

Curious as it may seem, a United States fort was built on British soil, says a writer in a Canadian exchange. How many know its name and where located?

The name is Fort Montgomery and it is located on an island near the foot of Lake Champlain, about half a mile northeast of Rouse's Point, New York.

A short time ago, when traveling in that part of the country, I saw this fort and asked the name of it. "Why, that is Fort Blunder," my informant said. "Did you never hear of it?" I confessed ignorance, and he explained matters.

It seems that after the war of 1812, the Government of the United States became convinced that the entrance to Lake Champlain should be guarded by a fort strong enough to engage any force. And so Fort Montgomery was constructed, at a cost of nearly half a million dollars. It was an immense fortification for those days, and was arranged for three tiers of guns.

Just about the time it was completed the joint surveyors fixing the line between Canada and the United States came along, and, after doing a good bit of figuring, announced that Fort Montgomery was on Canadian soil. The northern boundary of New York State was the 45th parallel, and this fort was several hundred yards over the line. Work on the fort came to an immediate standstill, and the matter was made the subject of a special treaty.

It was decided that in view of the fact that the United States had not intentionally encroached on Canadian soil, the 45th parallel should be bent a little out of its course so as to include this fort. That is why the fort is called "Fort Blunder."

It was never armed, and has never been occupied by more than one or two men. At present a sergeant of marines is stationed there, and his sole duty is to lower and raise the flag at sunrise and sunset.

The King has conferred the decoration of the Victoria Cross on Capt. A. S. Cobbe for conspicuous bravery in Somaliland. During the action at Erego, on October 6, 1902, when some of the companies had retired, Lieutenant-Colonel Cobbe was left by himself in front of the line with a Maxim gun. Without assistance he brought in the Maxim and worked it at a most critical time. He then went out under an extremely hot fire from the enemy about 20 yards in front of him, and from his own men (who had retired) about the same distance behind, and succeeded in carrying in a wounded orderly. Colonel Swayne, who was in command of the force, personally witnessed this officer's conduct, which he describes as most gallant.

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CHARLES B. SEDGWICK - - - - - Editor

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## EDITORIAL

WITH the present number, the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN enters upon its seventh year of publication. The paper continues to enjoy a popularity very gratifying to its publishers, as indeed it must be gratifying to those numerous good friends who have followed its career with a kindly interest and a practical good-will during the past six years.

We feel that the paper is fulfilling its mission—the mission of presenting British news truthfully, of correcting misrepresentations in the unfriendly press, and of bringing the peoples of the English-speaking world into a closer mutual sympathy.

We believe with the majority of Britons and all true Americans that the two great countries which are one in race, language and national ideals should be brought closer together; that those among us who would stir up strife between them are enemies of their country and foes to human progress. And on this principle we act.

It is a policy which, while naturally displeasing to some, is popular with the majority of British-Americans, with Britons resident in other lands, and, we are pleased to be able to say, with increasing numbers of Americans. The circulation of the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN has steadily grown month by month, and year by year, until now it covers every town on the Pacific Coast and the British communities in such foreign countries as Japan, China, Mexico and South America. The paper also circulates extensively in Canada, Australia and other British Colonies, and has more readers in the Hawaiian Islands than any other San Francisco publication.

We state these facts not boastfully, nor for “boom” purposes, but in order that our subscribers—who have a practical interest in the enterprise, and therefore are entitled to a report at intervals—may learn of the good progress the paper is making, and have the satisfaction of knowing that they have contributed to a success.

THE thing to be said at the grave of Hector Macdonald, British soldier, is not that he lived a brave life and came to an inglorious end, not that he affixed to a fair fame the stamp of infamy. It is a time to be true to Scottish tradition and say that all that was known of him was good, and for the rest—“not proven.”

In life an accused one is given the benefit of a doubt. Let us not be less just and merciful to one in death.

One thing is certain. Had Macdonald been by nature an immoral man, the flaw in his character would, amid the opportunities and temptations of an active military career, have disclosed itself long ago, rendering it impossible for him to have risen from the ranks to the high position he filled at the time of his death. No service is so strict as the British in this respect, and there is no remission.

Were he guilty of the charges upon which he was about to be tried, it may with safety be said that at the time of their commitment he was in a state of irresponsibility brought about by his arduous life and a destroying climate.

This is not only a charitable view, but the most reasonable and just one.

King Edward said to him: “I am proud to have met you.” And with propriety the words may be the world’s final address to his memory.

THE successor to Lord Charles Beresford in the House of Commons, for Woolwich district, is William Crooks, a former pauper; which goes to show that in Great Britain, as in the United States, the veriest poor have equal opportunities with the rich, and that the old country is really very democratic in these days.

THE prospect of a speedy and amicable settlement of the differences existing between Ireland and England has disconcerted Irish agitators in America, but not in the slightest appeased them. Which shows that it was not the righting of Ireland’s “wrongs” that they had in view.

At the recent Clan-na-Gael celebration of the Robert Emmet anniversary, in this city, Father O’Ryan, according to a daily newspaper, “made an impassioned appeal against the land bill now pending in the British Parliament as being an attempt of the enemy to trick the Irish people into accepting something less than their birthright, ‘an Irish republic on Irish soil.’ A resolution in the form of a declaration of principles was read and carried by acclamation. It set forth the belief that Ireland is destined to become an independent nation and advocated the use of the force of arms to accomplish this end, ‘since not even a scant measure of freedom can be won by merely pleading to Parliament, no installment of justice ever having been granted by that body except through fear of physical violence.’”

And the same sort of agitation seems to be going on in the East. The New York correspondent of the London *Times* informs his paper that “the probable effects of the Irish legislation in Parliament have alarmed Irish agitators in this country, and they have shown more activity than usual of late. The reason would seem sufficiently obvious. These patriots live on the contributions of Irish servant girls and others; and if anything should occur to decrease anti-English sentiment they would be in danger of losing their means of livelihood. Though the individuals referred to do not themselves address public meetings, they inspire the proceedings at such meetings, and, therefore, the resolutions passed at the gathering in this city to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet are not without significance. The meeting was under the auspices of the Clan-na-Gael and the United Irish-American Societies. Resolutions were passed declaring that the settlement of the land question could not adjust the differences existing between England and Ireland, and urging Americans of Irish origin to organize in order to frustrate England’s attempt to cultivate the friendship of the United States.”

IT WOULD be interesting to know where the San Francisco *Call* gets its information about New Zealand. Certainly not from New Zealand. Far from that Colony being on the highroad to ruin by reason of its “experiments” in “paternalism,” it has never enjoyed a greater prosperity and never faced brighter prospects.

The Prime Minister in a recent dispatch to the Agent General for New Zealand in London, summed up the financial situation in the following words:

“The interest charged on the New Zealand public debt was actually less last year than it was 12 years ago. For the year 1890 it was £1,752,000; for the year 1901 it was £1,722,000. The burden on the taxpayer was, therefore, £30,000 a year less. Moreover, the loan expenditure of these years has been largely spent in ways which are directly reproductive. Thus the mortgage loans to farmers, the money spent on land purchase and subdivision, and the loans to local bodies do not cost the taxpayer anything, and these account for nearly half the amount borrowed since 1891. Though taxation has been reduced to the extent of half a million a year, the revenue continues to rise, and there will be a surplus of nearly £300,000 at the end of the current financial year. The portion of the revenue which goes in paying interest is less than it was seven years ago. The purchasing power of the people is computed to have increased by 65 per cent. The population has increased by over 50,000 since the last census two years ago. The general prosperity continues to be remarkable, and there are virtually no unemployed in the colony.”

THE European countries are not manifesting any great interest in the coming St. Louis Exposition, and the reason is obvious. Countries exhibit at foreign fairs in the expectation of getting business thereby, and in our case the prohibitive tariff allows of no such hope. The decision of the British to exhibit on a large scale is, therefore, remarkable, and may be accepted as new proof of their strong friendship for us. The King set the example by volunteering to send the Queen Victoria Jubilee gifts to the exhibition, and the nation has taken the hint. This action will put the mother country to a great expense, with no prospect or expectation of practical return, and Americans should not forget the favor.



THE faculty of California newspaper scribes for discovering "seions of nobility" in the dish-washing departments of our hostelrys, or earning their bread in other menial capacities, is among the wonders of our remarkable press. No other journals in the world can boast of such transeendant sleuths. Occasionally, however, facts develop in connection with these wonderful yarns, which would have a discouraging effect on this form of reportorial enterprise were our knights of the quill at all sensitive on the point of their veracity, which they seemingly are not, for the manufacture of lords, earls and dukes out of bootblacks and waiters continues as briskly as ever.

The latest "English nobleman" to be deposed is a Los Angeles tailor, one John Morris by name, but who in a three-column, ten-headed article in the *Los Angeles Times* (which was widely copied), figured as "John Cecil Lambert Fitzmaurice, distant relative of England's reigning family, and former seapegrace heir of the Duke of Leicester."

The good tailor might to this day have succeeded in hiding his blue blood from the Argus-eyed American scribe had he not in a weak moment displayed in his humble shop window an invitation to King Edward's Coronation, which the *Times*, loyally proud of the distinction which it gave to its city, referred to as "the only invitation sent to California."

The rest of the story seemed straight enough; the "nobleman" was of an adventurous turn, etc., and was now "more proud of his position as an American citizen than of any title to which he might have been heir." Parenthetically, all runaway British noblemen, fleeing from the intolerable nuisance of their exalted positions at home, say that—in American papers.

The sequel comes in a communication to the *London Times* from the British Consulate in this city, reading as follows:

"His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General at San Francisco presents his compliments to the editor of the *Times*, and with reference to the enclosed cutting from *Black and White Budget*, begs to state that he has caused inquiries to be made of John Morris as to the truth of the romance referred to, and finds that John Morris frankly admits that there is no truth whatever in the story, except that Morris has really been in Australia and Hong Kong. Morris further states that he was agent for certain tailors in Chicago who printed a number of bogus invitations to the Coronation as an advertisement. One of these Morris placed in his window, where it attracted the attention of an American newspaper reporter. Morris appears to have told the reporter the truth as to the earl, but the reporter, with a genius for invention, concocted the wonderful story which has gone the round of the American and English papers, from pure imagination."

THE assertion by anti-British newspapers in this country that "Canada did not set up any contentions in regard to the Alaska boundary until the discovery of gold in the Yukon four or five years ago," is well disposed of by facts contained in an Ottawa dispatch to Eastern papers. To quote:

"As far back as 1872 the British Government, at the instance of the Canadian Ministry, who were moved thereto by the Legislature of British Columbia, suggested to the United States the expediency of defining the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia. Mr. Fish, then Secretary of State, replied that he was perfectly satisfied of the expediency of the proceeding, but he feared that Congress might not be willing to take the necessary action. He subsequently informed the British Ambassador that the President was so impressed with the advantage of having the boundary line defined at once that he would recommend the necessary action on the part of Congress.

"This promise was fulfilled by General Grant, who, in his annual message to Congress, recommended the appointment of a commission, 'to act jointly with one that may be appointed on the part of Great Britain, to determine the line between our territory of Alaska and the coterminous possessions of Great Britain.' The question of expense alone stood in the way and the determination of the boundary was never carried out. This disposes of the charge that Canada's ease is a trumped-up one of recent origin."

HOMESEEKERS are arriving in California in unusually large numbers this year, and it is gratifying to know that they could not have come at a better time. The rainfall has been good and the bountiful crops which, barring unforeseen occurrences, are sure to come, will find good markets. It should be a most profitable year with us, and the new comer, be he worker or capitalist, will share in the general prosperity.

IN the *Times* we find the following amusing news item: "It appears that Hugh Carbery, who received a stone last year from a grateful country, is now asking for bread. Carbery, who was a native of Armagh, joined 'Major' MacBride's Irish Transvaal Brigade during the late war. It was reported that he was killed while fighting gallantly against overwhelming British odds at the battle of Modderspruit. Subscriptions were collected among the extreme Nationalists of Ulster, and a monument was erected to his memory in the Roman Catholic cemetery at Armagh. This monument was unveiled last June by Mr. Davitt, who delivered an eloquent panegyric on the dead warrior and on the work of the Irish Brigade generally. But now two natives of Armagh who knew Carbery well have written home to say that they have seen him alive in Pretoria and that he is in a state of great destitution. It is regarded as probable that, unless he has the bad taste to return to Ireland, the Nationalists of Armagh will get out of their awkward situation by deciding to regard him as 'legally' dead."

THE Germans are said to be "boiling over" with indignation at Admiral Dewey's criticism of their navy. Very touchy, it seems, are the Kaiser's people, though not by any means considerate themselves of other people's feelings. Dewey's comment was mild compared with German criticisms of the British army during the Boer war.

Our Germanic friends would do well to cool off before anything more is said, otherwise Dewey may find it necessary to demonstrate to them the truth of his assertion—and should he by any chance get stuck at the job, there will be someone not far off, as at Manila Bay, ready to offer him a helping hand.

CAPTAIN SHAW TAYLOR, secretary to the Irish Land Conference, states that the original Hay-Paunefote treaty between Great Britain and this country was wrecked by Irish antipathy to England. When the treaty was on the point of being signed an Irishman, he says, visited twenty-seven Senators, nineteen of whom had Irish mothers. By representing that it was not in the interest of Ireland to pass the treaty, he induced twenty-four of the Senators to vote against it. Another example of the loyalty of Irish-American politicians to American interests!

THE British Embassy at Washington has advised the United States Government of the appointment of Lord Chief Justice Alverstone of England and Sir Louis Jette, retired Judge of the Supreme Court of Quebec, and Sir John Douglas Armour, Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, as members of the Alaskan Boundary Commission provided for under the Hay-Herbert treaty. Both countries are to be congratulated on the selection, for more fit or fair-minded jurists to try the case could not well have been found.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S honestly expressed convictions as to the sincere friendship of the British people for the United States, is of more weight than columns of contrary argument in the mongrel press. Says the hero of Manila Bay: "The friendship of the masses of the English people for the United States is sincere and genuine. I regret to say that this matter is much misunderstood in the United States. Of all the European nations Great Britain is our best friend in every respect, and our safest one."

ASKS the *Chronicle*: "If it requires \$180,000,000 annually to meet the British naval wants with a fleet of 190 cruisers, what will be needed when the additional 160 demanded by Freemantle are provided?"

Give it up! For, as it is not likely that this country will be required to share in the expense, we fail to see why the question should interest Americans.

HOLLAND fears that Germany will gobble her up. While we would grudge the Germanic paunch this choice morsel, we would like to see the ingrate little pest of a country put out of sight by some power with the capacity. Holland richly deserves annihilation for her ingratitude to Britain, her long-time friend and protector.

SAN FRANCISCANS must be a bad lot, if the reasoning of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle is to be accepted. Speaking at the annual dinner of the London Press Club, he said that "every community got the press it deserved."



CALIFORNIA is at least learning how to can well. A London importer states that out of the yearly output of 75,000,000 tins of American salmon and 15,000,000 tins of California fruit, the "found unfit" does not exceed 1½ per cent.

THAT admirable British institution known as the Post Office Savings Bank has, in India, struck what we in this country would term a "decided snap." Mohammedan depositors insist on taking out of the banks no more than they have put in, as their religion forbids them to receive interest.

WHEN Colonial Secretary Chamberlain sailed for South Africa some ill-natured remarks were made about his seeking a pleasure trip at the public expense. It now transpires that the cost to the country was but £2200—a trifle, indeed, considering the millions he succeeded in raising for the war debt.

THE Associated Press has led American newspapers into the error of supposing that the release of Mrs. Maybrick next year will be in the nature of a royal pardon. Such is not the case. Her release from prison will be in the ordinary course. Her death sentence in 1889 was commuted to imprisonment for life, which really means incarceration for twenty years. On good behavior this term is reduced to thirteen years and four months.

ONE of the most atrocious exhibitions of prejudice and untruth we have ever come across is an editorial in the San Francisco Examiner of March 20. We deem it worthy of reproduction in full, as a good example of the utter unreliability of our press, and as serving to show how the yellow journal will even belie its own news columns in order to make a point. Here is the editorial, the parenthetical remarks in italics being ours:

Eventually Canada will be a part of the United States—that is obvious and probably within a few years.

There are two great plain reasons to base this conclusion on.

In the first place, Canada can never have any development until she is within the Union, and will have swift development thereafter.

She has wonderful natural resources, fertile soil, mineral wealth, great forests, vast tracts of arable land. Yet she does not grow. (*During the past year 84,000 emigrants entered Canada; this year the total will be over 120,000. The public revenue has doubled in the past six years, a state of affairs which the history of no other country can show. Six years ago the bank funds stood at \$130,000,000. Now the total is at \$420,000,000.*)

The Canadian Government has made for two generations strenuous efforts to divert thither part of the tide of immigration that flows to the United States. (*And of late succeeded; also getting a big number of Americans, last year 34,000 being the number of settlers from the United States.*) But Canada does not grow and will not grow until it has institutions and a form of government suited to modern conditions and the Western Continent, long become unhealthy for monarchy.

It is inevitable, absolutely inevitable, that before long the Canadians shall cease to struggle against destiny and demand a chance to prosper like their neighbors to the south of them.

In the second place, Canada is coming in because its people are already American in their tastes, ideas, sympathies and customs. (*They are no such thing; they would lynch a lying editor like the Examiner's.*) Their business is with this country. (*It is not.*) More and more they look to it, and yearly they lose something of even their nominal allegiance to England. There have been two interesting illustrations of this in recent years.

When the present administration came into power in Canada it sought to strengthen the commercial relations with Great Britain by giving preferential duties to British imports. The concession was liberal, but Canadian trade with Britain has increased almost imperceptibly (*it has increased enormously*), while Canadian trade with the United States, in spite of our tariff, grows enormously year by year. (*It is steadily falling off.*)

This is practical. The other illustration is sentimental, but not less significant. In the darkest days of the South African war, when the Empire was shaken to its foundations and the most frantic appeals were made to save the mother country, enlistments were called for in Canada, but only a handful responded. (*Canadians volunteered before there was any appeal, and never was it frantic. The response was in excess of the need.*) The people did not care. Nominally they were English, but it was not their country that was in danger. They were quite will-

ing to feel sorry about the British defeats, but they did not feel enough to take up arms about the matter. (*The whole world knows to the contrary.*)

This was only natural. They are separated by more than mere distance from England; they have wholly different interests, manners, ideals and habits of thought. They are too intelligent to be much longer a merely ridiculous appendage to institutions long outgrown by the world's progress. (*They do not consider themselves a "ridiculous appendage," and are "too intelligent" not to see that British institutions are as progressive as any.*)

At present the views of the most intelligent Canadians turn toward independence. But independence will be only a preliminary step toward entering the American Union, where Canada by right belongs. (*By what right?*)

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Three British men-of-war will visit San Francisco this month; the flagship Grafton and the cruisers Flora and Shearwater. The Shearwater has made a round-trip cruise from Esquimaux by way of Honolulu, the South seas and the west coast of South America.



## WHAT BRITONS HAVE DONE ABROAD.

The story of the development of the great countries of the world is full of the names of men who have gone forth from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, says a writer in the *St. James' Gazette*. How many men in the East have done a greater work than Sir Robert Hart, who stands to-day, after the peril and confusion of the last two years, where he stood for so long before the war—at the head of the Chinese Customs, which he organized and consolidated as few other men could have done. One of these days somebody will write a book, perhaps, on the poor Ulster boy who went out to China to seek his fortune and lived to be master of millions of public money and the head of the greatest army of officials in the world. We have heard until most of us are tired of the crumbling of China; Sir Robert Hart is one of the men who have given their lives not to pull China down but to build it up.

And was it not an Englishman who organized the little State of Sarawak, with its population of ten men, women and children on every square mile? Sir James Brooke, whose nephew now reigns in his stead, lifted up a community of half-civilized Chinese and Malays to an organized State, in which he introduced free trade and a code of laws based on the Western model. Piracy disappeared under the regime of Rajah Brooke, who won for himself a position of such power in Sarawak that he turned national customs into capital crimes, and set down opium smuggling and other pernicious practices in the face of bitter opposition. The chief town rose from a mere village of a thousand people to a flourishing center with a population of 25,000, and it is eloquent of his success as a ruler that in eighteen years the exports from Sarawak to Singapore went up in value from £25,000 to £300,000.

It will surprise most people, perhaps, to know that Scotland has given the Dutch a Prime Minister. A cousin of the chairman of the London School Board is in the front rank of Dutch statesmen. One of these days he may sit in our own House of Lords. Baron Aeneas Mackay is the heir of Lord Reay, his cousin, who, though chief of the great Mackay clan, was born at The Hague. The Baron has been Premier of the Netherlands, President of the Second Chamber of the States General, and Minister of the Interior and the Colonies.

Austria, too, owes thanks to Ireland for a Prime Minister. The late Viscount Taaffe was a member of our own peerage, as his son is still, and although he had no seat in the Lords he could look back proudly on the part his great ancestor played in our history centuries ago. At his death six years ago, the late viscount had a record of public service in Austria extending over thirty years, and he was Prime Minister all through the eighties. The present Viscount Taaffe, who has two splendid castles in Bohemia, has lately claimed the right to vote at the elections of representative peers for Ireland, and Lord Halsbury has the matter under his consideration.

Lord Acton should be interested in the subject of English influence abroad. A branch of his family has been eminent for generations in the public life of Italy. Sir John Acton, an English doctor's son, born in 1736, was a Minister of Ferdinand IV of Naples, who rose from a position of obscurity to that of an admiral and chief of the State. Lord Acton himself was born at Naples, but he has preferred to gain distinction in the country of his great grandfather, the doctor, rather than follow in the steps of his grandfather and seek to rule abroad.

## CURRENT COMMENT.

Who would have thought, a couple of years ago, that Mr. Chamberlain would so soon have the gratification of hearing himself cheered by a Boer crowd? His whole journey bears additional evidence of the wonderful skill with which the British colonial policy is conducted.—*Harvard, Gothenburg.*

The manner in which Mr. Chamberlain has accomplished his mission of investigation and conciliation merits the praise which even the Colonial Secretary's enemies have been grudgingly compelled to accord him for his skilful handling of one of the most difficult problems a statesman was ever called upon to settle.—*Public Opinion, New York.*

The last two years have wrought a marked change in the status of Canada among the nations. Unquestionably this change is largely an outcome of the period of phenomenal prosperity into which Canada is now entering. Already the per capita wealth of the Dominion is in excess of that of any other country in the world, the United States not excepted.—*Evening Post, New York.*

**THE ARGYLE HOTEL,** European Plan, 234 McAllister St. (opposite City Hall), San Francisco. New brick building, elevators and electric lights; 130 sunny rooms; rates 75 cts. to \$2.50; unexcelled for tourists. S. Nicholls, Proprietor.

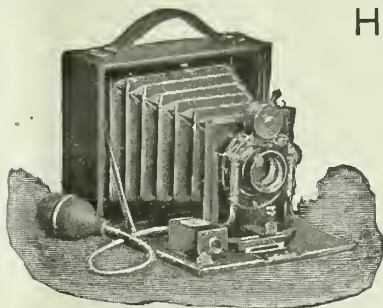
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## CANADIAN HISTORY EPITOME.

## Some of the Leading Facts in the Story of Canada's Development.

The first landing on Canadian soil by Europeans so far as known was by Jacques Cartier at Esquimaux Bay, July 1, 1534. He again visited it in 1535 and 1540. Cabot, however, is said to have been in sight of Cape Breton in 1497, and Caspary Cortereal to have entered the Gulf of St. Lawrence in 1500 and Verezano to have explored the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia in 1524.

In 1542-43 the Sieur de Roberval and his party wintered at Cap Rouge, nine miles above Quebec.

First visit of Samuel de Champlain to Canada was in 1603.

In 1608 was the second visit of Champlain, who founded Quebec. This was the first permanent settlement by the French in Canada, when twenty-eight settlers wintered at "Kebee," afterwards called Quebec, which is derived from the Indian name for strait.

As early as 1611 the French established a trading post with the Indians at Hochelaga, now Montreal. The Jesuits arrived the same year at Port Royal, N. S., then Acadia.

1613—St. John's, Newfoundland, founded. Ottawa river discovered by Champlain.

The first mention of Nova Scotia is in a grant of the province to Sir Wm. Alexander by James the First in 1621. The first code of laws in Canada promulgated by the French at Quebec in this year.

1624—Nova Scotia first settled by the English.

In 1627 Canada was granted to the Company of One Hundred Associates by the king of France, and a feudal system established in Canada.

In July, 1629, the English first captured Quebec, but surrendered it back to the French by treaty in 1632. Only 117 persons wintered at Quebec in 1629.

First school opened in Canada at Quebec in 1632.

Lake Michigan discovered by Nicolet in 1635. Lake Erie discovered by Chaumonot and Breboef in 1640.

In 1659 the first courts of law were established in Canada by the French. Lake Superior discovered this year by some French traders.

In 1670 the Hudson Bay company founded by royal charter.

Kingston founded in 1673.

The English in 1690 made an unsuccessful attack on the city of Quebec. The population of Canada at that time only about 12,000.

First ships built in Canada at Quebec in 1715. In 1709-10-11 Canada was invaded by the British.

In 1719 the first Canadian government by the British founded in Nova Scotia.

In 1720 the population of Canada, or New France, as it was then called, was 24,434.

City of Halifax was founded by Lord Halifax in 1749, and during that year 2,544 British emigrants were brought out to the colony by him.

The first newspaper published in Canada was the Halifax Gazette, in 1752.

In September, 1759, the British, under General Wolfe, commenced the siege of Quebec, defeating the French forces under Montcalm, but not until 1763 was Canada, with all its dependencies, finally surrendered to England.

In 1762 the first English settlement took place in New Brunswick.

Cape Breton was annexed to Nova Scotia in 1763. The British population at that time was 8,104.

The first English newspaper published in the Province of Quebec was the Quebec Gazette, in 1764.

The Americans invaded Canada in 1775, and every place of importance fell into their hands with the exception of the city of Quebec, where General Montgomery of the American army was defeated. England sent reinforcements to the colony in 1776, and the Americans were finally driven across the line.

The population of Canada in 1784 was 113,012.

The first colonial see in the British Empire was established at Nova Scotia by the Church of England in 1787.

It is estimated that between 1783 and 1787 about 40,000 United Empire Loyalists, as they were called, came over from the United States

to Canada. The United Empire Loyalists were those settlers in the United States who had remained faithful to the British cause during the revolution. The Loyalists were well treated by the British Government and large grants of land were made to them in various parts of the country. The banks of the St. Lawrence and the shores of Lake Ontario were settled by about 10,000 persons, on lands allotted to them by the Government.

In 1788 Western Canada (now Ontario) was divided into five districts and English law introduced.

In 1791, a division of the Province of Quebec took place, and the country was divided into two provinces, the Province of Upper Canada and the Province of Lower Canada, each Province to have a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislature composed of a House of Assembly and Legislative Council. The members of the Council were to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, for life; those of the Assembly to be elected by the people for four years. Population of Upper and Lower Canada in 1791 was 161,311.

In September, 1792, the first meeting of the Parliament of Upper Canada at Newark (now Niagara) took place, under Governor Simcoe. The House consisted of sixteen members.

In December, 1792, the first Parliament of Lower Canada was held at Quebec by General Clark, the House of Assembly consisting of fifty members.

In 1793 slavery was abolished in Upper Canada.

Toronto was founded in 1793 as York (for many years called "muddy York").

In 1793 Mackenzie, the explorer, first crossed the Rocky Mountains.

In 1796 the seat of government of Upper Canada was removed from Niagara to Toronto.

In 1798 the name of St. John's Island was changed to that of Prince Edward Island in honor of the Duke of Kent, Queen Victoria's father, but the change only took effect in 1800.

In 1800 the Imperial Government took possession of the Jesuit estates in Canada.

Grammar schools were founded in Upper Canada in 1807.

The first steamer in Canada was on the St. Lawrence river in 1809.

In 1845 one of the largest fires of modern times took place at the city of Quebec. Fully 25,000 people were rendered homeless.

The Welland Canal, connecting Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, was opened for traffic, 1845.

1846—Oregon Boundary Treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

The building of the Grand Trunk Railway was begun in 1847. Navigation laws repealed.

In 1847 electric telegraph lines established between Quebec, Montreal and Toronto.

The St. Lawrence canals between Montreal and Prescott opened for navigation in 1848.

In 1849 great riots occurred in Montreal, the Parliament House being burned. These riots grew out of passing the Rebellion Losses Bill, which was a bill for the purpose of recomping all who sustained losses during the rebellion.

The first sod of the Northern Railway turned at Toronto in 1850, but not until June, 1853, was it opened for traffic between Bradford and Toronto. This was the first locomotive railway in operation in Upper Canada.

In 1851 the transfer and control of the postal system from the British to the Provincial Governments of Canada took place, when a uniform rate of postage was adopted, viz., five cents per one-half ounce. The use of postage stamps in Canada was introduced in 1851.

The Young Men's Christian Association organized at Montreal in 1851; first in America.

1852—Commencement of the Grand Trunk Railway. Trinity College, Toronto, and Laval University, Quebec, opened.

In May, 1853, the first ocean steamer arrived at Quebec.

In 1854 the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States was signed at Washington. It lasted eleven years and was abrogated in consequence of notice given by the United States.

In 1854 the first screw steamer from Liverpool to the St. Lawrence river arrived.

1858—Adoption in Canada of the decimal system of currency and the old method of pounds, shillings and pence abolished.

In 1858 the Queen selected the city of Ottawa as the capital of the Dominion and permanent seat of Government.

1858—Atlantic cable laid between England and Nova Scotia. Gold found in British Columbia this year and also on Tangier river, Nova Scotia.

New Westminster, B. C., founded by Col. Moody in 1859.

Winnipeg founded in 1860. This was an important year. The Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII, visited Canada and opened the Victorian Tubular Bridge on the line of the Grand Trunk at Montreal. The bridge was considered at that time one of the greatest engineering feats in the world. It was 60 feet high and nearly two miles in length. On September 1st the Prince laid the corner stone of the Parliament houses at Ottawa. When completed their cost was nearly six millions of dollars. Confederation of the Provinces strongly agitated during this year.

1861—Population of Upper Canada, 1,396,091; Lower Canada, 1,111,566; New Brunswick, 252,047; Nova Scotia, 330,857; Prince Edward Island, 80,857; Vancouver Island, exclusive of Indians, 3,420.

In 1865 the free public school system was introduced in Nova Scotia.

1866—Nova Scotia and New Brunswick accepted confederation with Canada.

June 1, 1866—Invasion of Canada by Fenians. Battle of Ridgeway, near Fort Erie.

June 3, 1866—Withdrawal of the Fenians into the United States.

June 8, 1866—First meeting of Parliament in new buildings at Ottawa. At this meeting the final resolutions necessary on the part of the Province of Canada to effect the confederation of the Provinces was passed.

Nov. 17, 1866—Union of Vancouver Island and British Columbia proclaimed.

February 10, 1867—The British North America act passed by the Imperial Legislature, at London, England.

July 1, 1867—Union of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick under the name of the Dominion of Canada. The names of Upper and Lower Canada were changed to Ontario and Quebec, respectively.

Lord Monck was the first Governor-General of the Dominion, and the first Parliament met on the 6th of November, 1867, Sir John A. Macdonald being Premier.

1869—Red River rebellion.

September 24, 1870—Expedition under Colonel, now Lord, Wolseley, arrived at Winnipeg, when the rebels were found to have dispersed.

May 25, 1870—Fenians crossed the frontier at Trent river, in Quebec, but driven back by the volunteers.

July 15, 1870—Manitoba admitted into the confederation of the Provinces.

1871—Canadian Pacific Railway surveys begun. Postal cards first issued in the Dominion this year. Free public school system first introduced into New Brunswick.

July 20, 1871—British Columbia admitted into confederation. On Nov. 11, sailing from Quebec, last regular British troops left Canada.

Nov. 7, 1873—Alexander MacKenzie administration formed. Island of San Juan, on the Pacific, long in dispute between Great Britain and United States, awarded to the latter, under arbitration, by the Emperor of Germany.

Nov. 23, 1877—Award by the Halifax Fisheries Commission of the sum of \$5,500,000 to be paid by the United States to the Imperial Government.

1879—Adoption of a protective tariff in Canada, otherwise called the "National Policy."

1880—Death of the Hon. Geo. Brown. In 1880 all British possessions on North American continent (excepting Newfoundland) annexed to Canada by Imperial Order in Council.

Oct. 21, 1880—Contract signed for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

1881—Population of the Dominion, 4,324,810. May 2—First sod turned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

1885—Outbreak of rebellion in Northwest and commencement of hostilities at Duck Lake. March 26th; April 24, engagement at Fish Creek; May 12th, battle of Batoche and defeat of the rebels; May 26th, surrender of Poundmaker; July 2d, final suppression of the rebellion; Nov. 7th, driving of last spike of the C. P. R.; Nov. 16th, hanging of Reil.

1886—Opening of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London. Town of Vancouver to-



tally destroyed by fire, only four houses left standing.

Feb. 15, 1888—Signing of Fishery Treaty at Washington. August, rejection of the Fishery Treaty by the United States Senate.

1891—Population of the Dominion, 4,833,239. June 6th, the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G. C. B., Premier of the Dominion, died.

1892—April 17th, death of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie.

1895—Sept. 10th, Canadian Sault Ste. Marie canal opened.

1897—Dec. 22, Bering Sea arbitrators awarded Canadian sealers \$464,000.

1898—April 5th, introduction of the Preferential British Tariff, and dating from the 1st of August all imports from the United Kingdom were to be admitted at customs rate of 25 per cent less than specified rates, with certain exceptions.

1899—Nov. 12th, the Earl of Minto sworn in as Governor-General of Canada.

1899—Jan. 1st, letter postal rate in Canada reduced to two cents. Sept. 28th, Dawson (Yukon Territory) connected with British Columbia by telegraph. Oct. 30th, first contingent of Canadian troops for South Africa sailed from Quebec in steamship Sardinian.

1900—Jan. 11, Lord Strathcona offered to equip and pay 500 mounted rifles for South Africa. Jan. 21st, first detachment of second contingent left Halifax. Jan. 27th, second detachment of second contingent left Halifax. Feb. 21st, third detachment of second contingent left Halifax. Feb. 27th, battle of Paardeberg and surrender of General Cronje. A number of Canadians killed. April 26th, a \$10,000,000 fire in Ottawa and Hull; many lives lost and 15,000 people rendered homeless.

1901—Jan. 22d, Queen Victoria died after a reign of nearly 64 years. Jan. 22d, accession of King Edward VII. April 1st, decennial census taken throughout the British Empire made the population total 397,659,316. May 24th established as a fixed holiday in Canada and named Victoria Day. Sept. 16th, Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, on their tour of the British colonies, arrived at Quebec. Left Canada, sailing from Halifax Oct. 21st. Official returns give the population of the Yukon Territory at about 20,000; Dawson City, 8,000. Nov. 30th, a new corps, to be called the Canadian Yeomanry, for service in South Africa, to be raised, Captain Evans commanding. Dec. 11th, Marconi successfully demonstrates the possibility of wireless telegraphy across the ocean by sending electrical signals from Cornwall, England, to Newfoundland and back.

1902—Jan. 1st, King Edward postage stamps brought into circulation. These are the first stamps issued in England bearing a man's head. Total population of the Dominion, 5,369,666. April 4th, Earl of Dundonald appointed to command of the Canadian militia force. May 23d, the fifth and last Canadian contingent for South Africa embarks at Halifax on the transport Corinthian. Aug. 9th, the coronation of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra takes place.—*British-American, Chicago.*

Says *Pearson's Magazine*: If you are a "serious" explorer and intend going to work energetically as a scientific traveler, you must make your way to the Royal Geographical Society in Savile-row, London. There are regular classes held here for the training of explorers. The explorer applying for guidance is taught how to determine heights by the temperature of boiling water, and how to forecast the weather. The aspiring geologist also may undergo a little course of training in the R. G. S. Explorer's "academy." A curious lesson is given by the R. G. S. in the paper molding of monuments, or the taking of "squeezes" of ancient inscriptions, etc. You simply soak in water some sheets of a special kind of paper, and cover the carving with it sheet by sheet, beating in each to the form of the carving with a clothes brush. Leave the mold on the sculpture to dry thoroughly, and then pull it off.

A tramp, in an English rural town, rang a doctor's door bell and asked the pretty woman who opened the door if she would be so kind as to ask the doctor if he had a pair of old trousers he would give him.

"I'm the doctor," said the smiling woman, and the tramp left quickly.

### Revised Anthem.

God save our Gracious King,  
Let all the people sing,  
God save the King;  
By aged and by young,  
By every race and tongue,  
On sea and land be sung,  
God save the King!

Let his broad Empire wake,  
Land, ocean, stream and lake,  
As swells the strain,  
Till hate and discord flee,  
And truth and loyalty  
Shall utter far and free,  
The glad refrain.

God save the King who reigns  
To loose the captive's chains  
And freedom bring;  
Be his the dauntless mind,  
In peace and war to find,  
The good of all mankind;  
God save the King!  
—J. R. Newell in *Good Words*.

### Rothschild and Waterloo.

Rothschild had followed Wellington during his campaign against Napoleon, and at Waterloo the "man of money" sat like a soldier in a shower of rain and bullets, watching the battle. As soon as he observed the arrival of Blucher and the rout of the French, Rothschild set spurs to his horse and rode swiftly to Brussels. A carriage whirled him to Ostend, and the next morning he was at the Belgian coast.

The sea was so rough that he had to pay \$500 to a boatman to carry him across the channel, and he landed at Dover in the evening. The next morning he was in London before the opening of the Stock Exchange. It was known that he had come direct from Wellington, and must have the latest news. He had outstripped all the couriers and messengers of the nation. There was no telegraph then. In answer to the anxious inquiries for the news of Wellington, Rothschild discreetly said nothing of the battle of Waterloo.

Instead, he sighed, and told of Blucher's previous defeat at Ligny, and said that as a result there could be little hope for Wellington. The gloomy report caused a panic on the exchange, and when the market had reached the bottom, Nathan Rothschild bought everything that he could find money for—all being done quietly through his brokers. Then came the news of the battle of Waterloo, England's victory, the final defeat of Napoleon. Securities of all kinds went up with a rush, and Nathan Rothschild, being well stocked at small cost, made great profits, about \$6,000,000. He was one of the five sons of the original Mayer Anselm Rothschild, who began his career in a little money-lending shop in Frankfort, Germany, and founded the richest family in the world.—*Leslie's Weekly*.

### How Merit Won.

A contest has just been decided in New York city that is at once unique, beautiful and instructive to the general public, as well as to the great army of artists, jewelers, designers and architects whose life work is along the lines of originality and high class, artistic decoration.

The *Jewelers' Review* has just awarded a number of valuable prizes for the most elaborate, artistic and beautifully decorated store in the world.

Colonel A. Andrews' Diamond Palace of San Francisco has been awarded the first prize, and the Colonel, when interviewed by a reporter, could hardly contain himself with pride and joy.

This beautiful store on Montgomery street, between Bush and Pine streets, has for years been considered by the tourists as one of the sights of the city, and after being remodeled is now more beautiful than ever.

A peculiarity of the Colonel's disposition, and one which has made for him a host of friends, is that he takes as much and even more, pleasure in his visitors' appreciation of the beauty and gorgeousness of the display as in the amount of any purchase they may make. (Personal.)

Executive Mansion, Washington, June 3, 1901.

My Dear Sir: The President has requested me to convey to you an expression of his sincere appreciation of the handsome souvenir which you were good enough to present to him during his stay in San Francisco.

With assurances of the President's regret that no favorable opportunity presented itself for him to visit your establishment, believe me, very truly yours,

(Signed) GEO. V. CORTELYOU,

Mr. A. Andrews, 221 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal.

The interrogation mark or "point" (?) was originally a "q" and an "o," the latter placed under the former. They were simply the first and last letters of the Latin word "questio." So, too, with the sign of exclamation or interjection (!). In its original purity it was a combination of "l" and "o," the latter underneath, as in the question mark. The two stood for "lo," the Latin exclamation of joy. The paragraph mark is a Greek "p," the initial of the word paragraph. The early printers employed a dagger to show that a word or sentence was objectionable and should be cut out.

After long years of discussion and legislation, the first practical step has been taken in the construction of a transcontinental railroad through the center of Australia, from Port Darwin on the northern coast to Adelaide on the southern seaboard.

A native of India who was over in London for the Coronation, is reputed to have said that rain is the secret of England's greatness.

"It washes the streets, makes the grass and other crops to increase, and is good for beer."



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H. Isaac Jones, M.D., L.R.C.P.E., etc., Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist, after a year's absence, visiting and studying at the various special hospitals of Europe, Great Britain and the Eastern States, has resumed practice of his profession at rooms 303, 304, 305 Starr King Building, 121 Geary Street, San Francisco. (Telephone, Private Exchange 216.)

Dr. Jones was surgeon at H. M.'s Indian army from 1869 to 1874, leaving the service through sickness. For the past fourteen years he has practiced in San Francisco. Dr. Jones and wife have taken up residence at the "Kenilworth," corner of Powell and Bush streets. Telephone, John 5061.

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OR OUR LOCAL AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

**British Benevolent Society.**

AT the annual election of the society last year, H. M. Consul-General C. W. Bennett was unanimously invited to take the presidential chair. He accepted the office on the understanding that the society would assist him in inaugurating some needed reforms in its administration and in widening its scope.

For some years past the society has been in a bad way, principally owing to the poor support given it by the British community. After much thought and consideration of the situation, the Consul-General drew up a new constitution and by-laws, which were accepted by a special meeting of the membership on March 3, and approved generally by members of the British colony to whom they were submitted. The way having thus been made clear, Mr. Bennett is now eager that the work of the society's upbuilding along the new lines should begin. He is working hard, personally, to this end, and it behooves our people to support him in his charitable endeavor without further delay. A circular letter which is being sent to British residents by the Consul-General reads in part as follows:

"The wish having been emphatically expressed by the British community that the British Consul-General should take charge of the society, and endeavor to put it upon a footing which would free them from the reproach of taking next to no interest in the relief of the many cases of destitution and poverty amongst Britons, which are only too frequently met with here, I have consented to do so on the implicit understanding that the British community would give me every assistance and that each member of the society would do his utmost to bring in new members.

"Members of the society are now earnestly begged to send in the names of ladies or gentlemen who are willing to join, and any friends to whom this circular may be sent are invited to become members. The cost is limited to one dollar a month for town and fifty cents a month for country members.

"Members are specially requested to send all persons who may apply to them for relief to the office, and not, except in special cases, where the applicant is personally known to them and they prefer to do so, to extend relief from their own pockets. This is most desirable, as there are a certain class who have been in the habit of making a profession of mendicancy and after having been relieved by the society prey upon the charitably disposed. In one instance within my knowledge a single person obtained pecuniary help from the fund and subsequently from six British subjects. A supply of cards is forwarded members for this purpose and will be renewed on application.

"The distress is very great and real. It has increased much of late years, with the enlargement of the Empire and the South African war, many old soldiers having applied for relief.

"Copies of the new constitution and by-laws and further information on the subject will be furnished to anyone who may apply personally or by letter at the Consulate-General."

**Historical Events in April.**

April was, in the old Roman reckoning, the second month of the year, but it is counted in the Julian calendar as the fourth. The derivation of the name is unknown. The traditional etymology is, *omnia aperit*, "It opens everything," meaning Spring. This month was sacred to Venus, goddess of love.

April 1.—Harvey, discoverer of circulation of the blood, born 1578.

April 5.—Elihu Yale, founder of Yale College, born 1648.

April 8.—Winthrop sailed for Massachusetts, 1630.

April 19.—Beaconsfield died, '81; Primrose Day.

April 23.—St. George's Day, the patron saint of England. Also the birth and death day of Shakespeare; born 1564; died 1616.

April 24.—Cartwright, inventor of the power loom, born 1743; commencement of Russo-Turkish war.

April 25.—Oliver Cromwell, born at Huntingdon, 1599.

April 26.—Hume, historian, born 1711.

April 28.—Newton presented his "Principia," 1686; mutiny of the Bounty, 1789.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Atkinson have reopened their Big-Tree store at 408 Kearny street, where renewal payments for the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN may be made.

**Personal.**

Among recent visitors in the city was Lord Carnarvon, who expressed himself as much struck with the busy appearance of our streets.

Miss Margaret Doyle, head mistress of the Paddington Superior School, Sydney, Australia, passed through San Francisco en route to England a few days ago. She will visit the principal schools in this country.

Mr. Hugh Chisholm, a member of the editorial staff of the London *Times* and editor in chief of the last edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, was in San Francisco on a visit last week. He is gathering material for a series of articles on social conditions in the United States.

Professor H. T. Ardley-of Berkeley starts on a trip to his old home in England this week. He will then visit Germany, France, Switzerland and Italy on a six-months' tour after which he may accept an invitation from the leading scientific society of London to superintend excavations at Abou-Synbel, on the Upper Nile, in the interest of the Egyptian Government and the British Museum.

**Agents Wanted.**

Canvassers can make good money soliciting subscriptions for the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN. We want an agent in every British society on the Coast. Terms can be had by addressing the Business Manager. A few general agencies in interior towns are also vacant.

**To Employers of Labor.**

If you are in need of help of any kind, send to the Pacific Employment Agency, G. C. Carriger, manager, and F. M. Gunn, secretary, 520 Sacramento street, San Francisco, or phone Main 1191. All kinds of labor supplied to employers in the city or country. We are right in the center of the labor market in the city, and being fully established and well known to the working people, are able to furnish first-class men for all trades and callings on the shortest notice. Employers of labor are respectfully requested to give us a trial.

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Yours very truly,

CHAS. L. PATTON

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1012 Call Bldg.



**John Bull's Warning.**

[The London papers are warning their readers against the American quick lunch habit, which is obtaining a hold in England.] See here, Sam! You and I've been friends

For a good many years, but still  
We're nearing the point where friendship ends  
In the ten-second beefsteak pill!  
I've stood for everything you've done  
In the way of extending trade;  
But, by George, Sam, I won't stand for one,  
For the last blooming break you've made.

I'll take your shoes, your cotton, too,  
And your coal and iron and steel;  
I'll do in trade what you say to do,  
But be d—d to your tabloid meal!  
Old Britain, raised in leisure's lap,  
Is the child of a million prides,  
And the chief of all, you have heard, mayhap,  
Is regard for her poor insides.

So take away your sinkers, Sam,  
And your guaranteed pills of meats,  
Your tabloid of oysters and condensed clam  
And your pellets of varied sweets!  
Send home your deadly slab cut pies,  
Sans the profit you thought to reap!  
This hurry age dims my poor old eyes,  
And the heart that is full must weep.

Let's you and I just snuggle up,  
Uncle Sam, to a good square meal!  
There's oceans of joy in the brimming cup  
And a half of a husky veal.  
But life is short at best, and I  
Am opposed to the doubtful fill  
That comes with a hurry up chunk of pie  
And a ten-second beefsteak pill!"

—*Baltimore News.*

**"The Christian Era."**

"The Christian Era" was first used about the year 527 by Dionisius, surnamed "Exiguus," but better known as Denys le Petit, a monk of Seythia and a Roman abbot, in consequence of which it is sometimes called "Recapitulatio Dionisii." It was not introduced into Italy until the sixth century, and, though first used in France in the seventh, it was not universally established there till about the eighth century. An instance of the use of the Christian Era in England is supposed to have occurred as early as the year 680; it was generally adopted in the eighth century, and it was ordained by the Council of Chelsea, in July, 816, that all hishops should date their acts from the year of the incarnation of our Saviour. In Spain, the Christian Era, though occasionally adopted in the eleventh, was not uniformly used in public instruments until after the middle of the fourteenth century, nor in Portugal until about the year 1415. In the Eastern Empire and in Greece, it was not universal until after the capture of Constantinople by Mahomet II. in 1453.

The years of the Christian Era are described in ancient documents as the years "of Grace," of "the Incarnation," of "our Lord," of "the Nativity," of "the Circumcision," and "annus Trabeationis."—"Sir Harris Nicholas' Chronology of History."

**Rifles Open New Quarters.**

Officers and men of the American British Rifles gave a dance at Hayes' Hall on Wednesday night, the 1st inst., to open their new quarters. There was a good attendance, and the guests thoroughly enjoyed the regimental function. The gathering was notable for the number of ladies present, most of whom were members of the Ladies' Auxiliary, B. and A. U., President Mrs. R. Hewitt and Secretary Mrs. Hathaway serving on the Reception Committee. Flag decorations added to the gay appearance of things.

Major F. W. D'Evelyn had charge of the programme, assisted by Lieutenant A. E. Sykes. The floor managers were: C. C. Williamson and Archie Turnhull.

An interesting feature in the proceedings was the decoration of Williamson, Shand and Chambers for merit in service, the presentation being made by Mrs. Colin E. Peacock.

**"Pride of Ceylon" Tea.**

A free sample of this incomparable tea will be sent to any address on request by the sole importers, F. A. Peterson & Co., Santa Cruz.

**Dotheboys Hall.**

Among the extracts in the *Times*, reprinted from its issue of January 7, 1803, is the original advertisement of Mr. Squeers, of Dotheboys Hall.

This famous character of Dickens was really a Mr. Simpson, who kept "an academy for young gentlemen" at Woden Croft Lodge, near Barnard Castle, Yorkshire. The advertisement reads as follows:

"At Mr. Simpson's Academy, Woden Croft Lodge, Yorkshire, near Barnard Castle, young gentlemen are boarded, and accurately instructed in the English, Latin and Greek languages, writing, arithmetic, merchants' accounts, and the most useful branches of the mathematics, on the following terms, viz.: Entrance half a guinea; from 6 to 9 years of age, 16 guineas per ann.; the French language taught by a native of France, at one guinea per ann. extra. The health and morals of pupils are strictly attended to. Further information may be obtained of Mr. Waistell, 99 High Holborn; etc., etc. Mr. Simpson is now in town, and will attend at the Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, from 12 till 2 o'clock for a few days."

**New Mining Methods.**

A new introduction has been made into the coal mining industry of Great Britain in the form of a hydraulic mining cartridge. The present mode of "bringing down" the coal after it has been undercut is to bore a long, narrow hole in the coal, fill it with gunpowder furnished with a train and fuse, apply a light to the fuse, and then retire to a safe distance. The explosion shatters the coal, and at the same time forming a great deal of dust which is of no practical value. The explosion, too, is a source of danger, so that it has to be carried out at night when the miners have left the pit. The present invention is one to bring down the coal by water power by means of a hydraulic cartridge. The cartridge, which is made of steel, and is twenty inches in length, is inserted into the hole bored into the side of the coal to be brought down, and is connected with a small hand-pumping arrangement. In the side of the cartridge are small orifices, each of which admits of a pressure of three tons per square inch, thus giving a total pressure on the coal of over sixty tons.

**Cure of Smallpox.**

"I am willing to risk my reputation as a public man," writes Edward Hines to the *Liverpool Mercury*, "if the worst case of smallpox cannot be cured in three days by the use of cream of tartar."

"One ounce of cream of tartar, dissolved in a pint of hot water, and drunk at intervals when cold, is a certain, never-failing remedy. It has cured thousands and never leaves a mark, never causing blindness, and avoids tedious lingering."

**The New St. Patrick's Day.**

At Sumas, Washington, a unique celebration of St. Patrick's Day was held on March 17th. King Edward was honored with a toast, and the remarks of all the speakers breathed friendship and love for Great Britain. The badge worn by the guests was composed of orange, green and purple, with the American colors as a binder. The celebration took the form of a banquet at the Huntingdon Hotel, with Dr. F. W. Sparling as toastmaster.

**Chamber Music.**

Mr. Henry Holmes and his colleagues, Mr. Hother Wismer, Mr. Carl Becker and Mr. Paul Friedhofer, will play string quartettes on all Tuesday evenings during April, from 8 to about 10 o'clock, in the Heine Hall, 237 Geary street (Union Square). Miss Ernestine Goldmann will participate in the performance of works for pianoforte and strings. Kathleen Parlow will be heard in violin solos.

**A Memorable Day.**

April 23d, besides being the anniversary of St. George, England's patron saint, is the birth and death day of the immortal Shakespeare.

Our frontispiece this month shows the striking Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon, the picture being from a unique photograph taken for the *Sketch*, at night whilst one of the performances was going on.

**What Subscribers Say of Us.**

"It is the best little paper in the West."—*W. F., San Jose, Cal.*

"I know of no better monthly paper anywhere."—*R. P., Granite, Montana.*

"I am glad to renew my subscription, as I find good value."—*A. N. S., Orange, Cal.*

"The 'B.C.' is always welcome, and is appreciated by us all."—*J. M., Globe, Arizona.*

"I don't want to miss even one number of the paper, as it is our mainstay."—*S. M., Santa Ana, Cal.*

"It is a bright and breezy publication, and my renewal is sent gladly."—*W. D. E., Keswick, Cal.*

"I have become so attached to the paper that I now could not do without it."—*U. M. G., Wilmington, Cal.*

"Our home cannot afford to be without the glint of the truth found in your excellent publication."—*W. M., Palm Springs, Cal.*

"We are delighted with the paper. It speaks the truth, which the Californian newspapers certainly do not."—*G. F. W., Bakersfield, Cal.*

"The BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN is a most worthy publication. I read it with great pleasure, then hand it to friends, who, like myself, think it the best paper for the Britisher in California, and pray for its prosperity."—*J. M., Vallejo, Cal.*

"You will find enclosed \$1 for renewal of my subscription, which commenced with your first issue seven years ago. I find that the paper gives information which is not found in other papers, and it is always put together interestingly."—*J. N., Chloride, Arizona.*

**Your Summer Vacation.**

Should not be decided upon until you have perused that interesting little book entitled "Vacation 1903," issued by the California Northwestern Railway, to be had without cost at the ticket offices of the company, 650 Market street and Tiburon Ferry, or by mail from the general office, 222 Sansome street, San Francisco. It contains over 100 pages devoted to the choicest resorts and camping grounds in the State.

The California Northwestern Railway is the acknowledged picturesque route of California, and traverses a country ideal in climate.

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## Facts Worth Knowing.

Artificial ivory is made from condemned skim milk.

"Sew-Sew" is the name of a ladies club in Glasgow.

There are 195 parishes in Scotland without a public-house.

On an average, 700 British subjects yearly are born at sea.

There are now over 700 lady university graduates in Ireland.

Dante's "Divina Commedia" has been translated into Welsh prose.

Wales has practically doubled its population in the last sixty years.

Practically half the population of Wales is to be found in Glamorganshire.

The first envelope ever made is in the possession of the British Museum.

Yarmouth's herring catch this season has reached a total of 233,362,800 fish.

Cabbages and cauliflowers are now costing from 2s. 6d. to 15s. each at Pretoria.

Canada's railway mileage increased from 7,260 miles in 1881 to 18,184 in 1901.

Four shillings a bottle is being charged for imported British beer at Johannesburg.

Last year 30,000,000 pounds of butter and cheese were produced in the Dominion of Canada.

It is 570 years since a previous Bishop of Winchester was made Archbishop of Canterbury.

Since 1861 the Bible Society of Scotland has issued nearly 22,000,000 copies of the Scriptures.

A motor-car depot with accommodation for no fewer than 700 vehicles has been opened in London.

The house in which Robert Burns died at Dumfries is now let as a dwelling place at a rent of £13 a year.

General Jonbert's silver-fitted jaunting-car, which was captured in South Africa, is now at Woolwich Arsenal.

It is perhaps little known that, although Signor Marconi is an Italian by birth, he is the son of an Irish mother.

Much of the stained glass in the beautiful windows of York Minster has become corroded to the thinness of tissue paper.

Since it was constituted two years ago the present Irish party has, it is estimated, cost its Irish supporters over £30,000.

There is a paroquet in the London Zoological Gardens that has lived for a century without having tasted a drop of water.

Three million and a quarter tons of coal of the value of 6s per ton and under, were shipped from the United Kingdom in 1902.

The most expensive railway to travel on is the Congo, where the fare is £20 for 250 miles. This works out at nearly 1s 8d a mile.

Striking resemblance has been pointed out between the remarkable ancient ruins at Zimbabwe in Rhodesia and antiquities in Cornwall.

Burglars have carried away the brass memorial erected in Rangoon to the memory of the British soldiers who fell while capturing the town in 1852.

Out of every 1,000 pounds of beef consumed in Great Britain in 1901, 700 pounds was home produced, reports the United States Consul at Nottingham.

In the Yorkshire Penny Bank, which pays 2½ per cent interest, 2,867,530 deposits were made last year, amounting to a total of £9,258,583 10s. 11d.

The National Lifeboat Institution has now 287 boats under its charge. During the past year it granted rewards for saving 490 lives from shipwrecks.

St. Luke's Fair, which has just been held at Bridgnorth, Salop, is the oldest statute cattle fair in England. Its charter was granted in 1226.

Mr. E. A. Renner, who has just died at Cincinnati, aged eighty-one, was one of the twelve men who carried Napoleon's coffin when it was removed from St. Helena.

During the past forty-five years there have been exported from New Zealand 15,064,462 oz. of gold, valued at £59,159,883, and 2,625,942 oz. of silver, valued at £380,806.

On view at the Manchester, England, Geographical Society's rooms is the model of a centrifugal railway, on which the "loop was looped" in that city seventy years ago.

One hundred and sixty-seven thousand pounds have been spent on public parks and bowling greens for Edinburgh in twenty-one years. This constitutes a municipal record.

Unitarian congregations in the United Kingdom number 364, according to the 1903 issue of the Essex Hall Year Book. Of these, England has 284, Ireland 39, Wales 33, and Scotland 8.

Barnes possesses an old fire engine given to the parish of Mortlake by Princess Amelia, daughter of George III, in 1758. It is to be sent to the forthcoming International Fire Exhibition.

Irvine (Ayrshire) harbor master has devised an ingenious apparatus which, worked automatically by the tide, will show different colored lights according to the depth of water in the harbor.

Mr. John Hill, a retired Derby bookseller, who is giving £100 to the infirmary to commemorate his one hundredth birthday, is said to be the oldest Odd Fellow in the world. He has been a member since 1823.

Old London Bridge took the record time of 33 years to build. It was begun in 1176, and not completed till 1209. The present bridge was begun in 1824, and finished in 1831. It cost £500,000.

Salt water used as a gargle will strengthen the throat and harden the gums; used as a wash it will strengthen weak eyes; used in the bath it is a tonic; as a lotion for the hair it will prevent its falling.

A patent has been applied for in the matter of a new game which threatens to render ping-pong a thing of the past. It is played with a pair of bellows, a small balloon, and a net. And its name is piff-puff.

"1585, June, I bought it. I sawed it. May, 1586, I nailed it. I carved it. William Shakespeare," is the inscription on a small oak cupboard about to be sold by auction at Snitterfield, near Stratford-on-Avon.

Last year there were over 2,451,000,000 letters delivered by the English Post Office, or 59 per head of the population. There were also delivered 936,000,000 newspapers and circulars and over 444,000,000 postcards.

Johannesburg is about the healthiest spot in South Africa. It stands 5,689 feet above the sea level and, however warm in the day, its nights are not unbearably hot at any time in the year. It has, too, a cold, dry winter.

Less than seventy years ago the so-called ancient capital of the Transvaal was tenanted by the Matabele, the springbok, the lion, and the rhinoceros. Recently a site for business premises, bought originally for £800, realized £38,000.

At Westminster County Court recently it was stated that the sales of a newsvendor outside Burlington House, in Piccadilly, amounted to £1,800 a year, giving a profit of £7 a week, exclusive of £270 a year paid him for exhibiting bills.

A bottle of soda water recovered from the wreck of the Royal George was sold at auction recently for £25 15s 6d. The relic is well authenticated. The Royal George was sunk on August 29, 1782, and the soda water is thus over 120 years old.

The remaining fittings of Newgate prison are now nearly demolished. The site has been occupied as a prison for over 1,000 years. After the great fire of 1666 it was practically rebuilt, and in 1870 it was again fired and partly destroyed by the Gordon rioters.

The *Secolo* says that Signor Pansa, an engineer of Cassino, has invented a machine which converts the sun's light and heat into an alternating electric current. He believes that everybody, by the use of this machine, will soon be enabled to manufacture his own electric power, light and heat.

The Canadian railways aggregate a total length of 18,868 miles, which is an increase of 574 miles over the year 1901. There are 558 miles of electric railways in the Dominion. The Government's revenues from railways last year amounted to \$5,918,990, and from canals \$300,413, the working expenses of both systems amounting to \$5,861,099.

It is often stated that St. Paul's is the largest cathedral in England. This is not so—it is neither the longest nor the widest. Winchester Cathedral is the longest, 557 feet; but York is the largest, covering an area of 63,800 feet, as against the 59,700 feet of St. Paul's. The smallest cathedral is that of Oxford; its area is only 11,342 feet, and its length 155 feet. Many parish churches are larger than this.

When the early explorers of Canada heard from the Indians of a great river that cut the continent in two, they believed that it ran east and west, and that by following it they would at last reach China. After thirteen years of toil and privation they discovered their mistake, finding that the river ran north and south and emptied into the Gulf of Mexico. Lachine Rapids, near Montreal, bear in their name a reminder of this error: the word chine meaning China.

T.P. GWP J.P. E.P.



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SURF BATHING AT SANTA CRUZ, CAL.



## BRITISH AND AMERICAN UNION.

ENGLAND was the country honored at the open meeting of the British and American Union last Friday night, and Academy of Sciences Hall was packed to the doors by representatives of brave old Albion. It was a most enthusiastic gathering. Dr. F. W. D'Evelyn presided, and with him on the platform were prominent citizens and men of note sojourning in the city, among the number being Supervisor James Booth, William Pardy, Prof. Thomas Price, Dr. A. E. Sykes, British Consul-General C. W. Bennett, Rev. Father Vaughan (brother of the noted Cardinal Vaughan), and Messrs. Pomeroy, Jones and Williams of the American-British Rifles. Among other letters expressing the writers' regret at not being able to accept the Directors' invitation to the meeting was one from Mr. Geo. R. Parker, who is here in connection with the Cecil Rhodes' scholarships, conveying a kindly message of good will to the Union and admiration of its effort to bring about a closer friendship between the United States and Great Britain.

The speakers of the evening were Mr. W. S. Goodfellow, the well known attorney, and Mr. Taliesin Evans, of journalistic note.

Mr. Goodfellow spoke interestingly of law, English and American, saying that the basis of American jurisprudence is the common law of England, which has come down from time immemorial. The common law of England, said the speaker, is the law of California, as was only the other day decided in a San Joaquin water rights case involving millions. The audience was amused by the speakers' remark that one great similarity between English law and American law is that they are both expensive.

Mr. Goodfellow closed his address with the declaration that he believed the precepts of the British and American Union were calculated to work good to both countries and benefit the world in general.

"The Home Life of the English People" was Mr. Evans' theme, and he did justice to the subject by referring in eloquent terms to the Englishman's domestic tastes, his love of leisure and recreation, his devotion to healthful outdoor sports—all contributing to a robust manhood and good morals. He thought that Americans, who run so banefully to hotel and restaurant life, and who die in harness, might find profit in studying the English home life, with its peace and sanctity, and culture of the higher nature.

Father Vaughan had a word of congratulation to offer, and remarked that never had he passed a more home-like evening since leaving England. Dr. D'Evelyn closed with an encouraging report on the Union's progress.

The speeches were interspersed with vocal numbers, mainly English. The singing was most excellent, and evidence of the enjoyment which it gave to the audience was not lacking, nor uncertain in quality. Every number evoked rounds of applause and encores were the order. Credit for this delectable feature of the programme is largely due Director R. H. Grey, who went to great pains to demonstrate on this occasion that the English have good music, can appreciate good music, and that their singers know how to interpret it. Mr. H. H. Barnhart sang the "Lost Chord"; Miss Grace Chilson, "Lads and Lassies"; Miss Margaret Hewitt, "Welcome Pretty Primrose"; Mr. H. Page, "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," and Mr. J. F. Veaco, "My Sweetheart When a Boy." Prof. J. Hollowel and Mr. James Gallet accompanied on the piano. Stirring final numbers were "Rule Britannia" and "Soldiers of the King," played on the cornet by Mr. E. G. Williams (bandmaster of the Rifles), the audience joining in the chorus.

The Union has lost a valued member by the death of J. H. Phipps, who passed away March 6th. He was a charter member, and was highly esteemed by all.

## THE WOMAN'S AUXILIARY.

At the meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of the British and American Union, held at their headquarters on Monday last, there was an unusually large attendance. Mrs. Hewitt, the President, occupied the chair. Reference was made to the interest shown in the affairs of the Auxiliary, as evidenced by the increasing attendance at the weekly socials and monthly business meetings, and in the fact that the

membership roll is now close up to the 100 mark. The formation of a whist and musical club is giving every promise of gratifying results. The thanks of the ladies were cordially extended to the B. & A. Rifles for their invitation to the football match between the Rifles and a combined team held recently at the Stanford University grounds, which was responded to by the presence of a large contingent from the Auxiliary, pleased no less with the enjoyment of the outing than the well-earned victory of "our boys."

The kind invitation to the dance given by the Rifles on the 1st inst., to celebrate the opening of their new quarters at Hayes Hall, was generally accepted, and the ladies spent a most enjoyable evening.

The series of whist parties which are to form one of the social features of the organization, were inaugurated on Friday evening, March 27th, when a goodly number of members and friends assembled at the rooms and passed a pleasant hour at the game.

ELLA R. HATHAWAY, Cor. Sec.

## Death of Prominent Scotsman.

Geo. W. Davidson, than whom there was no more popular man in the Scottish community, was called to rest on March 25th, and was interred in Cypress Lawn Cemetery on Friday, March 27th. He was 66 years of age, and a native of Lowthertown, Scotland. He had held offices in the St. Andrew's Society and the Caledonian Club, and was an untiring worker in these societies when in health. His character was upright and his sympathies broad and generous, qualities which won for him a legion of friends. He was buried from Scottish Hall, and a vast throng assembled to pay the last marks of respect to his memory.

## Sporting Notes

An interesting exposition of Association Football was given at the Stanford University grounds on Saturday afternoon, March 21, by teams sent down from the city by the California Association League. The match was of short duration, but exciting, and the large crowd of students and other spectators gave unmistakable signs of finding enjoyment in this (to them) novel form of football. The contesting teams were the American-British Rifles versus Whites—the latter composed of players from the Vampire and Albion clubs. The Rifles won, getting two goals to the Whites' none. The play was spirited on both sides and aroused much enthusiasm in the spectators. The Rifles' colors were in greater evidence, however, and it was clear that the soldier lads were the favorites from the start. Among the spectators were prominent members of the Women's Auxiliary of the British and American Union, including President Mrs. Hewitt and Secretary Mrs. Hathaway.

An effort is being made by local devotees of association football to popularize the game in California, and this exhibition match was a most successful step in the right direction. Stanford was very favorably impressed.

On Sunday last the Rifles and Vampires met in a final contest for the season at the Presidio Athletic Grounds. The play was clever throughout, and gave interest and excitement to the large gathering of spectators. The Rifles won by a score of 1 to 0, the victory being the result of Captain Williamson's smart work at the goal.

A unique and interesting tablet was recently placed in the wall overlooking Rugby school playing fields. It is placed there in commemoration of a boy named Webb Ellis, who, while playing football in 1823, caught and ran with the ball in his arms instead of kicking it in the orthodox manner, this incident being the origin of the present style of Rugby football. The tablet bears the following unique inscription: "This stone commemorates the exploit of William Webb Ellis, who, with a fine disregard for the rules of football as played in his time, first took the ball in his arms and ran with it, thus originating the distinctive feature of the Rugby game, A. D. 1823."

Lovers of polo have enjoyed a rare treat in witnessing the contests between the Rugby (England) team and the California players at Burlingame and at the Del Monte hotel grounds. Apart from interest in the matches,

much curiosity has centered about the visitors, society turning out in force. The Britishers have won out best in almost every match, which is not saying that there was not some clever playing by the Californians.

Sir Thomas Lipton has placed the order for the sailcloth for the Shamrock's sails with a Dundee manufacturer. On previous occasions the sails were made in Belfast. The sails will be of specially fine fabric, giving great strength, and will be of slightly yellow color. The exact dimensions of the new cup defender are reported to be as follows: Length over all, 141 feet; beam, 28 feet 8½ inches; draught, 19 feet; water line, a trifle under 90 feet.

Japan is taking to Rugby football very seriously, and a match was recently played between a native team and the fifteen of the Yokohama Athletic Club, which is composed mostly of English and Americans. This is the first international event of the kind which has ever taken place.

There is being specially printed on white kid at St. Louis an invitation to the King to send some of his racehorses to take part in the World's Fair Handicap, which will be run during the exhibition, for a purse of £10,000.

Announcement has been made by a gutta-percha firm at Glasgow of a new golf ball, said to be superior to the American Haskell ball, which recently caused stir among golf players.

The Canadian team of Rugby footballers during their recent tour in the United Kingdom played twenty-five matches, winning ten, losing thirteen, with two drawn.

The recent series of cricket test matches in England resulted in the Australians receiving the sum of £4258 5s 6d as their half share of the gross gate money.

The United States Lawn Tennis Association has accepted the challenge of the English Lawn Tennis Association for an international match at Boston in August.

## Dr. Hofmeyr in Nevada County.

Rev. Adrian Hofmeyr will lecture in Nevada county, under the auspices of the Sons of St. George, on the following dates: April 14th, at Nevada City, to Prince Albert Lodge; April 15th, at Grass Valley, to Victoria Lodge.

Several other dates are pending.

The engagement has been announced by Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Atkinson of their daughter Ethel to Mr. James Flack of this city.

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# The British Fraternal Societies

## Sons of St. George.

**B**URNABY Lodge continues to prosper under the guidance of our genial President, Bro. C. W. Riffe, who is striving hard to make the meetings a social success, and with good results. This is already shown by the marked increase in attendance at the Lodge. One of the pleasant features of our meetings is the presence of several members of sister Lodges.

Owing to ill health, Bro. J. F. Johns has been compelled to resign from the office of Outside Sentinel. Bro. J. M. Pointon has been appointed to fill the office for the balance of the term.

It is with regret that we learn of the death of the beloved wife of Bro. Thos. R. Evans, who died recently at Melrose, Alameda county. Bro. Evans is greatly esteemed in Burnaby Lodge, and the members extend their heartfelt sympathy in his bereavement.

P. C. WOODHOUSE.

## PICKWICK LODGE.

The usual open meeting will be held on the 6th inst., at the Lodge room, 320 Post street. A good programme has been prepared, and refreshments will be served. The Secretary reports a continued increase in the membership, and a satisfactory state of the finances.

## ALBION LODGE, OAKLAND.

Members of Albion Lodge and the British community in general had the pleasure of listening to Rev. Adrian Hofmeyr's fascinating lecture on "Cecil Rhodes" on Tuesday evening, March 24, at Gier's Hall. This is one of the most popular of Dr. Hofmeyr's lectures, for he personally knew the great empire builder and was familiar with his methods and his lofty ambitions. Dr. Hofmeyr kept his audience spellbound from start to finish. His narration, while simply given, being so graphic in its details and his descriptions such perfect word pictures as to cause the hearer to almost feel himself in the presence of Rhodes and an actual observer of his work. The hall was crowded and every heart was grateful to Albion Lodge and its committee for the rare treat afforded.

It gives us pleasure to be able to report that the lodge is enjoying an era of prosperity, new members being enrolled at every meeting, and a steady increase of the funds in bank.

## VICTORY LODGE, SAN JOSE.

At the last meeting of Victory Lodge, one candidate for initiation was run over the road. It was the decision of the Lodge to entertain the members of the Grand Lodge at their meeting in the Garden City in July, and a committee was appointed to look after the arrangement.

## DERBY LODGE, ALAMEDA.

On Tuesday, March 17th, we held one of our old-time smokers (not to celebrate St. Patrick), with Bro. H. Taylor as chairman. Bro. W. J. Hosford, on behalf of Bro. H. Dusenbury, presented to the Lodge a magnificent oil painting of King Edward in an elaborate gold frame. In making the presentation, Bro. Hosford not only spoke of the King, but also of our late beloved Queen, whose memory will forever remain green in the hearts of all true Britishers.

Bro. Dusenbury, when he rose to respond, was visibly overcome by the singing and hand clapping of the enthusiastic members of Derby Lodge, for they simply went wild over the picture.

Bro. A. Lewis of Albion Lodge then gave the address of the evening, in regard to the picture as a work of art, then again taking it as a symbol, and giving a brief history of Britain for more than 2,000 years, dwelling on the principal events that have occurred during the last thirty years which have made Greater Britain, and, in strong and masterful language, calling particular attention to the assistance that the colonies have given to the Mother Country in Africa.

In the early part of the evening an assertion had been made that the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN was trying to stir up strife by appealing to the lower passions of men. Bro. A. Lewis took up the cudgels on behalf of the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN, and in part said:

"I have known the editor of the paper per-

haps longer than any man in the room—fourteen years—and must say that he is doing splendid work with his paper, giving to the Britisher in this country reliable news, not only from the Motherland, but from Europe, and if that brother who made the remarks this evening only knew one-half of the reports that are circulated in the American and European press, he would thank the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN for the fearless and true manner in which it defends British interests everywhere, the same being done with malice to none, but fair play to all."

I think the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN is to be congratulated on having so able a champion as Mr. Lewis. His speech was certainly an eye-opener for Derby Lodge, and was loudly applauded.

Grand President W. H. Fuller made a short address, complimenting Bro. Lewis on his speech, and also gave the members a little encouragement in regard to the growth of the Order.

The balance of the evening was spent listening to songs and stories. Refreshments were served.

We have a scheme on foot for an open night about the third week in April for members and their families; and also expect to have another sermon in Alameda for St. George's Day. So you see Derby Lodge is waking up. F. M.

## Caledonian Club.

**T**HE Games Committee of the Caledonian Club, with Chief A. M. Macpherson as Chairman, is actively engaged on the preparations for the monster gathering at Shell Mound Park on May 30th. Reference to the official advertisement in this paper will give a good idea of the various attractions to be presented on that occasion, but behind the formal announcement is the spirit and determination to make this year's gathering the most successful in the history of the club. The most energetic members in the organization have been placed in charge of the arrangements, the committee being as follows: A. M. Macpherson, J. A. McLeod, S. McGregor, J. H. Duncan, J. W. Cameron, Dr. J. A. J. McDonald, Angus McLeod, Wm. Mitchell, Richard Gratto, James Gorie, W. W. Finlayson, Chas. A. McPhee, D. J. McFarlane, W. R. King, Walter Reed, J. E. MacCormac and J. M. Duncan.

## Scottish Thistle Club.

**T**HE smoker given by the San Francisco Scottish Thistle Club at its meeting held on March 26th, proved to be most enjoyable. The hall was crowded with the members and their friends, and the programme rendered embraced everything from selections on the bagpipes to a solo on the flute. Liquid refreshments were served most liberally, and every one present had a jolly good time. During the evening the health of the Royal Chief, G. W. Miller, was proposed and drank with great gusto, it being the anniversary of his birthday. The following clansmen and friends contributed to the evening's entertainment with songs, recitations, etc.: Edward Ross, Thos. Hunter, Robert Murray, Hugh Fraser, J. Robertson, Mr. Hutchinson, J. W. Davidson, R. A. Ford, George Brown, Mr. Cameron, David Donald, William Fairgrieve, John H. McInnes, David H. Finnie, Robt. Rintoul, W. D. Neilson, William Shepherd, Archie Lauriston and Malcolm S. Morrison. On the evening of April 26th, at Shiel's Building, the annual "Tattie and Herrin" supper will be given. The members and lady friends will participate therein this year.

GEO. W. PATERSON.

## St. Andrew's Society.

**T**HE intended departure of ex-President James Rolph, Jr., and Mrs. Rolph for an extended trip to Scotland was the occasion which drew a large gathering of members and friends to the rooms of the society on Monday evening, 16th March, to bid them good-by and wish them god-speed on their journey.

The entertainment partook more of the form of a family gathering in its spontaneity and the hearty good humor shown, than a formal reception, and was consequently all the more enjoyable. Mr. and Mrs. Rolph were reminded by the songs they heard of the beauties of

Scotland, of its banks and braes, both of "Bonnie Doon" and of "Bowling," "Rothsay Bay" and the "Bonnie Banks o' Loch Lomond" were pictured to them in sweet verse and music, while in sturdy prose, the orators of the society conveyed to them the hearty good wishes of the members.

The annual picnic will be held on Saturday, May 9, at Fairfax Park. As usual, games, suitable for old and young, will be held, and dancing, to the stirring music of Fairgrieve's band, will be in the pavilion. Pipers Ross and Murray will discourse the ancient music of Caledonia. The reception committee will welcome both fremit and kent faces, and make all acquainted, and the weather committee will see that no rain spoils the festivities or the dresses of the ladies.

GEO. ST. J. BREMNER.

## Daughters of St. George.

Empress Victoria Lodge, No. 142, entertained the members and their friends by an "evening at home" on Monday evening, March 30, in the lodge room, Red Men's building. An impromptu musical and literary programme was rendered and highly appreciated by an enthusiastic audience, as follows: Piano solo (overture to Caliph of Bagdad), by Mrs. H. Williams; recitation, Mrs. E. Harrison; song and instrumental selection, Mr. Emmons; vocal duet, Miss Mabel Williams and Miss Mabel Smith; recitation, Mrs. Emmons; vocal solo, Mr. A. Bentley; song, Miss E. Atkinson; bass solo, Mr. H. J. Ford. The remainder of the evening was spent in pleasant conversation and dancing, after which the guests retired to the banquet hall, where refreshments had been abundantly provided. HELEN WILLIAMS, Secretary.

## St. George's Day.

St. George's Day, April 23, will be celebrated by a banquet under the auspices of the Sons and Daughters of St. George, at the Cosmos restaurant, Powell street, San Francisco. A good programme of toasts and responses, interspersed with appropriate musical numbers, will add to the pleasure of the occasion. Tickets are \$1; to be obtained at the respective lodges of the Order.

The committee having the affair in charge is composed of Messrs. Riffe, Woods and Burrows, of Burnaby Lodge, and Messrs. Ford, Williamson and Bentley of Pickwick Lodge.

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**The Cheer of the "Trenton."**

Consider the scene and the matchless heroism and generosity of this Yankee crew. Almost sure of instant death themselves, they could see the British ship fighting the hurricane and appreciate the gallantry of the effort with the generous pleasure of true mariners. We do not know in all naval records any sound which makes a finer music upon the ear than the cheer of the Trenton's men. It was distressed manhood greeting triumphant manhood, the doomed saluting the saved. It was pluckier and more human than any cry raised upon the deck of a victorious line-of-battle ship. It can never be forgotten, must never be forgotten, by Englishmen speaking of Americans. That dauntless cheer to the "Caliope" was the expression of immortal courage.—*London Telegraph.*

Our anchors drag and our cables surge

At every shock of the huriling sea,  
While the mist of breakers veils the verge  
Of the reef of coral under our lee.

From east by north to the north-north-west

The wild typhoon veers sweep on sweep,  
And from moment to moment the cross-wave's crest

Buries our waist in its sidelong leap.

Under the blows of our plunging screw

The whitening breakers foam and churn,  
But for all that steam and steel can do  
We are drifting slowly, astern, astern!

On our starboard-quarter close aboard

We see the staunch Caliope loom,  
While the black flood, from her smokestack poured,  
Covers the sea like a pall of doom.

Her topmasts struck and her yards braced sharp,

She is headed out for the open main,  
While her shrouds, like the strings of a giant's harp,  
Scream to the touch of the hurricane.

We, from our flagship Trenton's decks,

Are watching her battle in hope and dread  
As she threads the throng of the tossing wrecks,  
Now beaten backward, now forging ahead.

She with the red-cross ensign aloft,

And we, our starry banner below,  
Lie beam to beam, as the frigates oft  
Ranged in old sea fights long ago.

We watch the weight of the tempest fall

On her flooded decks and her reeling bow,  
And our hearts are beating, one and all,  
For we both go down should she foul us now.

Through the darkest night there's a gleam to break;

Fathom by fathom she forges past,  
Till we know by the swirl of her eddying wake  
That her seaward struggle is won at last.

The Admiral tosses his sea cap high,

As from station to station is passed the word,  
And over the uproar of wave and sky  
The thunder roll of our cheer is heard.

And back from the Briton's taffrail came

The gallant, grateful and proud reply,  
That stirred our hearts like a pulse of flame,  
The seaman's and brother's last good-by.

Oh, blood is thicker than water, and long

Will England's memory hold it dear,  
And the tale be told in fo'castle song  
Of the flagship Trenton's parting cheer.

—WALTER MITCHELL.

**Young Church Needs Help.**

The Episcopal Mission of St. Peter's-by-the-Sea, at Ocean Park, Los Angeles county, is in need of help. An effort is being made to raise funds to build a small church. At present the services and Sunday School are being held in Kinney Hall, but the accommodation is altogether inadequate. A lot has been donated by the Ocean Park Improvement Club, plans for the church are drawn, and the trustees have in hand \$800 toward building. Some \$400 more is required, and it is in the hope of raising this amount that the English residents of Ocean Park appeal to their countrymen for assistance. Communications may be addressed to Mr. A. W. H. Peyton, Ocean Park, Cal.

**Canadian Banks Amalgamate.**

Great interest has been shown in the announcement from Halifax that a provisional agreement has been made under which the Halifax Banking Company is to be amalgamated with the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The latter bank has at present a paid up capital of \$8,000,000, with a rest of \$2,500,000. But a week or two ago a special general meeting of the shareholders was called for April 14th next to pass a by-law increasing the capital stock to \$10,000,000. Its head office is in Toronto, and it has now 84 branches throughout Canada and the United States, stretching from Sydney, Cape Breton, in the extreme east, to Victoria in the west, and from Dawson in the north to San Francisco in the south. It is represented in all the principal business centers in Canada west of Montreal, and has its own offices in New York, Portland, Ore., Seattle and London, England.

The purchase of the Halifax Banking Company will give it offices in fifteen additional points in Nova Scotia, including Halifax, Truro and Windsor—in fact, all the more important places. Two branches will also be obtained in New Brunswick, at St. John and Sackville.

Originally established in 1825 as a private partnership, under the same name as at present, the Halifax Banking Company became incorporated in 1872. It has retained the friendship and support of many of the old Halifax firms whose predecessors did business with it in its earlier years, and in spite of the disadvantages under which in these days a comparatively small local bank must always labor, it has built up a sound and remunerative business. It has a paid-up capital of \$600,000, with a rest of \$525,000. Its deposits are about \$4,000,000, its total assets about \$6,000,000, and with the added strength and prestige which its incorporation into the Canadian Bank of Commerce will necessarily give, a large increase in the present business may confidently be expected.

Both banks are to be congratulated upon the arrangement which has been made, which must materially strengthen the Canadian Bank of Commerce, which it already possesses for conducting a successful banking business. When the amalgamation has taken place it will have a paid-up capital and rest combined of \$12,000,000, and total assets of \$80,000,000, with 101 branches distributed throughout the length and breadth of Canada and in the United States.

**The St. George Picnic.**

The committee are holding meetings at regular intervals on both sides of the bay to discuss plans for the annual picnic of the Order at Fernbrook Park, Niles Canyon, on Saturday, May 30th. An unusually attractive programme of outdoor games and sports will be presented, and the prizes will be well worth competing for. A union band will be engaged to furnish the dance music.

Niles Canyon is noted for its extreme beauty in the spring of the year, and as the St. George picnic will be the only one on that line on that day, owing to the scarcity of cars (due to the recent fire), a great crowd is sure to take advantage of the opportunity. The best of order will be maintained, however, by an increased force of peace officers, so that a comfortable and enjoyable outing is assured.

**Pickled Olives.**

Most people feel the want of some relish with their food in the shape of a spice or pickle, and to meet this want the trade offer pickles which are bad in themselves or are pickled in acid. The outcome is a disordered stomach or dyspepsia. Californians have no need to eat foreign pickles of any kind, for nature has given them olives in such great abundance that they stand in hogsheds in the store and are sold by the gallon at a price lower than anywhere else. Foreign olives are mostly early gleanings off the trees to thin the crop and are hard and like acorns. But for a full, glossy, black pickled ripe olive, the best grown in California, you must go to SMITH'S CASH STORE, Inc., 25 Market St., opposite Sacramento St., near ferry. Every restaurant in the city should have a jar of olives on table instead of the deadly cucumbers and red peppers. Wholesale rates direct from the ranch at Smith's, in any quantity, from a quart to a barrel.

**The Annual Outing  
and Excursion  
.....OF.....****St. Andrew's Society**

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At Fairfax Park, San Rafael

The high character and enjoyable features which have hitherto characterized the gatherings of St. Andrew's Society will be fully upheld. An enjoyable time is amply insured to young and old. Particulars later.

**16th Annual Picnic****SONS OF ST. GEORGE**

Of San Francisco, Oakland, Alameda  
and San Jose.

**FERNBROOK PARK  
NILES CANYON**

Saturday, May 30, 1903

A most interesting program of English Games and Sports (for which valuable prizes are offered for competition) will be among the attractions. Races for ladies, gentlemen and children, also for Past Presidents, fat men and lean men. There will be three-leg races and sack races for old and young; also grand Tug-of-War between Lodges. Dancing in the big pavilion all day.

**Grand Union Band**

Tickets (Round Trip) One Dollar Children, 50c.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1903

**Caledonian Club**

37th Grand Annual

**Gathering**

and

**Games**

Shell Mound Park

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A most interesting program, including all ancient Scottish feats of strength and skill, and exciting new events. Noted athletes from all parts of the State. Coin to the amount of several thousand dollars, and other valuable prizes will be distributed to the successful competitors on the grounds. Music and dancing in two large pavilions. A Caledonian welcome to all.

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Any persons of British or American birth is entitled to membership. Dues \$1 per quarter. No initiation fee. Open meetings held on the first Friday evening in each month at Academy of Sciences Hall.

President, Wm. Greer Harrison, 305 California street; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. F. W. D'Evelyn, 109 Phelan building; Recording and Financial Secretary, C. B. Sedgwick, 927 Market street; Treasurer, Wm. Pardy, 410 Pine

## Woman's Auxiliary, B. &amp; A. U.

Meets first Monday in each month, 2 p. m., at Headquarters, 927 Market Street, San Francisco. Visitors welcome. President, Mrs. R. Hewitt, 619 Capp street, San Francisco; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Hathaway, Room 403, 927 Market St., San Francisco.

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Recording Secretary..... H. T. Roberts

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## Directory of British Societies.

## SONS OF ST. GEORGE.

The Order Sons of St. George is a fraternal and social organization having branch lodges in all the principal cities of the United States and Canada. The benefits are a weekly payment in case of sickness; a death benefit on the decease of a member or his wife, and the services of a first-class physician, with medicine, whenever necessary. In most lodges the dues are \$1 per month; social members 25 cents. Full particulars will be forwarded by the Secretary of any lodge on request.

Grand President..... W. H. Fuller, 716 Hayes St., S. F.  
Grand Secretary..... T. Poyser, 217 Eighth St., S. F.  
Grand Treasurer..... T. W. Butcher, 4150 20th St., S. F.

## SAN FRANCISCO.

## BURNABY LODGE, No. 194.

Meets every Saturday evening at 32 O'Farrell St.  
Worthy President..... C. W. Riffe  
Worthy Secretary..... R. J. Airey

## PICKWICK LODGE, No. 259.

Meets Mondays; Red Men's Hall, 320 Post St.  
W. President..... Maurice Luby  
Worthy Secretary..... T. Poyser, 217 8th St.

## OAKLAND. ALBION LODGE, No. 206.

Meets Tuesday evenings at Gier's Hall,  
Worthy President..... T. W. Anthony  
Worthy Secretary, J. J. Roberts, 12th & Market

## ALAMEDA. DERBY LODGE, No. 285.

Meet Tuesdays at Linderman's Hall.  
Worthy President..... W. R. Jenkins  
Worthy Secretary..... Fred Miller

## SAN JOSE. VICTORY LODGE, No. 287.

Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Pythias Hall.  
Worthy President..... J. Hogarth, 185 S. Market  
Worthy Sec'y..... E. W. Maynard, 112 S. First St.

## SACRAMENTO.

## JUBILEE LODGE, No. 424

Meets Thursday Evenings at Foresters' Building  
Worthy President..... E. W. Littleton  
Worthy Secretary..... T. Davis 2815 O St.

## GRASS VALLEY.

## VICTORIA LODGE, No. 289.

Meets every Tuesday evening at Fraternal Hall.  
Worthy President..... John Dower  
Worthy Secretary..... Rd. D. Gluyas

## NEVADA CITY.

## PRINCE ALBERT LODGE, No. 462.

Meets 2d and 4th Saturday eves; Pythian Castle.  
Worthy President..... John Stevens  
Worthy Sec'y..... Thos. H. Waters, Nevada City

## LOS ANGELES.

## ROYAL OAK LODGE, No. 220.

Meets Mondays at 119 S. Spring St.  
W. President..... Jas. Langdon, 146 W. 35th St.  
W. Secretary..... Ed. Cooper, 1947 Fstrella Ave.

## PASADENA.

## ALEXANDRA LODGE, No. 385.

Meets 2d and 4th Fridays in G. A. R. Hall.  
Worthy President, J. W. Latter, 141 E. 57th Ave.  
W. Secretary..... T. P. Adney, 119 S. Meutor Ave.

## DAUGHTERS OF ST. GEORGE

## SAN FRANCISCO.

## BRITANNIA LODGE, No. 7.

Meets every Monday night at 909 1/2 Market St.  
Worthy President..... Mrs. A. J. Cotton  
W. F. Sec..... Mrs. R. Meadows, 328 Ellis St.

## EMPRESS VICTORIA LODGE, No. 142

Meets Mondays, Red Men's Hall, 320 Post St.  
Wy. Pres..... Mrs. A. E. Creba  
Wy. P. Secty..... Mrs. H. Williams, 2525 Post St.

## LOS ANGELES.

## VICTORIA LODGE, No. 138.

Meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., at  
Caledonia Hall, 119 1/2 S. Spring Street.  
W. Pres..... Mrs. E. A. Bowles, 440 Wall St.  
W. Secretary..... Mrs. C. K. Marsh, 517 E. 4th St.

## BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

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## OBJECTS OF THE CLAN

1st. The objects of the Clan shall be to establish a fund for the relief of sick Clansmen and to extend to them succor and sympathy "in time o' need."

2d. To institute and maintain a bequeathment fund for the benefit of widows and orphans of deceased Clansmen.

3d. To cultivate fond recollections of Scotland and to recall its history, its people, its customs, its amusements and the days o' Auld Lang Syne.

## MEMBERSHIP

Active membership is confined to Scotchmen, sons or immediate descendants of sons of Scotchmen or Scotch-women, not under 18 years of age nor over 50 years.

## BENEFITS

The Order pays death benefits of \$250, \$500, \$1,000 and \$2,000.

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## FEES AND DUES

Active members, initiation fee, - \$3.00  
Active members, monthly dues, 75c or 1.00  
Honorary members, initiation fee, 3.00  
Honorary members, yearly dues, - 2.00

The Clan meets twice a month, on the first and third Thursday evenings, at 32 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco.

Chief ..... John W. King  
Secretary ..... Alex. King, Jr.

## CALEDONIAN CLUB.

## SAN FRANCISCO.

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1st Chieftain ..... J. A. McLeod  
2d Chieftain ..... Samuel McGregor  
3d Chieftain and Secretary ..... Jas. H. Duncan  
4th Chieftain ..... J. W. Cameron  
Physician ..... Dr. J. A. J. McDonald  
Directors—Neil Lindsay, Rod Chisholm, W. W. Finlayson, J. B. Johnstone, R. McD. Murray.

## SCOTTISH THISTLE CLUB.

Meets on the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month at 32 O'Farrell St.

Royal Chief..... Geo. Miller  
Chieftain..... W. Shepherd  
Recorder..... Geo. W. Paterson  
Treasurer..... John Ross  
Financial Secretary..... Jas. Tod  
Property-man ..... J. W. Davidson  
Sergeant at Arms..... Geo. Dow  
Trustees..... { Thos. Christie  
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May, 1903

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# The British Californian

VOL. XIII, No. 2. SAN FRANCISCO. MAY, 1903

A MONTHLY RECORD OF BRITISH AND BRITISH-AMERICAN PROGRESS.  
NON-SECTARIAN IN RELIGION. NON-PARTISAN IN POLITICS.

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CHARLES B. SEDGWICK - - - - - Editor

Business Office, 927 Market Street.....Phone Mint 1531

EVEN the "irreconcilable" Irish, it seems, have their price.

RIGHTLY says the *Yorkshire Herald*: "This is an age when absence of backbone is called conciliation and resolution is termed tyranny."

BOER General Ben Viljoen is of the opinion that had a Lafayette or a Dewey turned up to help them the Boers would have won. Dewey is a first-rate man, but he was engaged at the time in a struggle that dragged along as wearily as the South African affair.

THE Boers' sensible reconsideration of their original determination to die in the last ditch has, seemingly, commended itself to the patriots of Erin, for instead of the gory field they have long promised us, they now stand ready to settle their grievances by tame commercial bargaining.

THE London *Times* is responsible for the statement that the Argentine Government has invited that of Washington to join in a declaration that a public debt cannot give rise to armed intervention by a European creditor, and that the United States Government has *refused*.  
*Chronicle*, please copy.

NOW that the British Government has done so well by Ireland, it might fittingly do something for the patient and patriotic tenantry of England, Scotland and Wales, who also would like to hold title to the lands they till. The British Government cannot afford to have the impression take root that loyalty does not pay and that only the "kickers" get any consideration.

THE wholesale eviction of the Warner Ranch Indians is not a pleasant spectacle. These native Californians were in legal possession of the lands prior to the American occupation, and their title to them has never been questioned till now. And strange to say, the man who is directing their removal—Commissioner Loomis—was, till given this job, a fervid denouncer of evictions in Ireland.

AMERICAN engineers have done some big things in London, but an Englishman is undertaking a bigger achievement than any of them for New York. It is a railway tunnel under the North River, which separates New York from New Jersey, and is regarded in engineering circles as the most notable enterprise of its kind in recent years.

The man undertaking the work is Charles M. Jacobs, a native of Hull, England.

THAT King Edward is immensely popular on the Continent has been demonstrated by the intense enthusiasm which has everywhere marked his appearance. Whatever of unfriendliness is entertained for Great Britain, it does not extend to Britain's sovereign, whose genial nature, tact and ready sympathy have made him a "jolly good fellow" to all men.

That the people of Europe do not closely associate the Sovereign with the State, shows that they have a fairly correct idea of British institutions. And this is fortunate, for otherwise a meaning may be given to the King's tour which has no foundation in fact.

THE vigorous protests which are being made by Hibernians all over the United States against the "stage Irishman" is perhaps a hopeful sign. The dislike of being caricatured may indicate an awakening self-respect in the Irishman, and this may continue to develop until it causes him to take the manly resolution to cease being a fit and deserving subject for caricature.

THE proposition to remove the ashes of James Smithson, founder of the Smithsonian Institute, to Washington, recalls the fact that he was an Englishman.

Smithson, who was a son of the first Duke of Northumberland, died at Genoa in 1829, leaving over £100,000 to the United States Government for the founding of the institute which bears his name.

It is worth remembering that this country is indebted to Britain for all of its leading schools of learning—Harvard, Yale, Vassar.

BRITAIN is having some little trouble in restoring order in Somaliland, but anxious observers on the outside may rest assured that the job will be well done and to the entire satisfaction and credit of the power having undertaken it.

Little struggles of this sort Britain has constantly on hand, though the world at large never hears anything about them unless something goes a trifle wrong. Should the wheel of British progress slip a cog, earth from end to end echoes the "awful" tidings. Britain is successfully prosecuting three other campaigns (news of which has somehow escaped the notice of the innumerable "longest leased wires in the world"), viz.: against the Waziris on the Afghanistan-Indian border, against the Arabs in Upper Nigeria, and against the Dyaks in Sarawak.

RUSSIA'S attempt to take permanent possession of Manchuria promises to bring Great Britain, the United States and Japan into active alliance against her. Russia's proposal is that China sign an agreement practically ceding to her the sovereignty of Manchuria, and excluding other nations from that country. This is a distinct breach of faith with Great Britain and Japan, as it is with the United States, for there are documents on record at Washington wherein the Russian Government pledged itself that the open door should be maintained and Russian troops withdrawn from Manchuria not later than April 8.

Anglo-American interests in Manchuria are such that neither of these powers are disposed to stand calmly by and see Russia shut them out, and unless the latter country backs down, the probability is that there will be war, with the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes side by side in a common cause. Thus do we witness destiny shaping our inevitable end—happily an eminently desirable end—despite the opposition of Anglophobes.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is being welcomed to our beautiful State by all classes of citizens, but by none more heartily than by those of British birth. In Mr. Roosevelt we recognize the highest type of American, the kind that we are proud to claim kinship with, and feel it a satisfaction and an honor to share citizenship with.

None admire the sterling personal qualities of the President more than the people who have been accustomed to healthy, upright manhood; and none appreciate Mr. Roosevelt's official efforts in the interest of clean politics and peaceful and progressive government more keenly than we with whom good government has become a religion.

And admixed with our admiration is something of gratitude for the faithfulness and skill with which the President has carried out the unfinished work of the great and good McKinley. He has been true to the duty so unexpectedly thrust upon him, and we, in common with the nation, have enjoyed peace and plenty.

If, in our decorations, the Union Jack is not greatly in evidence, it is because on this occasion we deem it more fitting and a better compliment to display the Stars and Stripes.



IN Parnell's day the landlords of Ireland were told that their acres were worth next to nothing. Now the tenants, who are the prospective landlords, admit—for the sake of peace and perhaps because the British taxpayer is footing the bill—that the old sod has quite a value.

A LAMBETH, England, vendor of newspapers has been fined five dollars for crying bogus "news." Lucky for San Francisco vendors, and publishers, too, that we have not Lambeth law here. Half the time the "Extra Special" is an attempt to obtain money by false pretenses.

THAT honesty does not always pay, a British pickle manufacturer has good reason to suspect. In order to do justice to the consumer and to be on the safe side of the British law he has been making his pint bottles hold a little more than a pint. When these pint bottles arrived at Canada the manufacturer found that there was a law in operation which provides that any package measuring more than a pint must pay duty as a quart.

YUKON advices contain the news that Judge Wickersham has ruled that only scows of American build and constructed with American lumber can be sent down the Yukon across the international boundary en route to Tanana. This ruling will inflict needless hardship upon Klondikers seeking to reach the new field at Tanana, for below the Canadian line sawmills are scarce and lumber dear.

The protective principle may have its good points, but as here applied, neither Americans nor Canadians can see anything but evil in it.

THE anti-British *Cosmopolitan Magazine* is determined to give Canadians no credit for the wonderful development which is taking place within their borders. "With the coming of the Americans," it says, "the lethargic first dwellers of Manitoba and the Territories have been awakened as from a dream."

All we can say is that the "lethargic first dwellers" have done remarkably fine work in their sleep, and now that they are fully awake and refreshed by their long repose the world may confidently look to them for some hustling deeds smacking of the miraculous.

ELIZA SCIDMORE, the well-known writer of books of travel, recently visited India and records her impressions in a work just issued by the Century Company. Miss Scidmore is an American, but belongs to the unprejudiced school. She looked into things with intelligent eyes and was not long in discovering that British rule had been beneficent. She frankly tells of "the incalculable debt all that continent of diverse people owes to the just, intelligent, humane rule of England's King; for the treasure of noble lives poured into the peninsula for a century, for the burdens the white man has borne."

GERMANS seem to think that King Edward's visit to Paris was undertaken with a political purpose, and the warmth of his Majesty's reception has placed them in a funk. Of course there is nothing political in the visit, but it is just as well that the Teuton should have his eyes opened to possibilities. France and Britain could readily come together as friends and allies, for they have been honest foes. In ease of need, the British people would welcome such an alliance in preference to a combination with Germany, who fattened on our friendship in days of peace and showed her teeth in the hour of our trouble.

BY deciding to increase the duty on German goods, Canada plainly intimates to Teutonic statesmen that she is not to be coerced nor intimidated by threats of retaliation.

Canada has full confidence in her ability to protect her interests, in matters of trade as in things else, and has carefully considered possible consequences. She came out so much to the good in her tariff tussle with the United States that she feels she has little to fear from Germany.

Germany makes the mistake of supposing that Canadian statesmen are as "easy" as the British. It is often not difficult to take advantage of the British Government, for it has so many interests to consider that the wiser course frequently does not suggest itself, and indecision results. But Canada has only to legislate for herself, and she is in that happy condition of knowing pretty well what is best for her.

WORD is sent us that the wholesale emigration to Canada has so alarmed the authorities of various Middle States that, with the hope of stemming the tide, they have published a series of pamphlets imploring the farmers of Iowa, Dakota, etc., to "Keep out of the clutches of the King," and warning them of the perils to liberty and general welfare that await them if they are so misguided as to go north to Canada!

Nothing is to be gained by running down a competitor, for merit is bound to win in the long run. The Middle States, with inferior resources should "grin and bear it," as did Canada when the rush was all the other way. Canada will fill up in time and so will California and the other States with superior attractions for immigrants, then Iowa's and Dakota's day will have come.

THE London papers state that the gigantic plan of the Land bill for the regeneration of Ireland is not to stand alone. The Chief Secretary has announced in the House of Commons that two captains of industry—Lord Iveagh, the brewer, of Dublin, and Mr. Pirrie, the shipbuilder, of Belfast—are to undertake a great scheme of transport development throughout the whole country with a view of aiding the revival of agrarian and industrial undertakings. "They have been led to propose this generous plan by the new spirit of good-will which prevails throughout the whole island, and no hope of profit enters into their calculations." The Government will assist the improvement of transit with money given to Ireland as an equivalent for the English education grant.

The real significance of the new scheme of Irish agricultural development is that for the first time organized motor traffic will attempt to supplement, and, here and there, if necessary, to compete with other existing means of locomotion and transit.

BRITISH trade returns for March show an increasingly prosperous condition in that country. That month the imports were valued at £16,916,524, and the exports at £30,566,547, being an increase of over six millions in imports and over four millions in exports as compared with March, 1902. The volume of commercial transactions is now larger than it has been for several years.

British shoe manufacturers have apparently succeeded in checking the foreign rush, as the imports of foreign boots and shoes show a decided decline. Britain exported last month iron and steel and their manufactures to the value of over half a million more than a year ago. The United States still continues to consume a growing quantity of her pig iron. In March, 1901, she sent us 1829 tons; in March, 1902, she sent 14,845 tons; last month British exports across the Atlantic had mounted up to 79,897 tons—an increase of over forty-fold in two years. America is taking a great quantity more of unwrought steel and of other metals. Even in cutlery and hardware generally exports to this country are going up.

The total shipping that entered British ports last March represented a tonnage 14 per cent higher than in March, 1902, and the cargoes cleared were 8 per cent more.

AN Oakland lady, when paying her taxes, filed the following protest with the Tax Collector:

"Taxation without representation is tyranny. I hereby protest against the injustice of being compelled to pay taxes without having a vote to protect my property interests."

It was to resist "taxation without representation" that this country went to war with the mother land, we are told; and yet, strange to say, the United States is the notable civilized country in which the old iniquity is still perpetrated. Advanced as we are in many respects, in this particular we are a hundred years behind the times. Great Britain, and most of her colonies, long ago granted women the privilege of a vote in what here we would term municipal and State elections, and in some countries under the British flag they vote on national issues.

While the wisdom of giving women (with their necessarily limited knowledge of political economy, and their restricted opportunities for studying affairs of State) the full franchise is questionable, there can be no doubt about the wisdom of granting them a voice in local politics—which they understand or soon would understand as well as the best of men. Wherever the experiment has been tried it has worked satisfactorily. American men take the credit of being most chivalrous in their treatment of the fair sex, but if they pause to consider this matter they must see that they make grave exceptions in their conduct. It is nothing short of an insult to the intelligence of their mothers and wives to tell them, in effect, that they are not



to be trusted with a voice in, say, school matters, and that they are incapable of taking an intelligent interest in the sanitation of their town, or of knowing what public improvements are needed.

But, be this argument a poor one after all, and be there valid reasons why women should not have the suffrage, limited or otherwise, why tax them—taxation without representation being so eminently “un-American”? Why not be logical and go further, and having assumed that women cannot be trusted to legislate in their property interests, deny them the right of personal control of property, appointing for them male guardians or trustees under guidance of the State? It would be as sensible and as just as what we are now doing.

IN an article in the *Catholic Citizen*, Jeremiah Quin throws some interesting side lights on the great Fenian fiasco of a few years ago. He attributes the failure of the movement to lack of funds, and candidly tells of a great bluff that was worked, with the aid of the press, to boom the undertaking financially. He says: “A convention was called in Philadelphia, and the issuing of bonds, known as Fenian Bonds, was authorized for the purpose of getting arms. The sale of these bonds was slow, and the returns very meagre. The daily American press at that time was full of glowing accounts of the immense sales of Fenian Bonds. A friend of ours on some Board of Trade would offer 50,000 Fenian Bonds for sale, which offer would be quickly accepted by some other friend, and thus the exchequer of the Fenians was supposed to run into millions; but the plain truth was that very little money was collected from this source.”

THE report of the Moseley Industrial Commission, which recently visited this country to gather data, is printed in the English press. To quote: “The delegates were only impressed by the natural resources of the United States as a manufacturing nation, but did not find the American workman more skilled than the British. Some of the delegates looked in vain for signs of the extraordinary hustling commonly attributed to the American workmen.”

Mr. Steadman, representing the parliamentary committee of the Trades Congress, says the Americans do not turn out better work than the British. He admits that elementary education in the United States is superior to that in Great Britain, but technical instruction is inferior, and it is a matter of opinion whether the general conditions of the life of the American workmen are better than those of the English. Steadman, however, in common with nearly all the delegates, agrees that the American workmen are more sober than the British.

American employers are given the credit of being more energetic than their British rivals who do not give their business the personal attention that Americans do.

### CURRENT COMMENT.

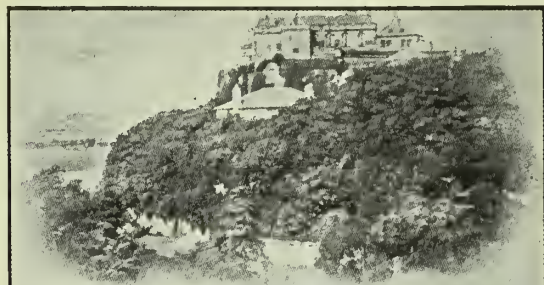
Never has there been a Parisian more popular than his Majesty King Edward VII.—*Petit Parisien*, Paris.

Senator Lodge has been playing for years to the gallery where the England-baters sit, and to the determination of this boundary question he does not bring the judicial mind. If our recollection is not at fault, he said only last year that the Canadians should never get one square inch of the tract to which they lay claim, and spoke of their claim as impudent.—*Courant*, Hartford, Conn.

England has accomplished a great deal by finishing the Uganda railway, and has thereby raised herself far above all other nations. The British Uganda railway is the first rail connection between the African east coast and the equatorial lake region. With this railroad the most important stage has been reached towards the realization of Cecil Rhodes' dream, the Cape to Cairo railway. The enormous development expected of Central African commerce will mainly be based on the Uganda railway.—*Hirlap*, Budapest.

The Irish Land bill laid before the House of Commons must at least prove to the world the generosity and disinterestedness of the British nation. It bestows as a gift upon the Irish people the sum of £12,000,000, while it further offers to pledge British credit to a considerable extent. The annual cost of the measure is estimated at £395,000, while savings to the extent of £250,000 will be possible on present expenditure. Thus at a net cost of £145,000 a year, 400,000 holdings will be purchased for Irish tenants.—*London Mail*.

### FAMOUS PLACES IN PICTURESQUE SCOTLAND.



Stirling Castle.



Rob Roy's Prison, Loch-Lomond.



Loch-Lubnaig, Callander.



Oban.



On the Dochart, Killin.



## BRITISH NEWS IN BRIEF.

*Important Events not Chronicled in the Daily Press.*

It has been decided to hold a Welsh Industries Exhibition at Bristol.

Nearly 12,000 immigrants arrived in Winnipeg, Canada, during April.

Motor parcel trieycles are now being used by the Post Office in London.

Thirteen thousand pounds is to be spent to improve Southport Pier, England.

A branch of the British Navy League has been formed at Yokohama, Japan.

Hidden batteries of guns are being installed at the Forth Bridge, Scotland.

From Holyhead a Bible in Welsh has been sent to the Queen and accepted with thanks.

A statue of Mr. Gladstone has been erected in the North transept of Westminster Abbey.

Mr. R. Davies, of Menaibridge, has given £150,000 for Welsh Calvinistic Methodist missions.

Efforts are being made to raise £50,000 to enlarge Hull Infirmary, which is a century old.

Canadians in London are forming a social society similar to that of the "Americans in London."

People of Bideford, England, are going to erect a statue there to Kingsley, the author of "Westward Ho!"

There is now only £4,000 of Transvaal coinage in the Standard Bank of South Africa to £33,000 of English money.

Each regiment of Imperial Yeomanry is now to receive an additional annual grant of £100 for training in riding.

It is said that Mr. Wyndham and the Irish Government intend to again try and make a success of manufacturing peat fuel.

Leith is the first town in Scotland to follow the example of Battersea and establish a depot for the sale of sterilized nursery milk.

Newfoundland's revenue for the past year, £446,705, leaving a surplus of £12,810, is the largest recorded in the history of the colony.

Walthamstow boasts that last year it had the highest average birth rate, 33.6 per 1000, and the lowest death rate, 11.3, in all England.

The death has taken place at Burslem, England, of Mr. Wm. Heath, who was known as the "father of North Staffordshire mining."

Several men of the Irish Guards refused offers of a sovereign for the pieces of shamrock sent them by the Queen on St. Patrick's Day.

Lilies are now grown in enormous quantities in Middlesex. One florist at Whitton, near Hounslow, cultivates a million and a half yearly.

Owing to public improvements the famous old ruins of Swansea Castle, which dates from the twelfth century, are threatened with demolition.

The first Parliamentary election in the Yukon district ended in the return of the Government supporter, who obtained a majority of 900 votes.

St. George's Club, Manchester, has celebrated its 2000th Wednesday evening gathering. In thirty-nine years no Wednesday has been missed.

As successor to the late Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, the West London Mission Committee have decided to recommend the Rev. Charles Ensor Walters.

A Cape Town syndicate has discovered tin deposits 16 miles from Cape Town. A sample of 17 pounds of washed alluvial produced 61 pounds of pure tin.

John Kay, the inventor of the fly-shuttle, who had to flee from Bury on account of the hostility his invention aroused, is to have a monument erected to him there.

Propositions are being made for a light railway between Corwen and Bettws-y-Coed through some of the most beautiful mountain scenery in North Wales.

It is stated that a process has been found for making building stone out of slate waste, a mountain of which has grown up at Lord Penrhyn's quarries, Bethesda.

"Y Creirwy," the mundane mottled egg curiosity of the Druids, which is similar to the emblem of the Brahmins in India, is being exhibited at Cardiff Museum.

Houses are being erected for government employes at Johannesburg at a cost of one million pounds. The rent is not to exceed one-sixth of the employee's salary.

Newport is becoming the great steel port. Last year London, Liverpool, Bristol, Swansea, and Cardiff combined imported 67,902 tons; Newport alone, 82,885 tons.

After a brief illness the death occurred last month of the Rev. G. R. Prynn, vicar of St. Peter's, Plymouth, and author of the popular hymn, "Jesu, Meek and Gentle."

In British Guiana arrangements are being made to celebrate in September the centenary of the surrender of Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice by the Dutch to the British.

Outside Dean Gate Cemetery, Edinburgh, every morning for two weeks the line of people waiting their turn to visit General Hector Macdonald's grave extended over a mile.

In celebration of the tercentenary of the accession of Queen Elizabeth, steps are being taken at Greenwich, the place of her birth, to establish a local Chamber of Commerce.

People who see Newgate vanishing wonder what becomes of all the old bricks and stones. Already tons of them have been built into villas in London suburbs, says the *Tatler*.

There is still working for his living at Dunblane, on the famous Allan Water, Perthshire, a shepherd named Grieve, who is 102 years of age. His father died at 102, his mother at 90.

There is a movement on foot for utilizing the Shannon water, Ireland, for the generation of electricity to supply light to towns in Clare and Limerick, and power to proposed new factories.

Goldsmith's house and its site, Wine Office-court, Fleet-street, sold for £1275 recently. That the "Vicar of Wakefield" was written there did not add to its value, for the house is to be demolished.

Manchester City Council has decided to purchase the site of the Royal Infirmary in Piccadilly, and the removal of that institution to a more suitable district in the suburbs of the city will soon be an accomplished fact.

Under the bounty of \$3 per ton on pig iron, and an additional \$3 per ton on pig iron converted into steel, the subsidy granted by the Dominion of Canada to the iron trade has risen from \$280,000 in 1899 to \$791,000 in 1902.

Eastgate House, an ancient building at Rochester, supposed to be the Nuns' House in "Edwin Drood," which has been converted into a museum as a memorial to Queen Victoria, was opened two weeks ago by Earl Stanhope.

Sandyeombe Lodge, Turner's former residence at Twickenham, has been purchased by a gentleman who intends to preserve both house and grounds with the famous painter's old oak tree as far as possible in their original condition.

A dispatch from Panama states that the Columbian government has granted permission to a British mining company to construct a railway from Cana to the river Gaira. The road will traverse the richest auriferous lands of the isthmus.

King Edward has appointed a royal commission to inquire into the question of the importation of food in time of war and other similar subjects. The Prince of Wales is a member of the commission and Lord Balfour of Burleigh is its chairman.

Its eightieth anniversary has just been celebrated by the City of Dublin Company, which runs the cross-channel steamboats, and is the oldest steamship company in the world. It owned the first steamship that ran between Liverpool and New York.

Mrs. Van Alstyne, authoress of the hymn "Safe in the Arms of Jesus," has just entered her eighty-fifth year. Blind from a few weeks old, in 1858 she married a blind musician. It is estimated that 100,000,000 copies of her hymns have been sold.

The expired eight months of the financial year in Western Australia have been responsible for an excess of revenue over expenditure of £280,574, which, added to the balance in hand at the commencement of the year, makes a total surplus of £403,758.

Among the Highlanders who took part in the war fifty-two officers were killed and 100 wounded, 486 men were killed, 1374 wounded and 314 died of disease; such figures tell their own tale of valor, said Lord Roberts at the dinner of the Highland Society.

Scotland is agog just now with a new literary boom, which is that of "Wee Maegregor." In three months "Wee Maegregor," which was refused by several publishers, has attained a sale of



90,000 copies; and orders are arriving from all parts of the world.

The plebiscite taken in Dundee in regard to whether electric cars be run on Sunday, as in other Scottish towns, has resulted decisively against the proposal. Of an electorate of 24,026 there voted 20,785. The number against Sunday cars was 11,461 and in favor 9324.

The London General Postoffice authorities have been testing letter-stamping machines, driven by electricity, for several months, and now there are about twenty in use. The best of them will stamp from 20,000 to 30,000 letters per hour, the others 15,000 to 20,000.

The newest English cure for anemia is to take the sufferer up in a captive balloon and let him stay at a certain altitude for two hours. Half a dozen ascents of this kind during as many weeks are said to effect a cure, and are equal to a three months' sojourn at a health resort.

At the annual meeting of the Cunard Company at Liverpool, Lord Inverclyde said the essence of the agreement with the government was that the company would remain purely British as to shareholders, ships, board officials, employees, management, and control in every respect.

What is said to be the largest railway engine in Britain recently made its trial trip from Glasgow to Dundee. It is for passenger traffic on the steep gradients between Carlisle and Perth on the Caledonian line, holds 5000 gallons of water, carries five tons of coal, and weighs 100 tons.

A memorial to William Creech, the distinguished Scottish publisher and friend of Burns, was unveiled in Newbattle Parish Church recently. Creech was born at Newbattle, Dalkeith, where his father was minister for a number of years from 1739. About a thousand persons attended the service.

The work undertaken by the British Cotton Growing Association is being carried on with much vigor, and the latest reports show that systematic efforts are being made to obtain a greater proportion of the raw cotton required in England from those portions of the Empire where the soil and climate are suitable for its growth.

The world's wool clip for 1902 is estimated at 2,711,061,571 pounds. Of this quantity Europe furnished 944,244,539 pounds, South America 510,000,000, Central America 5,000,000, Asia 274,000,000, Australasia 510,000,000, Africa 134,425,000, Oceania 50,000 pounds, and North America, including the United States, the British provinces and Mexico 333,342,032 pounds.

After forty years' service the 6.9 in. obsolete muzzle-loaders of the Old Needles Battery, Isle of Wright, have been thrown into the sea. They weighed twelve tons each. For years past the firing of these guns caused great masses of chalk to tumble from the cliffs, and it was decided to build a modern battery higher up the cliff. With its completion the old battery has been dismantled.

A new bill is to be brought in by the Government to convey to Ireland the sum of £185,000 a year as the equivalent of what was given to England last year under the Education bill. Hitherto such grants have been calculated on the basis of each country's contribution to the Exchequer. A change has been made so that Ireland's and Scotland's share will be reckoned by the number of their population.

His Highness, the Aga Khan, the recognized head of an important section of the Indian Mohammedan community, has suggested to the Viceregal Council that the entire armies of the native States should be placed under the Commander-in-Chief, and that British officers should be appointed to them with a view to enabling the great Indian feudatories to take a legitimate share in the defense of the Empire.

Sir Oliver Mowat, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, died April 19th at Government House, aged 83 years. Sir Oliver was Premier of Ontario from 1872 to 1896, twenty-four years, thus earning the distinction of having had the longest continuous term of office as Premier ever accorded to any man by the people of any province or colony in the British Empire. He was one of the fathers of the Confederation.

The Governor of Natal has issued a proclamation signifying the King's pardon to all persons charged with treason or other offenses committed during the war or arising out of the war, who have not been tried, and also to all inhabitants of the colony for acts committed during the war, including any committed in Zululand and in the recently annexed northern territory. The special Treason Court has been dissolved.

A great deal of interest has been aroused in British railway circles by the possibility of using powdered coal on locomotives, and thus doing away with all stoking. An automatic feeder is fixed to the front of the fire-box, and it is claimed that as all the smoke is consumed there will be a large saving in the coal bill. The system is somewhat similar to oil fuel, the powdered coal being fed with air into the furnace, and steam is very quickly raised.

The Hon. J. C. Burns, the famous Atlantic shipowner, proposes one remedy to aid British shipping. "The time has come, I think," he said recently, "for a declaration that our sea-borne trade is an Empire coasting trade, in which only those nations can share whose coasting trade is likewise open to us. That would speedily bring about the universal free trade which we all desire, and there is precedent for it in the example shown by Canada."

Railway, canal, tramway, electricity, gas and water Bills deposited for the present Parliamentary session number 188 as compared with 185 last year. The capital proposed to be raised is £75,287,015, as compared with £97,678,090 last year—a decrease of £22,391,075. Of railways and canals 467 miles are proposed to be constructed, the capital involved being \$55,773,830. Of tramways 404 miles are proposed, the capital being £6,762,302.

The Government Bill to reform the Port of London differs in several respects from the recommendations of the Royal Commission, but the new authority will substantially carry out the important works which the Commissioners held to be necessary for the prosperity of the Thames. Mr. J. G. Broodbank, the secretary of the London and India Docks Company, estimates that the expropriation of the whole of the London docks will cost the State thirty million pounds sterling.

Active arrangements are being made by a syndicate of prominent Vancouver business men, looking to the building of a railroad from Kitimaat Inlet through the northern part of British Columbia and the Yukon to Dawson. The Coast-Yukon is the name of the proposed line of railway, which is to start from the British Columbia coast, four hundred miles north of Vancouver, and form an all-Canadian route to the Klondike. It is under this title that the Vancouver syndicate is applying for a charter and subsidy at the present session of Parliament.

A cable from London says: The King's appointment of General Sir Evelyn Wood to be a field marshal recalls the fact that the royal family was indebted to General Wood's grandfather for the happy event that the late Queen Victoria was born in England and not in a foreign country. Financial embarrassment had forced her father, the Duke of Kent, to reside in Germany. There the late Queen Victoria would have been born if Matthew Wood, a city merchant, had not placed a considerable sum at the Duke's disposal to enable the prospective sovereign to be born in the realm.

During his Majesty's visit at Malta, King Edward laid the foundation-stone of the immense new harbor works. At the mouth of the grand harbor two great breakwaters are to be constructed. These great arms of masonry will run across the entrance of the harbor from the opposite shores. The outer arm will be started from St. Elmo and the inner from Fort Ricasoli. These two breakwaters will protect the whole of the outer harbor from the dreaded northeast wind, and will practically double the anchorage space available. Messrs. S. Pearson and Son, Limited, are the contractors for this work, and the cost is estimated at, roughly, one million pounds.

The gold output of the Canadian Yukon since the country was first entered by the whites exceeds \$80,000,000, says the *Spokane Spokesman Review*. Records show that money sent from Dawson to the outside world by postoffice money-order during the twelve months of 1902 aggregated \$1,264,000. During 1902 the gold commissioner's office at Dawson did a great deal of work, indicating the continued activity of the camp. Mining licenses issued numbered 6056; claims renewed numbered 4461; claims relocated, 2040; grants issued to new placer claims, 1196. The fact that a great many claims were worked in the camp is shown in the statement that 5531 certificates of representation were issued for an equal number of claims. Only fifty-six claim owners preferred to pay \$200 rather than do assessment work on claims. Activity is shown to have existed in quartz prospecting by the fact that 1135 quartz claims were recorded during the period. Certificates of work issued for quartz properties aggregated 711. Only thirty-two claim owners paid the annual assessment rather than do work.



## THE CANADIAN BOOM.

The news from Toronto that the Government of Ontario has decided to accept, with modifications, the scheme of a syndicate to form an all-British settlement in New Ontario composed of 50,000 people drawn from various parts of the United Kingdom, is a reminder of the various great efforts now being made to people Canada, apart from the energies of the emigration office, says the *London Mail*.

The latest of these co-operative schemes is the case mentioned above, in which Mr. J. Coley-Bromfield, of Brighton, who was formerly the head of an insurance company, proposes to construct a colony on the business methods employed by insurance companies in general. The association of which he is the head intends to sell to all intending settlers eighty acres of land at £1 an acre, which, reckoning that £120 will be required for the transport, etc., of himself, his wife, and three children, will bring the expenses of the average emigrant up to £200.

This sum will be advanced by the association, to be paid off by the settler, including 4 per cent interest, in twenty annual instalments of £14 14s. Mr. Coley-Bromfield further proposes to establish towns, build tramways, etc., and supply the settler with his needs from co-operative stores in return for his produce.

On a similar scale is the venture of the Rev. I. M. Barr and the Rev. C. E. Lloyd, who intend to settle 600 square miles of land in the Saskatchewan Valley, and already have over 2000 intending associates. But the largest schemes come from the United States. Two syndicates have recently made great purchases of railway land, one of 1,000,000 and one of 1,800,000 acres. By the time they have finished their work the two syndicates will have brought in 200,000 farmers from the States, who, having already done well there, sell their farms at good prices and go to the more fertile land of Canada to make fresh fortunes.

It cannot, however, be said that the Dominion Government views with a favorable eye the operations of these syndicates, for, as Mr. Preston, the head of the Canadian Emigration Department, pointed out recently, it is not the idea of the Canadian authorities that Canada should be peopled to the profit of individuals or companies, nor do they wish to encourage great land-owners. For this reason, though it cannot prevent the acquisition of land from the Canadian Pacific Railway, which owns every alternate section with the government wherever the lines run, they will not make large concessions of land to any one, though the individual can have 160 acres free wherever he chooses.

It is not generally known that the Canadian Government is steadily pursuing an ideal in the immigration scheme. It is to see Canada peopled from end to end with small freeholders living under happy and prosperous conditions.

## FARTHEST SOUTH.

The Morning, relief vessel to the British Antarctic exploration ship *Discovery*, arrived at Lyttelton, New Zealand, on March 25. She reports finding the *Discovery* on January 23 in MacMurdo Bay (Victoria Land). All was well on board. Only one casualty had occurred, the drowning of a seaman named Vince.

Commander Scott, Dr. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon and Lieutenant Shackleton traveled ninety-four miles to the south, reaching land in latitude 80 deg. 17 min. south, longitude 163 west, and establishing a world's record for the farthest point south. The journey was accomplished in most trying conditions. The dogs all died, and the three men had to drag the sledges back to the ship. Lieutenant Shackleton almost died from exposure, but is now quite recovered.

Mountains ten or twelve thousand feet high were seen in latitude 82 south, the coast line continuing at least as far as 83 deg. 20 min. nearly due south. A party ascending a glacier on the mainland found a new range of mountains. At a height of 9,000 feet a level plain was reached, unbroken to the west as far as the horizon.

## FAMOUS ISLAND FOR SALE.

The Island of Iona, where lie the remains of St. Columba, is for sale, "by direction of his Grace the Duke of Argyll," says the *Westminster Gazette*.

From this little islet in the Hebridean Sea came the first tidings of Christianity to Scotland, and so sacred was the place that for centuries it formed the burial-place of the Scottish kings. The cathedral of Iona is the most venerable sacred ruin in Scotland.

## PROGRESS OF BRITISH IRELAND.

There is in Dublin an organization, endowed by Government, called the "Irish Agricultural Organization Society." It is well supplied with the necessary funds to carry out its object, which is (in the language of its most prominent promoter, Hon. Horace Plunkett), to render "help to self-help," that is, to point out the way and give a practical lift to farmer and laborer to improve his condition. This society is composed of men of all creeds, classes and politics, and, in many respects, resembles the Granger movement which did such good work in the United States until it struck the snag of politics. Through the representatives or agents of this central society farmers are shown how to organize their industry in all its branches upon business principles. So rapid has been its progress that there are now over 700 co-operative associations organized and affiliated with it, which have enrolled as members about 75,000 farmers. Through the central organization farmers can purchase stock and all materials required in their several industries at the very lowest wholesale market rates.

These associations build and equip creameries where butter and cheese, of excellent quality, are manufactured. They engage in poultry farming, bee keeping, fruit growing, blooded stock breeding and other lines—all on the co-operative system. Many of these co-operative associations are developing industries which chiefly afford employment to the female members of the family, such as lace-making, crochet, embroidery, hosiery, rug-making, fancy basket-making, etc. So that in Ireland of to-day, new Ireland, industries are being revived which at one time flourished but were crushed out of existence. Time has wrought great changes in British policy and to-day England is the principal market for Irish produce and manufacture.

The question arises, "Where does the money come from to start and keep going all the co-operative undertakings to which I have referred?" The answer is, "From co-operative banks." Within a dozen years more than a hundred co-operative banks have been established, which give cheap credit through mutual security. The farmer who procures a loan is expected to repay it at a very low rate of interest when he disposes of his stock or crop, and so far not a penny has been lost by these banks.

The explanation for this happy condition is that no one is admitted to membership in these associations who does not come up to the proper standard of honesty, sobriety and industry. In consequence a marked improvement has taken place in the convivial habits of the people where these co-operative associations are in operation.—*J. J. Tobin*.

Great Britain has taken the lead in the rivalry of foreign nations in erecting handsome Embassy and Legation buildings in Washington, and has bought at a cost of £180,000 Oaklawn, a beautiful estate at the corner of Connecticut and Florida avenues, and adjoining the tract known as the Lansburg property. On the site, which covers eleven acres, a handsome new Embassy will be erected. It will be better adapted for entertaining, which forms so large a part of diplomatic life, and will also have more commodious offices. Surrounded by so much land the place will have the appearance of an old baronial estate, and will thus be representative of the country which owns it. There are many beautiful oak trees on the sloping lawn, and some are said to date back to Washington's time.

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**British and American Union.**

THE regular monthly open meeting of the Union was held at Academy of Sciences Hall on the 1st inst., Dr. F. W. D'Evelyn presiding. In his opening remarks, Dr. D'Evelyn said he had been told there was more gold in the ground in California than had ever been taken out of it, and he was encouraged to believe, by the renewed interest that was being shown, that such was the case with the British and American Union.

And there seemed to be good reason for this optimism, for the hall was packed to its doors and a spirit of earnestness, if not enthusiasm, prevailed. True, the programme for this occasion had been a strong attraction, but apart from this there was a manifest warmth of sympathy with the society's work.

Mr. D. Edward Collins, president of the California Bank, Oakland, made the principal address. He entered a plea for a closer union of the American and British nations, not alone because of the material advantages that would accrue to each thereby, but because he regarded them as natural allies, having the same blood, language, and high ideals in life, and because their standard of civilization being the best, the interest of mankind required that they should work together. The speaker went on to show that Great Britain is no decadent nation, that in many of the most important departments of human endeavor she leads the world, and is in every way a fitting partner for the nation standing nearest to her in achievement, in ambition and in capability for further advancement. He showed that Britain, smallest of countries, has never been equalled in the extent of territory ruled over; that the Clyde still leads in shipbuilding, Lancashire in cotton manufacture, Liverpool in commerce and London in finance. The British Empire has 16,662,073 square miles and 322,000,000 population, said the speaker; her war-ships aggregate 1,347,000 tons, against 1,222,000 tons for Russia, Germany and France combined; and British mercantile vessels do the bulk of the carrying trade of the world. In her institutions, he concluded, Britain is as free and as broad as any republic on earth.

In contrast to this broad survey of the make-up and the workings of the colossal empire under the Union Jack was the talk of Mr. R. E. Allan, who in simple language, lightened with a native humor, told of the rugged life of a section of the Empire's watchmen on the lonely plains and among the weird mountains of the Canadian Northwest. Himself a late member of the Mounted Police, his recital of the hardships of long, lonesome rides in the snow, of dangerous encounters with outlaws and Indians, and of the gallant fellows' attempts to find amusement and gaiety in the situation was by turns thrilling, pathetic and laughable.

The Northwest Mounted Police were organized, said Mr. Allan, in 1874; 300 men being sent out into the wilderness among 60,000 Indians, to prevent the sale of liquor to them, and to keep them from fighting among themselves.

The other speakers were Mr. C. W. Bennett, our Consul-General, and Jesse Robinson, a bright youth who has the distinction of being the medallist of the Lyceum Section, Alameda High School. In eloquent terms Mr. Robinson declaimed against municipal ownership of public utilities until such time as the reign of the political boodler and the boss comes to an end.

Vocal and instrumental numbers interspersed the speeches. Mr. Homer Henley sang "Music of Old England" with stirring effect and was recalled several times. A duet by Mrs. J. J. Newbegin and Rev. Adrian Hofmeyr was equally popular. They sang "When the Swallows Homeward Fly," and for encore "Absent." Miss Judson also gave vocal selections, and Miss Mabel Kelley did clever work at the piano.

On Friday evening, June 5, Prof. H. Morse Stephens, of Berkeley, will lecture on "The Importance of the Study of English."

**THE WOMAN'S AUXILIARY.**

The entertainment and dance which was announced for the 8th inst. has been deferred to a future time (possibly September), out of respect to Mrs. R. H. Grey, who recently lost her son.

The membership continues to grow, new names being regularly proposed at each Monday afternoon meeting.

Mrs. E. R. Hathaway who, owing to other engagements, has been obliged regretfully to resign her position as corresponding secretary, desires to express, through the columns of the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN, her thanks to the members of the Auxiliary, for their kindly expressed appreciation of her services, during the past nine months.

**New Zealand a Model Colony.**

Charles W. McMurran, a prominent New York journalist, who has just returned from an eighteen months' stay in New Zealand and Australia, declared to a local paper that of all the nine countries through which he has traveled New Zealand is the most remarkable. He says that America has much to learn in the way of legislation from the statute enactments of New Zealand, and that the labor and libel laws of the country merit the favorable comment which they have been receiving in all parts of the world. The law prohibiting the employment of children under 14 years of age, the law prohibiting the publication of accounts of alleged crimes, frauds or scandals in advance of the acquittal or conviction of the accused and the compulsory arbitration law, he says, are all working with marked success. Australia, he says, is on the eve of greater prosperity than it has ever known, in spite of the several recent years of drouth, and he looks for some wonderful developments in the mineral wealth of the country.

**The World's Mining.**

According to a return issued by the British Home Office, the number of persons engaged in mining and quarrying in the world in 1901 was 4,700,973. Roughly speaking, one-fifth of these—933,366—are employed in the United Kingdom, and one-third—1,624,623—in the British Empire.

The world's output of coal in 1901 was 789,000,000 tons, of which the United States yielded rather more than one-third and the British Empire only a little less. Germany's output was one-fifth. Together these three produced six-sevenths of the world's supply.

Of the total world's supply the British Empire produces about one-ninth of the copper, half of the gold, one-eighth of the iron, one-fifth of the lead, one-seventieth of the petroleum, one-quarter of the salt, one-ninth of the silver, five-eighths of the tin, and one-fiftieth of the zinc.

**British Benevolent Society.**

An amateur theatrical performance in aid of the Society's Relief Fund, will be given at the Republic Theatre on the 19th inst., at 8 p. m. Tickets, price \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50 cents. All seats reserved may be obtained at Messrs. Sherman & Clay's on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, the 16th, 18th and 19th of May, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., and on the evening of the performance at the theatre box office. The performance will be given under the patronage of: Mrs. Milfrid B. Chapman, Mrs. C. P. Robinson, Mrs. A. B. Williamson, Mrs. Munroe Salisbury, Mrs. Janet Porteous, Mrs. Florence Atherton Eyre, Mrs. Margaret Eyre Girvin and other ladies, William Greer Harrison, Esq., the Rev. Fred. W. Clappett, D. D., the Rev. R. C. Foute, H. B. M. Consul-General and others.

May 24th (Empire Day) will be celebrated by the members of the Society and friends with a dinner, probably at the California Hotel. Tickets may be obtained at the British Consulate.

**Local Cricket.**

At the Webster street, Alameda, grounds on the 26th ult. the initial game of the season of 1903 was played, the Alameda eleven defeating the Pacific by fourteen runs. It was a spirited contest and was enjoyed by a large crowd of spectators.

The Association's schedule gives the subjoined matches for May: May 10, Alameda Club vs. San Francisco Country Club, at Alameda; May 17th, open month at Alameda; May 24th, San Francisco Country Club vs. Pacific Club, at Alameda; May 30th, Pacific Club vs. Santa Cruz Club, at Alameda; May 31st, Alameda Club vs. Santa Cruz Club, at Alameda.

Time alone prevented the defeat of the Pacific by the San Franciscans on Sunday last at Alameda.

**H. M. S. "Grafton" Coming.**

The flagship of the North Pacific squadron is on her way down from Esquimalt to take part in the naval demonstrations in honor of President Roosevelt. She is due on the 10th inst., and will be at anchor in the harbor as long as the President stays in San Francisco. Admiral Bickford will be invited to meet Mr. Roosevelt, and will be shown other attentions. The officers and men will be entertained by the local British societies.

The courtesy of this visit in honor of the President is due to the happy thought of our Consul-General, Mr. Bennett, who wired the suggestion to the British Ambassador at Washington.

The Grafton is a twin-screw cruiser of the first class of 7350 tons. She has an indicated horsepower of 10,000. Captain Collin R. Kappel is in command.

**International Boat Race.**

Naval and aquatic circles generally have been much stirred by a boat race that took place in Sydney harbor a few weeks ago (writes a Sydney correspondent). The port is periodically visited by United States transports from the Philippines, and when the Glacier was here a race between a crew from the American vessel and one from the Royal Arthur, the flagship on the station, was arranged. The result of the two miles contest was a win for the Royal Arthur boat by ten lengths, and then an extraordinary scene followed. Total strangers insisted on shaking hands with one another in an ecstasy of congratulation, and Admiral Fanshawe forgot his dignity sufficiently to fling his hat in the air. Lately when an American crew beat H. M. S. Glory under similar conditions in China seas, the winners hoisted a broom to the masthead. The Royal Arthur, of course, did nothing of the sort, but it has become the thing in Sydney to ask Americans "how they are off for brooms."

**Picnic to Niles Canyon.**

On Saturday, May 30th, the Sons of St. George will hold their annual picnic at Fernbrook Park, Niles Canyon, the train leaving the ferry depot, San Francisco, at 9 a. m., and Oakland, twenty minutes later. An enjoyable outing is assured to all who attend. The committee, of which C. Bloxham is president and J. J. Roberts secretary, have done excellent work this year.

A quaint story of a master builder and a British workman is told by a trade journal. Having heard that the men did not start work at the proper time, the employer thought he would drop down about 7:30 one morning and see. Going up the yard, he caught sight of a joiner standing smoking with his kit not even opened. Simply asking his name, which he found to be Malcolm Campbell, he called him into the office and, handing him four days' pay, ordered him to leave at once. After seeing the man clear of the yard he went up to the foreman and explained that he had made an example of Malcolm Campbell by paying him off for not starting at the proper hour. "Great Scott, sir!" ejaculated the foreman, "that chap was only lookin' for a job."

**Scottish Thistle Club**

of SAN FRANCISCO  
22d Grand Annual  
Gathering and Games  
Shell Mound Park  
Berkeley

JULY 4th, 1903

A gala day of Scottish and other sports. Open to all comers. Phenomenal exhibitions of strength by leading athletes of the world. Special events for the members of the Pacific Athletic Association. Exciting Bicycle and Foot Races for men. Introduction of new features. Great Irish Jig and Reel and Cake Walk Contests. Amusing Obstruction, Three-Legged, Barrel and Sack Races. Beautiful and Picturesque Highland Dancing by expert men and children. \$3,000 in cash prizes, besides handsome and costly medals for amateur events. Dancing in both pavilions throughout the entire day and night. Music by first-class band and corps of pipers. Admission to the Park, Adults (day) 50c. (night) 25c. Children (day) 25c. (night) 10c.

Magnificent display of Fireworks at 8 p. m.

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## SCHEFFLER'S HAIR COLORINE

Acknowledged the best preparation for restoring gray and bleached hair instantly and permanently to any natural shade desired; perfectly harmless; leaves the hair soft and glossy. Colors—No. 1, black; No. 2, dark brown; No. 3, light brown; No. 3A, medium brown; No. 4, drab; No. 5, light drab; No. 6 Auburn; No. 7, blonde. Price, \$1. For sale by all hair dressers and druggists.

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Elastic Stockings for the Cure of Enlarged Veins of the Leg

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The Leading Scotch Whisky of the World  
Quality always maintained. Unexcelled for medicinal and family purposes. Best Value in the Market.

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The Fastest Steamers on N. Y.-Liverpool Route.

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OR OUR LOCAL AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

## Shell Mound Park.

This popular resort at Emeryville, near Oakland, is now open for the picnic season.

The Park has been thoroughly renovated and several new improvements made for the accommodation of the public.

The Park contains two of the largest dancing pavilions on the Pacific Coast, several platforms for jig dancing, race-track for games with covered seats to accommodate 3,000 people; turning apparatus, swings, flying horses, bowling alley, a shooting range containing three 50-yard targets, twenty-one 200-yard targets and four 500-yard targets; fruit and ice-cream stand, picture gallery, shooting gallery, and dining-room, where meals are served to the satisfaction of the public.

The Park is engaged for every Sunday and holiday to November, 1903. The gathering of the Caledonian Club will be held there on May 30th, and a grand celebration of July 4th will take place under the auspices of the S. F. Scottish Thistle Club.

The Park is reached from San Francisco via Oakland ferry, Berkeley train, in 30 minutes, every half hour, Sundays and week days.

## Songs for Scotsmen.

This volume has the honor of being the first original Scottish musical work ever published in San Francisco. The words, written by Mr. James Smith, are descriptive of the various aims and objects of the different Scottish organizations in the city: St. Andrew's, The Caledonians, The Thistles and the Claus. They will appeal to the hearts and sympathies of all "Scotsmen far frae hame," whether members of the above-mentioned societies or not. The music, by Mr. Geo. St. John Bremner, is reminiscent of the old sod, whiffs of old Scottish melodies being suggested here and there. And in the "Caledonians" the celebrated bagpipe march, "The Cock o' the North," is very effectively used in the accompaniment.

The songs are published in two keys, for high and low voice. They are beautifully printed, have a superb and characteristically Scotch binding and should interest all lovers of Scottish music, whether lowlanders, highlanders or outlanders.

## A True History of Our Troubles.

A series of historical articles on British-American relations will be commenced in the June number of the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN. They are being prepared by a writer of international repute; one who goes to original sources for his information, and whose statements have never been disproved; by the author, in plain, of the splendid article on the origin of the Monroe Doctrine, which appeared in our April number, and which has engaged the notice of statesmen on both sides of the Atlantic.

It will be a friendly enquiry, the aim being to hasten the day of the better understanding between the two peoples by correcting false and pernicious "history."

## English Settlers Coming.

Information has been received at this office to the effect that a number of English gentlemen are coming to California to locate in the orange thermal belt of Fresno County. The first party, consisting of fourteen people, arrives about the 10th of May, among whom are a major and three captains (retired), from the British army.

The company handling this work has recently organized in London and is known as the Pacific Coast Homestead and Produce Company.

It is ascertained that an estate of several thousand acres of orange and vine land has been secured on favorable terms, and a company has been organized for the purpose of planting, cultivating and caring for orange groves and vineyards for these Englishmen.

## Personal.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Cowan, of Pacific Grove, have left California for a year's visit to their old home in England. Mr. and Mrs. Cowan are well-known members of the British colony, having identified themselves with every movement having the interests of the resident British in view. They have made many friends at Pacific Grove and are extremely popular in church circles. On the eve of their departure they were given a magnificent reception, the whole town turning out to wish them bon voyage.

## 16th Annual Picnic

## SONS OF ST. GEORGE

Of San Francisco, Oakland, San Jose

## FERNBROOK PARK

NILES CANYON

Saturday, May 30, 1903

A most interesting program of English Games and Sports (for which valuable prizes are offered for competition) will be among the attractions. Races for ladies, gentlemen and children, also for Past Presidents, fat men and lean men. There will be three-leg races and sack races for old and young; also grand Tag-of-War between Lodges. Dancing in the big pavilion all day.

5th Regiment Band

Tickets (Round Trip) One Dollar Children, 50c.

Train leaves S. F. Ferry, 9 a.m.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1903



## Caledonian Club

37th Grand Annual

## Gathering

and

## Games

Shell Mound Park

Berkeley

A most interesting program, including all ancient Scottish feats of strength and skill, and exciting new events. Noted athletes from all parts of the State. Coin to the amount of several thousand dollars, and other valuable prizes will be distributed to the successful competitors on the grounds. Music and dancing in two large pavilions. A Caledonian welcome to all.

Be sure and buy your Round-Trip

Ferry Ticket for Shell Mound Park.

Admission to Shell Mound Park:

ADULTS, 50c.

CHILDREN, 25c

## The Annual Outing

### and Excursion

.....OF.....

## St. Andrew's Society

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1903

At Fairfax Park, San Rafael

The high character and enjoyable features which have hitherto characterized the gatherings of St. Andrew's Society will be fully upheld. An enjoyable time is amply insured to young and old. Particulars later.

## Eagleson's

NEW SPRING STYLES

Fancy Shirts

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Reliable Goods at Popular Prices

SAN FRANCISCO

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**Fair Young Life Passes Away.**

ON the afternoon of Good Friday, April 10th, Arthur Grey, the 11-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Grey, was accidentally shot by his younger brother at a summer resort near Santa Rosa, whither the boys had accompanied their father on a short vacation. The instrument of death was but a toy—a 22 calibre rifle—and in ordinary circumstances would have been harmless. But it was being carried by the deceased in such a way that when his brother playfully came in contact with him, discharge took place, the tiny shot piercing the heart and causing almost instant death. The father was near at hand, and arrived on the scene just in time to take his boy in his arms ere he expired—without a groan or a sign of pain.

Thus tragically passed away a beautiful young life full of promise—on the day that our Savior died, and singularly, at about the same hour.

The boy was well loved by his schoolmates and youthful associates for his generous and manly qualities, and greatly admired by older folks who knew him. His parents adored him.

The many friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. Grey were profoundly shocked when the news reached them, and with tender sympathy did what they could to soften the grief of the bereaved. At the graveside in Cypress Lawn Cemetery on the following Monday a great number of people had gathered in poignant sorrow and mute commiseration, choice flowers and floral pieces covering the little casket from view and lining the grave with beauty.

The British and American Union, of which Mr. Grey is a director, and the Woman's Auxiliary, of which Mrs. Grey is corresponding secretary, each sent beautiful wreaths. The American-British Rifles paid their tribute in a magnificent floral piece, and members of the Rifles in uniform executed last military honors over the remains. The British colony was largely represented at the services, testifying to the wide esteem in which the Greys are held, and how sincerely they had the sympathy of their legion of friends in the sad hour of their affliction.

Many kind letters and messages of condolence have since been received by the family, and the various British societies have adopted resolutions expressive of their sorrow, and tendering consolation.

**Mr. Grey Expresses Thanks.**

Editor BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN—DEAR SIR:—I beg you will permit me space in your valued paper to express our heartfelt gratitude to the many friends whose sympathy has been so spontaneously displayed towards myself and family in the accidental death of our dearly beloved son on March 10th.

Nothing will remain to comfort us more than the reflection that every kindness was shown us which might lessen the load of our misfortune; and that this was inspired as much from love of our boy himself as for those of the family who must mourn him.

Very respectfully,

123 California Street. RICHARD H. GREY.

**Worthy Official Exonerated.**

We are pleased to see by a press dispatch from Ukiah, that Dr. King, the medical superintendent of the Mendocino State Hospital, has again emerged triumphantly from the trial of charges preferred against him by T. L. Carothers of that city. The testimony in the case, instead of showing that Dr. King had accepted a bribe, proved conclusively that he had refused to accept anything. The Board thereupon unanimously exonerated him.

We happen to know that Dr. King is a conscientious and faithful official, kind in his treatment of his charges and courteous to everybody. His removal would have been a loss to the State.

**Death of John T. Blake.**

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of John T. Blake, proprietor of the Star Hotel, 67 Clarkson street, New York. Mr. Blake was most popular with Cornishmen, and was known to hundreds on the Pacific Coast as a man of upright character and generous heart.

The hotel will be conducted as formerly, under the management of Mrs. J. T. Blake & Sons.

**Facts Worth Knowing.**

Egypt is now supplying the London market with eggs.

The total valuation of land in Ireland is £9,065,000.

Edinburgh is buying a steam motor fire engine at a cost of £1050.

A love letter of Robert Burns was sold in London recently for £10.

The Tasmanian elections have gone against the Government, which has resigned.

Lessons are now being given the New York police in the London method of handling street traffic.

Major Stileman has been elected mayor of Winchelsea, Sussex, England, for the nineteenth time.

Two and a half million tons of coal is the record mined in Fifehire during the last twelve months.

Mr. Samuel Palmer, the last of the three brothers who built up the great biscuit firm at Reading, is dead.

The annual report of the Church of Ireland shows assets of £8,348,060—an increase of £80,000 for the year.

When King Edward was at Gibraltar recently he planted in the gardens of Government House a California pine tree.

For 500 years, the Bench were told, the beer license of the Shades at Great Bentley, Essex, has been held by the same family.

The late Dr. Stevenson, of Largs, has left £50,000 to the United Free Church of Scotland and £11,400 to other institutions.

There is still sailing between Kilkenny and Denmark a fine old fore-and-aft schooner which made her first trip over 117 years ago.

For the first time in twenty-four years the International Telegraph Conference will be held in London this year. It opens on May 24.

The lead pencil originated with the discovery of the graphite mines in England in the year 1664, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Natal proposes to form a universal militia for all males between seventeen and fifty years, and to contribute £35,000 a year to the Imperial Navy.

Two years ago Glasgow began its municipal telephone system with nineteen subscribers. Now there are 8504, and messages pass at the rate of thirty million a year.

Senator Wark, of New Brunswick, the oldest legislator in the world, and now in his hundredth year, left recently for Ottawa to take his place in the Canadian Senate.

The last State function held at Holyrood was in 1822, when George IV visited it, so that the King's decision to hold a levee in royal state will mark an innovation in the Scottish capital.

Seventy carloads of settlers' effects left Minnesota town last week for Assiniboia. This constitutes the largest movement ever recorded from one place in the United States to one point in Canada.

The gate receipts at the Rugby international match at Cardiff between Wales and Ireland amounted to £2223, the attendance reaching over 30,000 persons. Wales won by six ties (18 points) to nothing.

The Cricket Association of New South Wales has decided, after a lengthy discussion, to send a representation to the M. C. C. against widening the wicket. The feeling is strongly against any alteration in the existing rules.

This year the first day of the Jewish Passover coincided with the Christian festival of Easter Sunday. It was to prevent the two feasts falling together that the Council of Nice, A.D. 325, made Easter a movable feast.

Supported by the approval of the Dukes of Argyll, Rife, and Atholl, and the Earls of Aberdeen and Haddington, Scotsmen in London have decided to open a subscription for a memorial in the metropolis to Sir Hector Macdonald.

C. A. Fisher, Pres. W. C. Wise, Vice-Pres.  
J. S. Andrews, Sec'y & Treas.

Established in 1851

**FISHER & CO., Inc.**

Hatters and Furnishers

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San Francisco

**In Readiness for Vacation Time.**

When the vacation season begins the California Northwestern Railway Company will be ready to make thousands happy. Its lines run through one of the most picturesque regions of the State, and every here and there are ideal places for rest and recreation. Lakes and mountain streams, easy corners in beautiful valleys, comfortable farm houses, mineral springs, natural springs, camps in the wild-wood, all these are offered, and each has the advantage of being only a short distance from the city. Only a small expenditure is needed for railway fares, and in each instance the other charges are very reasonable.

In conformance with its usual custom the California Northwestern has made elaborate preparations for the glad vacation time, as is evidenced by the handsome hundred-page booklet that it has just issued. This publication, Vacation 1903, gives a long list of places that take summer boarders, tells of the special attractions of each place and gives the rates by the week.

Among the thousand places reached by the line mentioned or its connections are Mark West Springs, White Sulphur Springs, Agua Caliente Springs, Lyttons, Skaggs, Blue Lakes, Laurel Dell, Saratoga Springs of Lake county, Bartlett, Carlsbad, Soda Bay, the Geysers, Dunear's, Highlands, numerous farms near Petaluma and Santa Rosa, Bennett Valley, resorts at and near Sebastopol and Healdsburg, attractive places near Ukiah and Willits and a hundred charming spots in Lake county.

For campers there is no end of attractions. Throughout Marin, Sonoma, Mendocino and Lake counties the climate is delightful and it is a pleasure to sleep in a tent. Along the Guerneville branch of the California Northwestern, paralleled by the picturesque Russian river, are many ideal spots for camps, the river affording good boating, bathing and fishing. One of the most beautiful places on this branch is Russian River Heights, one of the most charming spots in all the West.

**Pickled Olives.**

Most people feel the want of some relish with their food in the shape of a spice or pickle, and to meet this want the trade offer pickles which are bad in themselves or are pickled in acid. The outcome is a disordered stomach or dyspepsia. Californians have no need to eat foreign pickles of any kind, for nature has given them olives in such great abundance that they stand in hogsheads in the store and are sold by the gallon at a price lower than anywhere else. Foreign olives are mostly early gleanings off the trees to thin the crop, and are hard and like acorns. But for a full, glossy, black pickled ripe olive, the best grown in California, you must go to SMITH'S CASH STORE, Inc., 25 Market St., opposite Sacramento St., near ferry. Every restaurant in the city should have a jar of olives on table instead of the deadly cucumbers and red peppers. Wholesale rates direct from the ranch at Smith's, in any quantity, from a quart to a barrel.

**To Employers of Labor.**

If you are in need of help of any kind, send to the Pacific Employment Agency, G. C. Carriger, manager, and F. M. Gunn, secretary, 520 Sacramento street, San Francisco, or phone Main 1191. All kinds of labor supplied to employers in the city or country. We are right in the center of the labor market in the city, and being fully established and well known to the working people, are able to furnish first-class men for all trades and callings on the shortest notice. Employers of labor are respectfully requested to give us a trial.

RING UP DRUMM 44

**SUITS CLEANED & PRESSED \$1.00**

**Bon Marche Clothing Renovatory**

40 ELLIS ST., Rooms 14, 15 and 16

Open All Night. Suits cleaned and pressed while you sleep. No extra charge.

We run four wagons. Suits called for and delivered free of charge. Send postal.

**L. B. NORDLUND**



# The British Fraternal Societies

## Sons of St. George.

IT was like old times to see the throng in Burnaby Lodge's rooms on Saturday evening, the 2d inst. Every seat had an occupant, and there were many standing. The occasion was a stag party, given to entertain the members, and to show eligible friends the sort of jolly and hospitable people the English are when gathered together for a good time. The programme contained a number of new and most interesting features, including several boxing bouts by members of the Olympic and the Hawthorne athletic clubs. The exhibitions were very clever. The stories by Capt. Leale and Mr. Gardner were also extremely popular features. The vocal numbers were of a high order and were tendered by J. E. Potter, W. Jones, T. Antrovians, Al Bentley, S. Morelli, H. W. Gerrans, W. Allison and T. Carr. Recitations by Brother Williams and Mr. J. Fowle, a trombone solo by Mr. Ingram, and selections on the banjo by Mr. Emmons completed the list of events. Brother Percy Woodhouse presided over the meeting. Brother Gerrans officiated at the piano, and President C. W. Riffe made the address of welcome. Refreshments were served.

### PICKWICK LODGE.

Pickwick Lodge on Monday night last held a rousing open meeting in their lodge room, Red Men's Building, 320 Post street. It was their usual "first Monday in the month" smoker, but more than ordinary interest was manifested this time, and the social committee is to be commended for the able way in which they met the expectations of the large gathering of members and invited guests. The programme, which was quite lengthy, included music, both vocal and instrumental, recitations, and short addresses, the numbers being contributed mainly by brothers of the lodge. Refreshments were served on a generous scale, and everybody keenly enjoyed the affair. It is gratifying to note that Pickwick continues to make new members and hold the old ones, and that the funds show a steady increase. The members as usual are "hustling" in the interest of the annual picnic on May 30th, and say they are sure to win the honor of being the largest sellers of tickets.

### JUBILEE LODGE, SACRAMENTO.

The energetic Knights of St. George in the capital city have in hand a monster event for May 6th. It is a combined concert, strawberry festival and poster carnival. The latter feature was entrusted to Brother William Wicks, who recently made a raid on San Francisco for posters, carrying away with him a load of prints, artistic and otherwise, such as is likely to make Sacramento stare. His collection includes all the latest and most startling advertising productions of the theatres, concert halls, race-tracks, newspapers, dog shows, patent soaps, pills, baby foods and liquor cures, to say nothing of countless cigar posters. The show will be worth seeing and brother Wicks is to be commended for his enterprise.

### ALBION LODGE, OAKLAND.

Albion Lodge held a most enjoyable social Tuesday, April 21st, to celebrate its 17th anniversary. Mr. Anthony presided and introduced the competent and varied talent that delighted the assembled host; refreshments, as usual, were served and intermissions omitted. Brothers Bentley, Crawford, Fish, Oakes, Trow, Willson, Dimmock and Booth entertained the audience with solos; Chase Brothers gave a guitar duet, and Brother Reeves a dance. Perhaps Brother Dimmock excited the greatest applause, for he is 81 years of age and delighted the members and friends not only by his juvenile motions, but by his song upon a black-eyed English girl. Professor Pollitt presided most acceptably at the piano. Perhaps the most brilliant execution of this enjoyable evening was the speech of Brother A. Lewis. He discussed in eloquent and impressive language the history of the Saxon race and explained why it has become so powerful among the nations of the world. He deprecated the existing ignorance even among the literati regarding Englishmen and their objects and referred to the talented editor of a California magazine as illustrating most palpably this

ignorance. He recognized the fact that both German and French had contributed their quota to the advancement of civilization; but while he objected to snobbishness in any form, he stood firmly for the defense of the great interests of the British race when attacked, and referred to Kipling's remark that "it is on the bones of the English that the English flag is stayed." He proceeded to diagnose the English race ab initio, even from the union of the Danish with the Celt, and demonstrated that a most wonderful, aggressive, and indomitable people had resulted, a people that had produced sea heroes and land heroes of every kind and adorned literature with the matchless fame of a Shakespeare; he went on to show how British gold had continued European opposition to the great Napoleon, who finally at Waterloo felt his finish. That in spite of the French opposition to England, her magnanimous treatment of France during the Franco-Prussian war was strongly in evidence; how she helped the French people to recuperate and relieved their distress during the Siege of Paris. He touched briefly upon the English emigrants to America, the Mayflower, the unfortunate war with the colonies, and advocated with great eloquence the firm and indissoluble union of the Anglo and American peoples. He was frequently interrupted by applause, and it was evident that not one of his patriotic sentiments failed to receive a responsive echo in the hearts of his listeners. Later in the evening the chairman, Brother Anthony, complimented very highly the efforts of the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN in its advocacy of British interest and its fearless defense in the face of opposition that he alleged resulted from prejudice based upon ignorance. While he deprecated advertising of all kinds at social functions, yet he commended "that aggressive and indomitable periodical to the attention of every brother present, as an able exponent of British-American interests."

E. H. RYDALL.

## Scottish Thistle Club.

ON Saturday night, 25th April, the Thistle Club gave its annual "Tattie an' Her-rin'", and for the first time in its history invited ladies. About two hundred couples sat down, under the direction of Chief Miller, to a good feast; the banquet was held in Shield's Hall, and music, song and speech entertained the guests. Chief Miller toasted to the President; in reply Clansman Miekleson expressed the hope that the forceful, strenuous, able character now occupying the presidential chair will continue to hold it. Clansman Brode then gave a song, after the applause following the remarks of the speaker had subsided. The next toast was to "Edward VII, King of England." E. H. Rydall, of Los Angeles, in response to invitation, answered for the King; he asked the assembly to burch the Kings of England and France, to look over their records for the past few centuries, and then to see that Edward VII was as good as any and better than the majority; this, the speaker proceeded, was due to the refining influence of the late Queen, his mother. John McGinnis replied to the toast, "The Land o' Cakes," saying that while he had been caught unprepared, yet he must say he was proud to belong to such a land, to such a people. Great laughter followed the short but graphic remarks of this aged Nestor. Miss Smith sang "Ye Bonnie Banks of Loch Lomond." Recorder G. W. Patterson replied to the toast to "The Thistle;" he spoke of the subject of the celebration—to bring the Scotch back in memory to their early days, and expressed the hope that this evening among the eanny Scots would be enjoyed by all. Ex-Chieftain Strang, Clansman Ford, Mr. Bentley, David Donald and David Finney gave songs, Clansman Ferguson a cornet solo, and Recorder Patterson recited lines from Shakespeare and Cicero, all of which was well appreciated and duly encoored.

Recorder Paterson announces that the various committees at work on the arrangements for the annual gathering at Shell Mound Park on July 4th are making good progress, and that this year's celebration will eclipse all others.

## Caledonian Club.

THE Caledonian Club's arrangements for the great Gathering and Games at Shell Mound Park on May 30th are practically completed. The programme contains 42 events, including Scottish tests of skill and strength, highland dancing in costume by men and children of both sexes, races, tug-of-war and other features, for which prizes aggregating \$3000 will be awarded. There will be two special events of importance, one playing marches, strathspeys, reels and pibroch on the bagpipes, for which a gold medal valued at \$250, and special prizes will be given, and the other Irish jig and reel dancing.

The refreshment tent will be in charge of First Chieftain J. A. McLeod. The various committees are made up as follows: Programme, J. E. MacCormac, Dr. J. A. J. McDonald and J. M. Duncan; advertising, Angus McLeod, Richard Gratto and James Gorie; music, William Mitchell, W. W. Finlayson and Walter Reed; finance, J. W. Cameron, J. H. Duncan and S. McGregor; printing, J. H. Duncan, J. A. McLeod and D. J. McFarlane; flag, Charles A. McPhee, W. R. King and W. Reed; Scottish customs and costumes, D. J. McFarlane, W. Reed and W. R. King.

## St. Andrew's Society.

A VERY interesting and enjoyable open meeting was held on Monday evening, April 27, President P. Livingston Dunn in the chair. The programme, which was excellent throughout, opened with a march, strathspey and reel by Piper Adam Ross. Miss Daisy Keane, always a favorite, appeared for the last time under that name, and was warmly greeted. Among others who participated in the programme were: Mr. McGeorge, Miss Campe, Mr. H. McNeill, Miss Craig, Mr. Fairgrieve, John Reid, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Jas. S. Webster, Mr. Lockyer and Mr. John McNear. To-morrow, May 9, the Society will hold its annual picnic at Fairfax Park, San Rafael. The demand for tickets has been good and a grand success is assured.

### ST. ANDREW'S, OAKLAND.

Half a hundred or more members of the St. Andrew's Society of Oakland, and their friends, sat down to a farewell banquet to Mr. Robert Dalziel (who is undertaking a visit to Scotland) on the 9th ult., President Hutchinson officiating. Conviviality reigned supreme; toasts and apt responses, interspersed with merry music, aiding the viands and "wet goods" in making everybody feel good. San Francisco was represented by William Baluaves and Geo. St. John Bremner. Contributors to the programme were: Jas. P. Taylor, D. Edward Collins and Messrs. Crawford, Kydd, Lackie, Smilie, Anderson, Ballingall, McMillan and Pollitt. Mr. Bremner's paper on Scotch dishes was particularly well received.

## Gaelic Dictionary.

What aims to be the most complete Gaelic dictionary yet published is in course of preparation by E. Macdonald & Co., Lyminge, Kent, England. Three parts have been issued, and the remaining parts will appear at short intervals. This work should commend itself to all readers of Gaelic, and students in general. The dictionary is fully illustrated, and is well printed on hand-made paper. It is sold at 6½d per part, post free.

At a meeting of engine drivers in England the following toast was offered: To our mothers—the only faithful tenders, who never misplaced a switch.

## "Sangs for Scotsmen Far Frae Hame."

Four original Scottish songs; words by Jas. Smith, music by G. St. J. Bremner. Written for, and dedicated to, the Scottish Societies—St. Andrew's Society, Caledonian Club, Thistle Club, and the Order of Scottish Clans. Published in two keys, for high or low voice.

Price, 50 Cents a Volume  
containing the four songs.

**SMITH & BREMNER**  
428 FAIR OAKS STREET  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



### In Honor of St. George.

UNDER the auspices of the Sons and Daughters of St. George, the anniversary of England's patron saint was celebrated in splendid style on the evening of April 23d by a banquet at the Cosmos restaurant. Some 200 persons sat down. The banquet hall had been prettily decorated for the occasion with British and American colors, while the tables were gay with choice flowers, roses predominating—the artistic work of Florist Thos. H. Stevenson. The menu was first-class in every particular and appreciation of its quality was shown in the most convincing of ways.

F. D. Brandon, of Pickwick Lodge, presided over the function, and discharged the duties of that office with great credit to himself and the Order.

It was late when the literary end of the programme was reached, necessitating short responses to the toasts, but the speakers were to the point and their remarks lost nothing of value by reason of brevity.

The opening toasts were "The President" and "The King," and were received with the acclaim due them. Then followed the toast, "St. George and Shakespeare," responded to by Mr. Austin Lewis, who paid a glowing tribute to these immortals, so truly representative of the English race, and whose names alone entitle the English nation to everlasting fame and honor.

Grand President W. H. Fuller responded for the Order, sketching the history of the organization and showing the great good it was doing, concluding with congratulations to the lodges comprising the Pacific Coast Jurisdiction on their steady progress and maintained good repute. A notable remark of the Grand

President was that the Order of St. George was the first to "emancipate the Englishmen in the United States," meaning that it was the first organization to act in defense of Englishmen in this country, agitating their rights and demanding for them proper protection and respect—for at that time Englishmen in some parts of the country were shamefully treated.

Other toasts and responses (each treated with skill and not a little eloquence) were: "The Old Home," H. Digby Johnston; "Our Adopted Country," Chas. Pope; "Daughters of St. George," Mrs. S. Creba; "The Ladies," Wm. Witts; "The Artistes," Dr. A. E. Sykes.

Musical numbers interspersed the toasts and too much cannot be said in praise of this feature. Each number was a gem, and the enthusiasm they aroused was enjoyable in itself to behold. Some of the singers were veteran professionals, and nothing but excellence was looked for; but even the amateur vocalists connected with the Order were at their best on this occasion and delighted their auditors as never before. The numbers were: "Follow the Drum," rendered by Brother H. W. Gerrans; English sea songs, by Mr. Aubrey Yates, of the Tivoli; "The Band Played," by Brother Al. Bentley, and selections by Mr. Hannah, of Fischer's Opera House, Mr. McDonald and Brother Hugh Williamson. Mr. E. C. French rendered solos on the clarinet and "Auld Lang Syne" by the guests brought this most successful of local celebrations of St. George's Day to a happy close.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the brothers comprising the committee of arrangements for the variety of the entertainment, the superior talent they secured, the handsome decorations and the splendid dinner.

The committee was: C. W. Riffce (chairman), Al. Bentley (secretary), Hugh Williamson, F. Woods, H. J. Ford and G. Burrows.

### The Oakland Celebration.

Albion Lodge, Oakland, observed the anniversary by proceeding in a body to the Church of the Advent, on Sunday evening, May 3. A special English service was held. The members wore red roses as a badge.

### Daughters of St. George.

Britannia Lodge, No. 7, will give an entertainment and dance on Tuesday evening, May 12, at the hall, 909 Market street. The affair is to celebrate the 14th anniversary of the lodge, and an able committee is at work preparing a programme which will be a source of great pleasure to the guests. Tickets are complimentary.

### EMPRESS VICTORIA LODGE.

The second anniversary entertainment and ball in aid of the Widows and Orphans' Fund of the Lodge will be held on Wednesday, May 20th, at Union Square Hall, 421 Post street, commencing at 8 p. m. Tickets, 25 cents.

### Historical Typewriter.

The Winnipeg Free Press says: "In the window of J. H. Ashdown's store is a typewriter of considerable interest. It is a Remington machine, but this is not the only interesting thing about it. This is the identical machine that was used to typewrite the peace agreement between the Boers and the British in the recent Transvaal war."

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Grand President..... W. H. Puffer, 716 Hayes St., S. F.  
Grand Secretary..... T. Poyser, 217 Eighth St., S. F.  
Grand Treasurer..... T. W. Butcher, 4150 20th St., S. F.

## SAN FRANCISCO.

## BURNABY LODGE, No. 194.

Meets every Saturday evening at 32 O'Farrell St.  
Worthy President..... C. W. Riffe  
Worthy Secretary..... R. J. Airey

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Meets Mondays; Red Men's Hall, 320 Post St.  
W. President..... Maurice Luby  
Worthy Secretary..... T. Poyser, 217 8th St.

## OAKLAND. ALBION LODGE, No. 206.

Meets Tuesday evenings at Gier's Hall,  
Worthy President..... T. W. Anthony  
Worthy Secretary, J. J. Roberts, 12th & Market

## ALAMEDA. DERBY LODGE, No. 285.

Meet Tuesdays at Linderman's Hall.  
Worthy President..... W. R. Jenkins  
Worthy Secretary..... Fred Miller

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Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Pythias Hall.  
Worthy President..... J. Hogarth, 185 S. Market  
Worthy Sec'y..... E. W. Maynard, 112 S. First St.

## SACRAMENTO.

## JUBILEE LODGE, No. 424

Meets Thursday Evenings at Foresters' Building  
Worthy President..... W. H. Button  
Worthy Secretary..... T. Davis 1714 28th St.

## GRASS VALLEY.

## VICTORIA LODGE, No. 289.

Meets every Tuesday evening at Fraternal Hall.  
Worthy President..... John Dower  
Worthy Secretary..... Rd. D. Gluyas

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## PRINCE ALBERT LODGE, No. 462.

Meets 2d and 4th Saturday eves; Pythian Castle.  
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Meets Mondays at 119 S. Spring St.  
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W. Secretary..... Ed. Cooper, 1947 Es'rella Ave.

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W. F. Secty..... Mrs. H. Williams, 2525 Post St.

## LOS ANGELES.

## VICTORIA LODGE, No. 138.

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W. Secretary..... Mrs. C. K. Marsh, 511 E. 4th St.

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2d. To institute and maintain a bequeathment fund for the benefit of widows and orphans of deceased Clansmen.

3d. To cultivate fond recollections of Scotland and to recall its history, its people, its customs, its amusements and the days o' Auld Lang Syne.

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The Clan meets twice a month, on the first and third Thursday evenings, at 32 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco.

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2d Chieftain..... Samuel McGregor  
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June, 1903

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# The British Californian

VOL. XIII, No. 3. SAN FRANCISCO. JUNE, 1903

A MONTHLY RECORD OF BRITISH AND BRITISH-AMERICAN PROGRESS.  
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CHARLES B. SEDGWICK - - - - - Editor

Business Office, 927 Market Street.....Phone Mint 1531

**R**USSIA is not saying much these days about British atrocities in South Africa.

**T**HE colonies of the world now have 500,000,000 people, 350,000,000 of whom are governed by Great Britain.

**D**UBLIN rates, says a dispatch, are now 11s 2d in the £, and the corporation is charged with corruption and extravagance.  
How similar to the conditions in the American Dublins!

**M**R. CHAMBERLAIN boldly advocates that Britain and her colonies enter into a trade league, erecting a tariff wall against the world. With such a man taking the lead the chances are that something will come of the proposition, and that without any long wait.

**M**AJOR McBRIDE, who won fame in the Boer War by his great concern for the safety of his hide, has recklessly challenged a host of former Fenian confederates to fight a duel, which suggests that life with the strenuous "Irish Joan of Arc," who is now Mrs. McBride, has somewhat robbed death of its terrors.

**B**UFFALO BILL entertained 5000 of London's school children at his show the other day, and referring to the Union Jacks intertwined with American flags which they waved, told them that they "took the shortest cut across the fields to do what their elders must hope to achieve through the beaten paths of diplomacy."

**W**ITH a view to securing the Jewish vote in his contemplated fight for the Presidency, as a sop to the Irish, and in order to give his newspapers sensational advertising, Mr. Hearst has sent Michael Davitt to Russia to "investigate" the recent massacre of Jews.

That it is not the interest of the persecuted Jews Mr. Hearst is anxious to serve is made evident by his selection of this man for the mission. Davitt's blood-curdling tales may be all true, but they will not be believed by the impartial public, for did he not concoct horrifying stories of British atrocities in Africa, yarns which were subsequently refuted by the Boers themselves?

Such is Davitt's reputation that his denunciations will but win sympathy for the Russians, and heaven knows, they are not deserving of it.

**T**WO years ago, Rabbi Jacob Nieto, of this city, took occasion to refer to British rule in Jamaica as "a fraud, a delusion and a snare, so far as self-government is concerned . . . a gold brick pure and simple and too well known to allure new dupes."

Though English by birth, and notwithstanding the fact that the British were battling for the rights of the Jews in the Transvaal as much as for anything else, the Rabbi penned the above-quoted words in encouragement of the Boers' rejection of the British peace terms, adding, "Bravo, Botha!"

The Rabbi is now employing his gifts of tongue and pen in a bitter (and merited) arraignment of Russia, and in perusing the gloomy story the thought occurs to us that there must be many Jews in that harshly governed country who would not find British rule, even on "the Jamaican plan," so very intolerable as Nieto seems to have found it.

**S**AYS the New York *Herald*: "When one reflects upon the disappearance of the prejudices and hatred long fomented between the French and the English, there is encouraged a cheerful belief that, with better knowledge, the peoples of the earth will learn to distrust and punish all who disseminate falsehood for the purpose of stirring up strife."

Good, but why does not the *Herald* come out plain and advise as a first step in this direction the punishment of the greater offenders—the Irish-American demagogues?

**T**HE nations have been treated to the unexpected development that British credit is "as good as ever." The Transvaal loan of £30,000,000 for which the British Government called, at 2½ per cent, had been subscribed twenty times over, it was found, when subscriptions closed at the Bank of England. The crowd of eager applicants completely overwhelmed the bank authorities and all the streets were blocked for a quarter of a mile around. Two tons of country and foreign applications were received.

Rather a remarkable showing for a country "on its last legs!"

**T**HE *Examiner* says: "There is no question that any civilized nation disgraces itself when it deals on terms of equality with murderous Russia. From this nation at least there should be sent to Russia an official message of protest and contempt."

The *Chronicle*, on the other hand, has steadily maintained that Russia is our "natural ally," and should be approached with every manifestation of admiration and good-will.

With the "moulders of public opinion" so greatly at variance, it is fortunate that newspaper counsel is without weight, otherwise there would soon be a clash of the masses in this country as would make the uprisings in Russia seem insignificant.

**T**HE malignant hostility to Great Britain displayed by Mr. Spreckels' newspaper during the process of the Boer war has cost him the Australian government's patronage of his steamship line. Copies of the *Call* which we forwarded to them were read by government officials in Australia and New Zealand with surprise and intense indignation, and we were advised by friends in the official service that an effort would be made to take away from so rabid an enemy the British mail business, when the existing contract expired.

The securing of the new contract by a Canadian-New Zealand line is proof that the effort has been made, and successfully.

While we regret the loss of the business to San Francisco, we rejoice that a rank Anglophobe has been made an example of, and entertain the hope that he and others of his ilk will profit by the lesson.

**W**HILE the outrages committed upon the Jews at Kishineff call for the strongest condemnation, the fact must not be lost sight of that the victims had by their conduct invited the hatred of the populace. It is not stating the case correctly, and not fair to Russia, to say that religion solely was at the bottom of the outbreak. The faith of the Jews is not liked by Russians, but this prejudice has seldom been followed up by bloody persecution. The Jew is feared and hated in Russia because of his cleverness and his utter lack of principle.

No land is so well suited to the Shylock class of Jews as Russia. The laws are crude, the officials corrupt and the people ignorant and gullible. It is the paradise of the money-lender, and he is ever loath to leave it.

There are good Jews in Russia, as well as bad, and many of them hold positions of great trust and honor. Which shows that it is not the Jew, as such, nor his religion, that is so bitterly resented.

People living in countries such as Great Britain and the United States, where the ignorant have protecting laws and where rates of interest are regulated by statute, have no conception of the merciless victimizing to which the illiterate of Russia



are subject by Jewish usurers. It is a common thing for poor peasants, having been prevailed upon to accept the loan of a few dollars at a time of stress, and sign a document, to find in a few short months that they have lost the accumulations of a lifetime, their land, house, furnishings, everything. Semi-civilized though they be, the hardship is felt, the injustice is seen, and rankles, and when opportunity offers the sullen brute becomes the raging savage, and revenge is taken upon the despoiler in the most awful manner that suggests itself.

Until a few years ago the entire wealth in the rural districts in Russia was in the hands of Jews, obtained by what in more civilized countries would be termed fraudulent methods. The government stepped in and restricted the Jews to the towns and cities where they could be watched, but by employing agents and bribing officials, the old practices were gradually resumed. Efforts were made to colonize the Jews of Russia, the government making large grants of land, but every attempt ended in failure, for they would not live together and had no taste for manual toil.

Russia has splendid land laws; not without flaws in them; however, of which the shrewd Jew has not been slow to take advantage. When a new section of country is opened up, the land is thrown open to settlers, free of all cost, other than an annual tax. Speculation in land is discouraged, and no man can legally hold title to more than one plot in his district. The law requires that he shall build him a habitation upon the land, but does not specify that he shall live there, though that he will do so is the presumption. Jewish speculators, however, take up a home in a district, erect a small dwelling house, and move on to repeat the act in another district, the natural growth in population steadily increasing the salable value of their holdings. The young peasant starting out to make a home for himself finds that unoccupied land which the law intended to be free for his use is monopolized by a non-resident, and that he must buy it or pay as rental a considerable portion of its annual yield. The law is crude and should be amended, but it is next to impossible to change laws in Russia.

It is because he will move heaven and earth to fatten upon the labor of others rather than earn his bread by the sweat of his brow that the Jew in Russia is hated.

He is cruelly oppressed at times, and he is a cruel oppressor himself most of the time.

It is meet that the Jews of Europe and America should protest against the recurrent outrages upon those of their race in the Czar's domain, and that the civilized nations should back them, but would it not be as well to strike at the root of the trouble and suggest to the Shylocks that they mend their ways and set an example in fair dealing?

MUCH of our space this month is given to the opening chapters in Mr. Arthur Johnston's able treatise on British and American history, and we feel that never have our columns been put to better use. An unbiased, matter-of-fact version of the unfortunate differences which led to the separation of the American colonies from the mother country has long been sadly needed, and is particularly required at this time, when there is a disposition on both sides to wipe out old-standing grievances and be friends and true kinsmen again. We say a true history of those early troubles is necessary, because Americans can never have that respect for the mother land and that confidence in her motives essential to a heartfelt and a lasting friendship while they remain under the impression that Britain was a brutal oppressor; and Britons must always feel that they are suffering under an injustice till the stigma is removed.

American school histories stand in need of revision. Now that the conflict is far in the past, and the new country firmly established among the nations, there is nothing to be gained by passing along to the coming generations distorted facts and only half-told truths. Justice demands that if there be written history at all, that it be correct.

With the removal of the cause of all the resentment and suspicion, there is nothing to prevent the two peoples of one blood, language and ideals from coming together naturally. It is inevitable.

Installments of Mr. Johnston's work, which has been specially prepared for the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN, will appear in these columns month by month, and our readers are requested to assist us in giving them the widest circulation possible. The task has been undertaken not alone to interest and possibly instruct our subscribers, but also to work a lasting international good.

## BRITISH NEWS IN BRIEF.

*Important Events not Chronicled in the Daily Press.*

Newcastle, England, rates are to be reduced by 11½d in the pound.

Considerable decrease of crime in Glasgow is shown by returns for last quarter.

Twelve thousand pounds is to be spent on dredging to improve Southampton Harbor.

At St. John, N. B., a dock capable of accommodating ships of 650-foot length will be built.

Towards the new University College buildings at Chester £15,000 has been subscribed.

After reconstruction at a cost of £5000 the screen organ at York Minster has been reopened.

It has been decided that aliens in British prisons are not to be taught any trade in the future.

During the month of April fourteen new vessels were launched from the Tyne shipbuilding yards.

A company is seeking a charter to build a railway from Manihotoba to James Bay via Rat Portage.

It has been decided to spend £2000 to restore the tower of the famous Shrewsbury Abbey Church.

Manchester Municipal gas works have given a net profit of £137,286 in the year ending March 31.

Irish Association footballers, for the first time in history, have defeated a Scottish team on Scottish soil.

Messrs. Napier and Miller, the Clyde ship-builders, are negotiating for land for a ship-building yard at Belfast.

Last year British coal exports (43,159,046 tons) were over a million and a quarter tons more than those of 1901.

Owing to the sinking of new collieries and the influx of miners the population of Notts is increasing by about 8000 a year.

Honor for the memory of "John Gilpin" has brought £300 to the funds of St. James' Church, Edmonton, in the past two years.

Cardiff has ordered a "skeleton" clock for its town hall, which will be second in size to Big Ben, and the largest clock in the provinces.

Two thousand and six pounds per ton was the record price given for a variety of seed potatoes at Spilsby, Lincolnshire, the other day.

Thirteen hundred and fifty pounds has been received from England by the British Consul at Brest in aid of the distressed French fishermen.

Davyhulme (Lancashire) Wesleyans are about to rebuild, at a cost of £4000, a chapel opened by John Wesley on Good Friday 125 years ago.

The War Office has ordered the immediate assembly on Salisbury Plain of sixteen sections of Mounted Infantry for a course of three months' training.

Plans for several new streets, two schools and thirty blocks of houses have been passed in one week in Glasgow, where there is a building boom just now.

Arrangements are under way for a new issue of Canadian postage stamps, to bear the head of Edward VII, but the first will not be issued before July.

Two hundred and fifty-five pounds was given recently in a London salesroom for a Trafalgar medal. This is the first time one has been offered at auction.

General Andries Cronje, Sir George Farrar and Sir Percy Fitzpatrick are among the newly appointed members of the enlarged Transvaal Legislative Council.

Within from sixty to ninety days the Clergue mills at Sault Ste. Marie will be turning out high-grade steel rails in sufficient quantity to meet all the demands of Canada.

Efforts are to be made to raise £100,000 to endow the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital at Belfast before the visit of the King, who, it is hoped, may open the hospital.

The seal fishery of Newfoundland this year will result in a total catch of at least 315,000 seals, as against 274,000 seals caught last year. The price this year is higher.

Upwards of 100 chambers of commerce throughout the Empire have already notified their intention to send delegates to the congress which is to be held at Montreal in August.



At a meeting of the Anglican Synod it was announced that £53,000 had been raised towards the purchase of a site and the building of a new cathedral at Brisbane, Queensland.

Inadequate ground space is the cause of the postponement for a year of the Industrial Exhibition, which was to have been held in Cape Town from November, 1903, to February, 1904.

Seventy-four Monmouthshire and South Wales colliery companies and 154,000 workmen have formed a board of conciliation, whose purpose will be the periodical regulation of wages.

Religious services were held in the British military cemetery at Kroonstad, Orange River Colony, on Easter Eve, and the graves of the fallen decorated with flowers by members of the Loyal Women's Guild.

The defenses of Aden are now occupying the attention of the authorities. Large shipments of ammunition and explosives, chiefly lyddite shells, have arrived for the ordnance department, and more are expected.

One or two cannon balls, presumed to be relics of the battle of Newbury, have been found by workmen engaged in excavations in the market place, Newbury. A number of old silver coins have also been dug up.

Broomfield Park, fifty-four acres, at Southgate, with three lakes and an historic mansion, once a shooting-box of James I, has been rescued from the hands of the builders at a cost of £25,000 and opened to the public.

The Belfast shipbuilding trade is particularly active at present. Every slip is occupied, and no less than twelve of the largest vessels and three warships have just been receiving finishing touches in construction, or are being overhauled.

The present fashion in lace is giving a stimulus to Nottingham's staple trade. There is a marked increase in the demand for all kinds of lace goods, and machinery is kept fully employed. Collarettes, fichus and lace blouses are in abnormal request.

The Argentine Senate are about to offer Sir Thomas Holdich the honorary citizenship of the republic, in recognition of the splendid services he rendered as the British Commissioner on the arbitration proceedings that led to the demarcation of the Argentine-Chile boundary.

No less a sum than £6,908,000 was issued in 1902 from the Royal Mint in gold coins, as against £2,599,000 in 1901. The Edward VII £5 pieces put into circulation were of the value of £174,000, and the £2 pieces of the value of £90,000. The number of pieces struck was 122,386,550.

Arrangements are being made for two hundred French gentlemen to visit Hastings during the summer. They will go under the auspices of the Souvenir Normand, a French society that aims at tightening the bonds of friendship between the Normans of France and the Normans of England.

Mr. and Mrs. George Cadbury, of Northfield, Birmingham, have presented to the Society of Friends their former residence, Woodbrooke, Selly Oak, with a park of twelve acres, and also an endowment of £12,000 for management and upkeep, as a permanent settlement for training in religious work.

According to the Johannesburg *Star*, the board of the Imperial Cold Storage Company "has laid down the principle that in no instance will they charge more than one halfpenny per pound profit, and in this way cheap meat is secured in perpetuity, not alone to this colony, but to all the South African States."

Important Admiralty experiments of storing coal under water have been commenced at Portsmouth. All the naval stations report that stores of coal where exposed to the atmosphere deteriorate. Some twenty tons of Welsh coal have now been submerged, inclosed in wooden cases, and will be raised in a year.

Sir John Aird, M. P., speaking at Paddington, mentioned that he had been complimented by the Egyptian Government on the expeditious manner in which the Nile works had been accomplished. The completion of the undertaking well within the time specified had resulted in a saving to that government of £800,000.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain has announced in the House of Commons that as a result of the British military operations in the Sokoto and Kano districts, ending with the capture of the Emir of Kano, 100,000 square miles of territory had been added to Northern Nigeria and would be administered by the government of that territory.

At a meeting at Dudley recently the mayor spoke hopefully of the future of the iron and steel trade in South Staffordshire. Coal, he said, had been discovered on Lord Dudley's estate at

Baggeridge Woods, and as mining engineer of the estate he was hopeful of raising 3000 tons a day. Judging by the appearance of the seams the coal would admit of working for 100 years.

A special war distinction has been conferred by the King upon the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. By command of his Majesty they will in future wear a gray plume in their busbies in recognition of the brilliant services of the first battalion in the late war. The Inniskillings distinguished themselves by their bravery in several engagements preceding the relief of Ladysmith.

An agreement has been concluded between the Pekin Syndicate and the British and Chinese Corporation whereby all rivalry in the work of Chinese railway construction between the two companies will disappear and the hands of the British Government be considerably strengthened in future negotiations with the Chinese authorities for the fulfillment of their concessional liabilities.

Wesleyans the world over are celebrating the two hundredth anniversary of John Wesley. John Wesley was born in 1703, and died in 1791. Unquestionably he was one of the greatest figures of his century. His itineraries lasted forty years, and eight thousand miles, mostly on horseback, was his record for many a year, during each of which he seldom preached less frequently than five hundred times.

President Markham, of the Royal Geographical Society, says it has now been proved conclusively that there is a vast continent in the Antarctic circle. The British ship *Discovery*, Captain Scott, penetrated 100 miles further south than any previous expedition, and discovered an extensive and hitherto unknown mountainous region extending to 83 degrees 20 minutes. Captain Scott thinks this indicates that the land stretches to the pole in a series of very lofty mountains.

Returns of the Bristol docks for the year ending April 30 show a striking increase in all departments. The foreign tonnage amounted to 982,089, an increase of 39,535. There are already indications that the figures for the current year will show an advance. The coastwise business reached 898,516 tons, an increase on the year of 151,531. Part of this extra tonnage is due to the arrival of materials for the construction of the Royal Edward dock, which will cost the city £2,000,000.

The Commonwealth, the largest battleship afloat, was launched at Govan, on the Clyde, May 13. She is the first vessel of the British navy to have her 10-inch guns protected by an extended barquette, instead of casements. Her other armament consists of four 12-inch guns, four 9.2-inch guns and twenty-four small guns. The new battleship's speed is to be 18.5 knots per hour and she will carry a crew of 755 men. The Commonwealth is of 16,350 tons displacement and her engines are to be of 18,000 horsepower.

The Indian Government are about to replace gradually all the Madras Sepoy regiments by the better fighting material to be found among the races of Upper India. The 2d Madras Lancers will now be mustered out, and a new Indian Lancer regiment will replace it. This is to be raised and commanded by Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. Younghusband, of the Guides Cavalry, a distinguished officer who has earned a great reputation in campaigns in Afghanistan, the Sudan, Burma, Chitral and South Africa.

Before President Roosevelt left Washington for his trip he took the first step in a kindly act of international courtesy. Eight gold medals, given in recognition of their bravery in saving the lives of the crew of an American schooner, were presented in the name of the President of the United States by United States Commercial agent J. H. Shirley of Goderich, to citizens of Kincardine, Canada. The eight principals in the rescue were given Humane Society medals, but not until recently was it known that President Roosevelt had given attention to their brave efforts.

The Cornish town of Helston was crowded May 8 for the flora or "furry" dance, which it is a long-standing custom of the place to hold in May. The dancing commenced in the streets at 6:30 o'clock in the morning. The chief event was the midday dance, in which the leading townspeople and visitors took part. Men in silk hats and women and girls in spring costumes gathered in the Corn Exchange, and for an hour danced through the streets in and out of the houses to the accompaniment of the same few bars of music. In the evening there was a ball. The town was crowded with sightseers who had traveled long distances.



## THE CLEAVAGE OF AN EMPIRE

By Arthur Johnston

*Written for the British-Californian Copyright, 1903, by the Author*

### SEVERING THE TIES

ON a misty day in the fall of the year 1759, while still an alien-born monarch sat on Britain's throne, a gallant soldier, pierced with three bullets, lay dying on the heights of Quebec. Roused from his death lethargy by a cry of victory, he exclaimed: "Now, God be praised, I will die in peace."

That victory, earned at so heavy a cost, foreshadowed the extinction of French dominion on the North American continent. That victory made possible the inchoation of a new power among the world's family of nations—a power whose genesis and growth to colossal proportions was accomplished at the cost of the cleavage of the Anglo-Britannic race.

\* \* \* \* \*

That an English conquest of Canada, by removing the menace of French domination from the minds of the colonists, would result in a separation of the two great branches of the British stock, was feared by the best informed Britons, and was understood and frequently commented upon, not only by the colonists, but by observant foreigners.

A learned Swedish traveller who visited the new world about the year 1750, wrote: "It is a great advantage to the crown of England that the North American colonies are near a country under the government of the French, like Canada. . . . As the whole country which lies along the sea shore is unguarded, and on the land side is harassed by the French in times of war, these dangerous neighbours are sufficient to prevent the connection of the colonies with their mother country from being quite broken off."<sup>1</sup>

Some five years later, about the time of Braddock's defeat, a young aspirant for political honours, who later was to play a prominent part on the Revolutionary stage, writing from a New England village, where every one was "immersed in politics," intimated that as soon as the "turbulent Gallies" were got rid of, the colonies would "set up for themselves."<sup>2</sup> Doubtless, many of his fellow amateur politicians were of the same opinion.

The Duc de Choiseul, the able and astute minister of Louis XV, on arranging on behalf of France, the terms of the Treaty of Paris, that gave Canada to Great Britain, declared that he consented to the transfer in order "to destroy the English."

Count Vergennes, than whom no European was better informed of transatlantic affairs, stated his opinion to be that "England before long will repent her action in doing away with the only check that has ever kept her colonies in subjection. They now no longer need her protection. She will ask them to assume a part of the burdens they have helped to put upon her, and their reply will be a declaration of independence."

The English ministry had been forewarned that the annexation of Canada would endanger the permanency of British rule in America. William Burke had predicted that the government in grasping too much would lose all.<sup>3</sup> And a well-in-

<sup>1</sup> Peter Kalm: Travels into North America: London, 1771.

<sup>2</sup> These expressions were contained in a letter written by John Adams to his friend Nathan Webb, on the 12th of October, 1775, when the writer was scarcely twenty years of age. The most remarkable portion of this letter reads as follows: "Soon after the Reformation a few people came over into this new world for conscience sake. Perhaps this apparently trivial incident may transfer the great seat of empire into America. It looks likely to me; for if we can remove the turbulent Gallies, our people, according to the most exact computations, will in another century become more numerous than England itself. Should this be the case, since we have, I may say, the naval stores of the nation in our hands, it will be easy to obtain the mastery of the seas; and then the united force of all Europe will not be able to subdue us. The only way to keep us from setting up for ourselves is to disunite us."

<sup>3</sup> "If the people of our colonies find no check from Canada they will extend themselves almost without bound into the inland parts. What the consequence will be, to have a numerous, hardy, independent people, possessed of a strong country, communicating little or not at all with England, I leave to your own reflections. By eagerly grasping an extensive territory we may run the risk, and at no very distant period, of losing what we now possess. A neighbour that keeps us in some awe is not always the worst of neighbours. . . . If we acquire all Canada, we shall soon find North America itself too powerful and too populous to be governed by us at a distance."

formed correspondent in the West Indies had written to a member of the cabinet that the dominion of France once removed from North America, the colonies would grow too rich and powerful to be controlled by the home government. But Pitt would heed no warning. He listened to the counsel of Franklin and others interested in the self-government of the colonies and insisted upon the surrender by France of the whole of her possessions in North America, north of the Ohio River.

That surrender was made and Great Britain became the undisputed mistress of a vast territory extending over the fairest half of the North American continent, with Spain, then far advanced in her decline, alone in a position to dispute her acquisition of the remainder. She had grasped too much, and was soon to pay for her greed by losing, if not the whole, the richest half of her domain. The older colonies relieved from any further fear of French aggression, grew more populous, richer and more self-reliant, and after a struggle of twenty years' duration—a struggle at first forensic and afterwards warlike—succeeded in severing their political connection with the mother land. Their independence was established. The disunited colonies had become the United States.

For a century and a quarter, in the land where that independence was established, the story of that struggle has been told in song and story. The story of a peaceful and trusting people,<sup>4</sup> who, in the space of three short years, by the arbitrary acts of their unjust rulers, from being devoted friends of the mother land, were rendered inimical.<sup>5</sup> A people, goaded at last by tyranny and oppression to rise in their just indignation resolved to cast off the yoke of slavery that a vicious king and his servile minister sought to fasten upon their shoulders; to battle for their freedom even at the cost of extermination.<sup>6</sup> A people made so desperate by the continued persecution of that mother land, as to come at last to cherish in their breasts a desire for her downfall, overwhelmed in a bloody deluge.<sup>7</sup>

On each recurring festival of the nativity of that new nation the tale has been told, "with advantages," and the mother land arraigned at the bar of the people for her crimes; the indictment read out by the citizen gifted with the most sonorous voice. Thus have the fires of animosity to that mother land smouldering in the breasts of that people been fanned to flames, that else might have flickered and died.

Across the ocean, too, in that mother land, itself the subject of that arraignment, the refrain has been echoed. Statesmen, orators and historians have vied with each other in deploring the obstinacy of that king and the infatuation of those ministers, who, by ill-considered and oppressive measures, estranged the affections of the daughter colonies and lost to their country an empire, that by milder and more equitable means might have been preserved and bound by still closer ties.

So it would appear that the accused mother land has pleaded guilty to the indictment.

Yet a scrutiny of the facts leads to the conclusion that the arraignment is an unjust one; that the indictment is no True Bill and should be ignored by the Grand Jury of Humanity.

Such a scrutiny will show:

That many of the grievances set forth in that indictment had no foundation in fact. That of such as were true grievances, many were of trivial consequence. That those that were most injurious to the colonists were the result of actions warranted by law, the validity of which at that time was acknowledged by the highest authority among the colonists themselves, and is acknowledged by eminent jurists of to-day, both in England and the United States. And that these grievances, in all probability, could have been remedied by peaceful and constitutional means.

<sup>4</sup> "A virtuous, loyal and affectionate people." Declaration of the Second Continental Congress.

<sup>5</sup> In 1766 Benjamin Franklin, during his examination before a parliamentary committee, to the question: "What was the temper of the American people towards Great Britain before the year 1763?" replied: "The best in the world. . . . They had not only a respect but an affection for Great Britain." And to the further question: "And what is their temper now?" he answered: "O, very much altered!"

<sup>6</sup> "They proffer no milder conditions than servitude or death." Declaration of the Second Continental Congress.

<sup>7</sup> "We can find no safety but in her ruin, or at least in her extreme humiliation, which has not happened and cannot happen until she is deluged in blood, or thoroughly purged by a revolution." Patrick Henry to Richard Henry Lee, June 18th, 1778.



That the separation of the colonies from the mother land was brought about by a party of Disunion, organized, maintained and roused to activity at the moment most effectual for the purpose. That, if by any means that separation could have been prevented, it would have been by the prompt exercise of coercive measures, which were not taken; and that the dilatory and conciliatory measures, that were taken, only served to hasten and make sure its consummation. That the leaders of this Disunion party, by means of judicious and astute methods of propagandism, carried out their design in spite of the earnest opposition of a large and reputable body of their fellow colonists; probably numbering one-third of the whole population.<sup>8</sup>

There seems to be no reason to doubt that at least a nucleus of a Disunionist party existed in the colonies for many years prior to the time that the first overt act, or public declaration of disloyalty to the home government made manifest the desire of the colonies for separation from the parent state. Disunionist sentiment existed and found expression in many, if not all the colonies from the beginning of the eighteenth century. Indeed, it would not be too extravagant to claim that it accompanied the Pilgrim Fathers to the land of their voluntary exile.

We have many a pathetic picture of these melancholy wanderers, exiled for conscience' sake, moved by reverence for the land of their birth to name the barren rock, the first soil of the new world to feel their tread, in loving remembrance of the last spot of the land of their fathers on which their eyes had rested. But however much affection they may have felt for that land, their object in departing from it was to sever from it their political as well as their religious relations. And though in after days their necessities made it imperative to them to consent to a re-establishment of these political relations, the seed of Disunionism that was carried with them, though long lying dormant or of fitful growth, survived to germinate and bear fruit in profusion as soon as the political temperature became fitted for its propagation.<sup>9</sup>

Once, indeed, during the early history of the colony of Massachusetts, its inhabitants were in open rebellion against the home government; but as this was in defiance of the arbitrary rule of the First Charles and the majority of their fellow subjects across the Atlantic were of the same mind, it can scarcely be cited as a case in point. Upon the establishment of the Commonwealth they professed to be perfectly in accord with the government of the Protector Oliver, who, after reducing Ireland, invited the good people of Boston to come over and occupy the land. The invitation was not accepted, though some of the influential men of the community were in favor of its being done, and thereby unhappy Ireland was spared an added woe. Few Bostonians realize how nearly they escaped being Irishmen. They did not occupy Ireland, but Time brings its revenges; the Irish are now occupying Boston.

Again, after the Restoration, the New England colonists seemed disposed to rebel against crown rule. We are told by the Diarist John Evelyn, who was one of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, that in the year 1671<sup>10</sup> the New England colonies "appeared to be very independent, and there was fear of their breaking from all dependence on this Nation," and again that they were "almost on the very brink of renouncing any dependence on the crown."<sup>11</sup>

<sup>8</sup> This is the estimate of the proportionate number of loyalists in the thirteen colonies made by John Adams.

<sup>9</sup> Josiah Quincy said of the Pilgrims that "civil independence was as truly their object as religious liberty."

In a pamphlet entitled "Historical and Political Reflections," published in 1780 by Joseph Galloway, a native of Maryland, but for many years Speaker of the Pennsylvania assembly, and afterwards a delegate to the First Continental Congress, it is asserted that the desire of the colonists for independence took its origin from the principles advocated by the Puritan exiles, out of whose desire for religious freedom had grown a desire for political independence.

Other writers of the Revolutionary period advanced the same idea.

<sup>10</sup> Mr. John Fiske, in his "American Revolution," with his usual accuracy, tells us that "Since 1675 the general supervision of the colonies had been in the hands of a standing committee of the Privy Council, styled the 'Lords of the Committee of Trade and Plantations.' As a matter of fact this committee was organized in the year 1660; the Commission of which Mr. Evelyn was a member in 1671 being a reorganization of that body."

<sup>11</sup> These passages are worth reproducing, if only for the insight they give of the method of conducting business of the State during the reign of the Stuarts. There are two of them, under the dates of May 26th and June 6th, 1671, and somewhat curtailed they are as follows:

"The Earle of Bristol's house in Quene's Street was taken for the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations. . . . This day we met; the Duke of Buckingham, Earle of Lauderdale, Lord Colpeper, Sir

It might be supposed, after the Revolution of 1688, establishing as it did a liberal and tolerant government, that the colonies would have become more reconciled to British control; but this is far from being the case.

During the first quarter of the eighteenth century signs of unrest were manifest in many of the colonies. Carolina grew mutinous and overturned its government. Massachusetts felt so independent that it passed an ordinance levying a tariff on British merchandise. New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia seemed desirous of acting as independent States, and in other colonies similar signs were not wanting. The Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, or as they later came to be called "The Lords of Trade" or "The Board of Trade," were at their wits' end to know how to deal with their restive wards. They were constantly receiving from their agents reports that the colonies desired to separate themselves from the British connection.

As a remedy for this disturbing condition of affairs, it was proposed to consolidate all the colonies under one government, but as this plan involved a forfeiture of their charters, by which most of them set great store; it was bitterly opposed by the colonists. Jeremiah Dummer, the London agent of the Massachusetts colony from 1710 to 1721, published a "Defence of the New England Charters," in which he argued that a union of the colonies, instead of diminishing a desire to "throw off their allegiance and declare themselves a free State," would increase it. This was probably true; at any rate, the project was abandoned.

Meanwhile, and for several years thereafter, the expressions of disaffection to the home government continued.

From New York came a rumor of a "tendency to shake off dependence on the British government," from Massachusetts that its people were "as ripe for rebellion as their ancestors had been in 1641." George Trenchard, Attorney-General of New Jersey, predicted that when the colonies grew more populous they would "wean themselves" from the fostering care of the mother country. And Chief Justice Hutchinson tells us that Colonel Bladen often expressed his opinion that the Bostonians intended to "set up for themselves."

In 1736 Charles Wesley, on his way home, left Georgia, where he had been acting as Secretary to Governor Oglethorpe and incidentally getting into trouble with the colonists. Compelled by stress of weather, his ship touched at the port of Boston, where he landed and remained some time preaching to its citizens. In his *Journal* he tells us that their cry was ever: "We will never be a free people till we shake off the English yoke."

Sir Alexander Cumming, who was sent to the Carolinas on a Mission to the Indians, reported a spirit of insubordination to the crown as being rife among the inhabitants. And James Logan, the Irish Philanthropist, spoke of a similar spirit among the Pennsylvanians.

Peter Kalm, who remained in the colonies from 1748 to 1751, and had, therefore, excellent opportunities of judging of the

Geo. Carteret Vice Chamberlaine and myself had the oaths given us by the Earle of Sandwich, our President. It was to advise and counsel His Majesty to the best of our abilities for the well governing of his Forraine Plantations. . . . Then came the Lord Keeper, Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Earle of Arlington, Secretary of State, Lord Ashley, Mr. Treasurer, Sir John Trevor, the other Secretary, Sir John Duncomb, Lord Arlington, Mr. Grey, son to the Lord Grey, Mr. Henry Bromher, Sir Humfry Winch, Sir John Finch, Mr. Waller and Coll Titus of the Bedchamber, with Mr. Slingsby, Secretary of the Council, and two Clarke of the Councel, who had all been sworn some dayes before. Being all set our Patent was read, and then the new Patent, in which was recited this new establishment. . . . After which we proceeded to business. The first thing we did was to settle the forme of a circular letter to the Governours of all His Majesty's Plantations and Territories in the West Indies and islands thereof, to give them notice to whom they should apply themselves on all occasions, and to render us an account of their present state and government; but what we most insisted on was to know the condition of New England, which appearing to be very independent as to their regard to Old England or His Majesty, rich and strong as they now were, there were great debates in what style to write to them, for the condition of that colonie was such that they were able to contest with all other Plantations about them, and there was feare of their breaking from all dependence on this Nation. . . . Some of our Council were for sending them a menacing letter, which those who better understood the peevish and touchy humour of that colonie were utterly against. . . . I went to Council where was produced a most exact and ample information of the state of Jamaica and the best expedient as to New England, on which there was a long debate, but at length 'twas concluded that, if any, it should be only a conciliatory paper at first, or civil letter, till we had better information of the present face of things, since we understood they were a people almost upon the very brink of renouncing any dependence on the crowne."



sentiments of the people, in his "Travels into North America" wrote: "I have been told by Englishmen (colonists), and not only such as were born in America, but even by such as came from Europe, that the English colonies in North America in the space of thirty or fifty years, would be able to form a state by themselves, entirely independent on Old England." Speaking of the indifference of the people of the colonies for the mother country, he says: "This coldness is kept up by the many foreigners, such as Germans, Dutch and French, settled here and living among the English, who commonly have no particular attachment to Old England; add to this likewise, that many people can never be contented with their possessions, though they be ever so great, and will always be desirous of getting more, and of enjoying the pleasure which arises from changing; and their over-great liberty and their luxury often leads them to licentiousness."

Again, from South Carolina, Maryland and Pennsylvania were reported "schemes of independency." And in 1755, Governor Shirley of Massachusetts complained that the colonies were planning to "set up for themselves."

This was the year of Braddock's expedition against the French, from which much was expected. This was the year when young John Adams and his fellow villagers who were "immersed in politics," were looking forward eagerly to the time when the "turbulent Galliaks" should be sent a-packing and the colonists have an opportunity to "set up for themselves."

Braddock's expedition proved a disastrous failure, as did every other operation against the French at that time. Thenceforward, for the space of four or five years, there were no more threats of separation; the menace of the French arms was too near, and the colonists clung to the mother country.

But in 1760, after the capture of Quebec, we hear of them again. In that year Colden, President of the Council of New York, predicted that the democratic element in the colonial constitutions would "endanger the dependence of the plantations on the crown of Great Britain." From that time forward utterances in favor of Disunion were frequent.

But when in 1775, Judge Livingston declared that "America must and will be independent," and "that it was intolerable that a continent like America should be governed by a little island three thousand miles away," he was giving words to thoughts of long standing, as was also Richard Henry Lee, when in 1776 he spoke of independence as "a golden castle in the air which had long been dreamed of." In the same year, too, Dr. Elmer spoke of it as "long wished for."

So much for evidence of the prevalence of Disunion sentiment among the colonists prior to the Revolution. There seems no reason to doubt that, during all this time, the thoughts of certain would-be leaders of the people were fixed on independence; that this desire passed from generation to generation, and at the period of the Peace of Paris had gained many adherents, in whose minds independence was the uppermost thought.

Yet in 1762, Dr. Franklin, with superb audacity and fine disdain for the logic of facts, assured Attorney-General Pratt that "no such idea is entertained by the Americans, nor ever will be, unless you grossly abuse them." And all the apostles of the Revolution loudly proclaimed this fiction as a fact.

Modern historians have followed this lead, and have taught the world that before the Revolution every American was passionately attached to the mother land, and would have never consented to a severance of the connection, had they not been forced into doing so by the commission of arbitrary and tyrannical acts of the home government extending over a term of ten or twelve years immediately preceding the outbreak of hostilities.

One of the latest of these historians, Mr. John Fiske, tells us that up to the year 1768, "no American had as yet felt any desire to terminate the political connection with England."<sup>12</sup> Mr. Fiske's history has been eulogized as a model of impartiality.

Before the conquest of Canada Disunionist declamations, though frequent, were not characterized by denunciations of the British crown or government. After this event such fulminations became more and more common. After this event the cause of Disunion advanced by leaps and bounds; it gained recruits, not only from the ranks of the restless and ambitious among the colonists, but from those of the soldiers of fortune who, taking as their rule of conduct that comfortable doctrine *ubi bene, ibi patria*, allowed no foolish prejudice in favor of the

land of their birth to hinder them from lending aid and comfort to its enemies.

One of the first among the colonial orators to use the denunciatory method was Patrick Henry, in a speech made in 1763 before the County Court of Hanover County, Virginia.

Mr. Henry was a native Virginian of Scottish descent. In early life he had acquired the reputation of a ne'er do weel. He had engaged in and failed in several occupations before adopting the profession of the law. His appearance was ungainly, his manner uncouth and his speech marked with solecisms that denoted a want of culture. Nevertheless, he must have been gifted with the arts of oratory in a superlative degree, for the impression that he made on his hearers was most profound. But it should be said that the worth of his speeches cannot be estimated from the versions that we possess, for no reports of them were taken; they were compiled from the memory of his hearers, and, as was the custom of the time, edited and elaborated by other pens.

This speech was delivered by Mr. Henry while pleading for the defendants in the then celebrated "Parsons' Cause." This was one of a series of actions brought by clergymen to compel the payment of arrears of salaries as provided by contract with the colony. By a statute passed by the colonial legislature in 1748, and approved by the crown, it was provided that each clergyman should receive sixteen thousand pounds of tobacco annually, but in the years 1755 and 1758 the legislature had passed what were called Relief Acts, which were not approved by the crown. These acts provided that in the place of tobacco, the clergymen were to receive their salaries in the depreciated paper currency of the colony, at the rate of two pence for each pound of tobacco. As tobacco at that time was worth thrice that sum in specie, they naturally protested and these suits were the result. During some years at an earlier period, the price of tobacco had fallen so low that the unfortunate beneficiaries could scarcely exist on their stipend, but at these times the legislature had not thought to come to their aid with a "relief act."

As the statute of 1758 vitiated a contract and amounted to repudiation, it was very properly annulled by an Order in Council. Mr. Henry took advantage of this fact to denounce the king and to intimate that his action would justify the colonies in throwing off their allegiance. "A king," said he, "by annulling or disallowing acts of so salutary a nature, from being the father of his people, degenerates into a tyrant and forfeits all right to his subjects' obedience."

This threat was uttered two years before the passage of the Stamp Act and four years before the enactment of the Townshend Acts, each of which are claimed to have been the initial cause of the Revolution. And it was seven years previous to the occurrence of that Boston street tumult, of which Daniel Webster said: "From that moment we may date the severance of the British Empire." It is therefore evident that the sentiments of disloyalty flaunted by Mr. Henry in his speech must have sprung from some other cause than these. They were, in fact, a survival of the Disunion sentiments which we have seen had been prevalent in the colonies for several generations; only they were given a somewhat different form of expression.

The Reverend James Maury, the plaintiff in the case, has told us that Mr. Henry assured him that his only object in uttering his defiance of the crown was "to render himself popular." Upon this statement Mr. Maury comments: "You see, then, in this person's opinion, the ready road to popularity here is to trample under foot the interests of religion, the rights of the church and the prerogatives of the crown."<sup>13</sup>

Mr. Henry attained his object. The "popularity" that day won, two years later triumphantly carried him into the legislature of his native colony. But the litigant clergymen had to be content with one penny damages, in lieu of their wages, and the experience gained of the value attached to their services by their fellow colonists, as exemplified by that verdict.

The admission made by Mr. Henry to Mr. Maury is of worth as showing that, in Virginia at least, disloyal sentiments were listened to with favour at a time prior to the commission by the British crown and Parliament of those "acts of oppression" to which the Revolution is attributed.

Two years before the delivery of Mr. Henry's speech, in another colony far to the north, a speech was made by another advocate, from the delivery of which some writers have dated the beginning of the Revolution. This was the speech of Mr. James Otis before the Superior Court in Boston, in opposition

<sup>12</sup> The American Revolution: Vol. I, p. 55.

<sup>13</sup> Memoirs of a Huguenot Family.



to the Writs of Assistance. Of it Mr. John Adams has said: "It breathed into the Nation the breath of life. Then and there American Independence was born."

Judging from the reports of this speech that have come down to us, this estimate of its value as a weapon of Disunion seems most extravagant. Allowing for certain differences of environment it would seem to have been as fitted for the Halls of Westminster as for the Old Town House of Boston where it was spoken. It much resembled the speeches of Thomas Erskine when, some twenty-five years later, he pleaded against the arbitrary acts of the courts. His appeal was for the rights of Englishmen; his reliance was upon the justice of English law; he lauded English freedom and the constitution, and opposed only that which he conceived to be opposed to their spirit. "I argue it," said he, "with the greater pleasure since it is in favour of British liberty." His objection to the writs was based upon the fact that their use threatened to violate the sanctity of an Englishman's home. "One of the essential branches of English liberty is the freedom of one's house." He denied the supremacy of the British Parliament, but only to exalt the British constitution, against the principles of which he claimed it had no power to legislate. He denounced taxation without representation, but made a distinction between internal and external taxation, by the latter meaning the levying of customs' dues by the British government, which he admitted to be justifiable and proper. When, soon after, "No Taxation without Representation" became the rallying cry of the Disunion party, the same distinction was made, which caused its leaders no small embarrassment.

The occasion for the trial was a petition to the Superior Court from the Chief Officer of Customs for the issuance of a writ of assistance to enable the revenue officers to search for smuggled goods. These writs were general search warrants: that is, no name was specified, so that it could be served upon any person that the officer chose, and it was not made returnable at any particular date, so that it might be ready for use at any emergency.

Mr. Bancroft has given us an account of this trial in which he depicts the judges as "awe-struck" and the Chief Justice as "cowering before Otis as the Great Incendiary of New England."<sup>14</sup> The picture is laughable. The trial proceeded normally, the case was taken under advisement, and in due time decided in favor of the issuance of the writ, and against the contention of Otis and his associate counsel Mr. Thacher. It is worthy of note that this decision was rendered without a dissenting voice, by a full bench of judges, presided over by a Chief Justice who was a native of Massachusetts of long descent, and in every way identified with the interests of the Province, and that the applicant for the writ, Charles Paxton, was himself a native American.

Some historians have endeavored to convey the idea that these writs were some new and strange instrument of tyranny especially designed to enslave Americans. They were, in reality, legal devices that had long been used in England, and their use had been extended to the colonies by a statute of William III. Previous to this trial their legality had not been called in question there.

But Mr. Bancroft tells us that these writs "were clearly illegal"; that the court that affirmed their legality was "subservient" and "obeyed authority and disregarded law"; that Thacher "reasoned wisely, showing that the rule of the English courts was in this case not applicable to America," and that Otis "proved by appeals to the charter of Massachusetts and its English liberties that they were at war with the constitution."<sup>15</sup>

As against the dicta of the historian may be cited the opinion of the jurist.

Associate Justice Horace Gray of the Supreme Court of the United States says of these writs: "A careful examination of the subject compels the conclusion that the decision of Hutchinson and his associates has been too strongly condemned as illegal, and that there was at least reasonable ground for holding, as a matter of mere law, that the British Parliament had power to bind the colonies. . . . That by the English statutes, as practically construed by the courts in England, writs of assistance might be general in form; that the Superior Court of Judicature of the Province had the power of the English Court of Exchequer; and that the writs of

assistance prayed for, though contrary to the spirit of the English constitution, could hardly be refused by a Provincial court."<sup>16</sup>

There seems very little in this to sustain Mr. Bancroft's assertion that the writs "were clearly illegal," or that the court that granted them "obeyed authority and disregarded law," or to supply a reason why its chief justice should "cower" before an advocate pleading for what, in the opinion of this eminent modern jurist, was a denial of a legal right.

The writs were issued but proved to be of very little service.<sup>17</sup> Smuggling had been so long indulged in in the maritime provinces that those who practiced it had become adepts in outwitting the officers of the law. Very little in the way of prevention was accomplished.

Mr. Fiske, in his inimitable way, and in a true spirit of romance, has given an account of the outrages committed by the officers "armed with these writs;" how they broke into warehouses and confiscated private property, and how the owners of this property barricaded their doors and resisted these shameful aggressions.<sup>18</sup> Those endowed with faith to believe may do so, but there does not appear to be the slightest foundation for the story.

Mr. Otis had been Advocate General of the Province, but on the eve of the application for the writs he had resigned his office—in order, as he and his friends said, that he might not be called upon to plead in an unjust cause, but, as his opponents said, out of pique because the claim of his father to be appointed Chief Justice had been overlooked in favor of another. Which of these reasons was the true one, or whether his reasons were mixed, as men's are apt to be, may never be known; but that he was a man of strong passions, apt to take offence, there is no doubt.

As in the case of Mr. Henry, Mr. Otis' election to the legislature followed quickly after the delivery of his speech. While there, as Chairman of a Committee he read an address that was held to contain a reflection upon the king, but that it did so is not apparent. It was meant as a censure upon the governor's action in fitting out a sloop to protect the fisheries from the encroachments of the French, without consulting the General Court. The action was a laudable one, but the house was then in an unamiable mood and resented it as a usurpation of their privileges. The words objected to were: "It would be of little consequence to the people whether they were subject to George or Lewis, the king of Great Britain or the French king, if both were arbitrary, as both would be, if both could levy taxes without Parliament." It is not easy to see any treason in this, though it is said that upon the delivery of the address Mr. Otis was called to order by a member of the House for the expression.

Mr. Otis afterwards published a "Vindication" of the conduct of the House, in which the rights of the colonies were asserted with some warmth, and two years later he published a pamphlet, in which he argued that the right of government came from the people, but admitted the supremacy of the king and Parliament over the British dominions both at home and abroad; lauded the constitution as the most free and the best existing upon earth, but asserted that no part of these dominions could legally be taxed without the consent of its inhabitants. He also declared that the colonies ought to be represented in the grand legislature of the nation.

Mr. Otis' views in regard to colonial representation were not favored by the Disunionist party. Had this been the case there is little doubt that some means would have been devised for carrying it into effect, for Grenville was in favor of the project and it was supported by Adam Smith. But, instead, all the declarations of the leaders of that party were against such representation. It was not their object to bind the colonies by closer ties to the mother land, but to loosen such as existed.

This showed a want of accord between Mr. Otis and the Disunion leaders, but their differences were later to be much increased. In 1767 Mr. Otis spoke in a town meeting, and asserted the right of the king to appoint officers of customs, and

<sup>16</sup> Appendix to the Quiney Reports.

<sup>17</sup> Professor Hart of Harvard, in his "Formation of the Union" says that "it does not appear that they made use of them," and Professor Channing, of the same university, in his little work, "The Student's History," says that they "were seldom, if ever, used."

<sup>18</sup> "The custom-house officers, armed with these writs, began breaking into warehouses and seizing goods which were said to have been smuggled. In this rough way they confiscated private property to the value of many thousands of pounds; sometimes the owners of warehouses armed themselves and barricaded their doors and windows, and thus the officers were often successfully defied." The War of Independence, p. 47.

<sup>14</sup> History of the United States, Vol. III, p. 275.

<sup>15</sup> History of the United States, Vol. III, pp. 274, 275, 276 and 285.



declared that the colonies had no right to resist the payment of the duties imposed by the Townshend Acts.

But a speech more remarkable as showing the divergence of his sentiments from those who favored separation, was one delivered some three years before this time. In this speech he eloquently advocated the union of the Empire and uttered a scathing denunciation of those who would divide it. Said he: "The British dominions now extend from sea to sea, and from the great rivers to the end of the earth. Liberty and knowledge, civil and religious, will be co-extended, improved and preserved to the latest posterity. No constitution of government in the world is so admirably adapted to these great purposes as that of Great Britain. . . . Some weak and wicked minds have endeavored to infuse jealousies with regard to the colonies; the true interests of Great Britain and her plantations are mutual, and what God in His Providence has united, let no man dare put asunder."

It was plain that such a man as this could not be kept in leading-strings by the Disunion chieftains. Astute as they were they could not control this erratic genius.

About the year 1767 Mr. Otis' mind showed symptoms of giving way. He grew worse and worse, and his vagaries began to be evident to all. He quarrelled with Samuel Adams, who had to give way to his impetuosity; with his associate Thacher and other members of the General Court, who were obliged to call upon the Speaker for protection.

In 1769 he published in the *Boston Gazette* an advertisement in which he designated the Commissioners of Customs by name as "seandalous maligners" because they had represented him as "inimical to the rights of the crown and disaffected to His Majesty, to whom I annually swear and am determined at all events to bear true and faithful allegiance." The next day meeting one of them in a coffee-house, a quarrel ensued, during which Mr. Otis received a wound in his head. Mr. Fiske has written an account of this episode that gives it the appearance of another "British outrage." He says that Mr. Otis was "assaulted by half a dozen army officers, was savagely beaten and received a blow on his head from a sword, from the effects of which he never recovered, but finally lost his reason."<sup>19</sup> The "Army officers" were doubtless of the same breed as those who broke into warehouses and confiscated private property. What evidence there was showed that Otis' hurt was received during a melee, and it was not positively known who gave it. A sympathetic jury, however, gave Mr. Otis damages, which he refused to receive. As to the blow causing him to lose his reason it was a matter of general knowledge that his mind was affected prior to the quarrel with the Commissioner, which was the effect and not the cause of his unbalanced brain.

From about this time Mr. Otis ceased to be a factor in politics, and after 1771, we hear little more of him. He lived several years longer and in 1783 was struck by lightning, and thus this storm-swept soul passed into the night of the storm.

James Otis has been classed by all writers as a Disunionist, but is there any proof of the alleged fact? We have listened to his passionate speeches in favor of union, which cannot but be regarded as evidence to the contrary, and we may search in vain for any utterance of his that will show that he was in favor of separation.

His tastes were essentially royalist and aristocratic. He speaks with reverence of the king, and expresses a hope that the colonists "will continue to be His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects." He speaks of American "peasants" and British "plebeians," and refers in terms of contempt to the "tinkers, tinmen and peddlers of Manchester, Birmingham and Sheffield," meaning the manufacturers thereof.<sup>20</sup>

Had Otis retained his reason it is quite conceivable that he would have taken his place in the ranks of the loyalists beside Hutchinson, Galloway, Sewell, Curwen and Van Schaack, and his name be enrolled in American annals as a Tory and ex-ecrated as that of an enemy to his country.

<sup>19</sup> The American Revolution, p. 65.

<sup>20</sup> Letter to a Noble Lord.

(To be continued.)

There cannot be too much harmony between Canada and the United States, but it is to be hoped that the idea is forever killed that Canada is the only one of the two that really needs that harmony. Both peoples will profit by it, and the empire to which we really belong will be pleased to see us assisting in promoting a lasting friendship between the two great English-speaking powers.—*Star*, Montreal.

## CURRENT COMMENT.

Happy Britain! After one of the most expensive wars ever recorded, Britain is reducing her taxes. She declares proudly that the State does not require so much income. The surplus would amount to more than ten million pounds were the taxes not reduced speedily. How different is the state of affairs in Austria.—*Tagblatt*, Vienna.

Thrown upon her own resources, and denied access for her natural products to her nearest market by the United States tariff, Canada appears to have come forward into active competition with the United States in the markets of the world with such success in certain lines peculiar to the United States that this country must needs make extraordinary efforts in order to maintain its boasted position as the food provider of the world.—*North American Review*.

Canada is perfectly right in objecting to the appointment of Senators Lodge and Turner as members of the Alaska Boundary Commission. The treaty provides that the commissioners shall be "impartial jurists of repute," and the warmest friends of Messrs. Turner and Lodge would not claim that this phrase accurately describes either of them. Besides they are already publicly committed to an opinion upon the subject they are to adjudicate.—*Town Topics*, New York.

## IMPERIAL PARTNERSHIP.

The individual contributions of England, Scotland and Ireland toward Imperial expenditure are given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer as follows:

	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1894-5 . . . . .	£54,535,000	£6,687,000	£2,074,000
1898-9 . . . . .	63,402,500	7,838,000	1,725,000
1899-0 . . . . .	69,540,500	8,660,000	1,684,500
1901-2 . . . . .	87,619,000	10,996,000	2,570,000

## NEW CURE FOR CANCER.

Captain Rost, a young Indian medical officer, who for nearly three years has been investigating malignant cancers bacteriologically in the Rangoon Hospital, announces in the *Indian Medical Gazette* an important discovery. He has found, he says, in both carcinomata and sarcomata cancers distinct germs of saccharomyces, which can develop only when the natural chlorine in the tissues falls below the normal quantity. Following this clue, Captain Rost devised a treatment to reinforce the chlorine in the body by a special diet, enabling large quantities of common salt, which contains chlorine, to be absorbed. Tried on eight cancer patients the treatment produced what is declared to be a complete cure of one sufferer and improvement in others.

Great Britain has denounced the arrangement whereby the Lado enclave on the Upper Nile was leased to the Congo State "during the life of King Leopold." When Germany and France objected to the Anglo-Congo agreement of 1894 whereby the Free State was to lease the lake over from Great Britain in return for the cession to her of a narrow strip of territory between Lake Tanganyika and Lake Albert Edward, to carry the Cape to Cairo railway, King Leopold abandoned his negotiations with Britain, but retained the little Lado enclave which runs from Mahagi on the Albert Nyanza to Lado on the Nile (5 deg. 30 min. N. latitude), and roughly extending west to 30 deg. longitude.

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## EMPIRE DAY OBSERVED.

UNDER the auspices of the British Benevolent Society, the anniversary of the late Queen's birthday, or as it is now termed, "Empire Day," was fittingly celebrated by members of the British community by a banquet at the California Hotel. His Majesty's Consul-General, Courtenay W. Bennett, presided over the gathering, and Mr. William Greer Harrison filled the office of toastmaster. Undiminished confidence in the security and the greatness of the British Empire, and the sincere regard and good-will entertained by Britons here and at home for their American cousins were sentiments eloquently expressed by the speakers and vociferously applauded by the assembly. It was an Anglo-Saxon reunion, the two countries being treated as one; the toast to the President meeting with as hearty a response as the sentiments honoring the King.

The meaning and significance of "Empire Day" was explained by the Consul-General in his opening remarks, and apt reference made to the happy condition of the Empire in its every part, the pleasing popularity of the head of it, King Edward, and the fortunate circumstance of the Empire having such able men as Chamberlain to safeguard its interests. Glancing at the toast list, the chairman said that the two toasts, "The King," and "The President," should be drunk as one, that the best sentiment of the two countries was in accord. Referring to the visit of the flagship "Grafton" to this port, he said that it was the first time in British history that a British man-of-war had been told off specially to show honor to a President of the United States, and took it as a manifestation of the new and better relations of the two countries, and a happy augury of what the future holds in store. Mr. Bennett took occasion to emphatically deny the story circulated by a weekly print, that Admiral Bickford had not at all times during his stay been treated with the respect due to him, declaring that the respect and kindness shown the Admiral could not have been exceeded, and that he went away extremely pleased with his reception by President Roosevelt and the people of San Francisco.

Mr. Harrison, in entering upon the programme of toasts, said it pleased him to be able to announce that after thirty years of questionable management, the British Benevolent Society had got down to a businesslike system, and had put at its head a man who not only had his heart in the work, but was capable of doing

something. He referred to the Consul-General, who is the Society's President, and expressed the hope that the British community would support Mr. Bennett in his endeavor. He went on to speak of British and American amity in a happy vein, and told some good stories in illustration of the point that Britons had become British-Americans and Americans American-British.

Dr. F. W. D'Evelyn responded for the British Benevolent Society in a witty speech which, notwithstanding its sharp thrusts at local British philanthropy, was keenly enjoyed for its cleverness. In concluding, he urged the British colony to awaken to a sense of its duties, and gave birth to this good aphorism: "The value of a man's heart is not what it is, but where it is."

"The British Empire and the Land We Live In" was a double toast most ably responded to by Dr. Adrian Hofmeyr. In glowing terms the noted Boer spoke of the coming unification of the two great nations, predicting that the combination would bring peace and be a blessing to the whole world, for no power or combination of powers would dare to oppose them. "There is to be only one world in the future, composed of Britons and Americans," said Dr. Hofmeyr. He expressed confidence in Anglo-Saxon justice and integrity, saying that he had become convinced of them by practical experience. He was loyal to the British flag, because he had learned to love it, and had remained loyal through much suffering. "Such a loyalty the home-born Briton cannot realize, for with him loyalty comes naturally; he has it with him from his birth." The speaker paid a touching tribute to Queen Victoria, telling of the sincere sorrow that was felt throughout South Africa when the news of her death reached there. He also spoke feelingly of Rhodes and his regard for and hope in Americans, and of the great empire builder's dying wish, "that the English-speaking race should shake hands and thus avert all further wars." As proof of British sympathy with the United States, Dr. Hofmeyr related the friendship he had seen shown for this country during the war with Spain, and told of the scene at Waverly Market, Edinburgh, when President McKinley died. "The big, mighty British heart sobbed and felt with you in your affliction," said the speaker.

Mr. Andrew Wilkie sang "The Death of Nelson" and other songs, and the orchestra discoursed British airs at intervals.

Informal songs, cheers for the Consul-General and for the Vice-Consul, Mr. W. Moore, and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" by the company, brought this felicitous celebration to a close.

## BEAUTIFUL CALIFORNIA—No. 1



M'CLOUD RIVER FALLS, NEAR MOUNT SHASTA, NORTHERN CALIFORNIA.



## San Francisco's Trade Relations with Great Britain.\*

IN touching upon the trade of California with Great Britain and her colonies we will first consider the general exports from San Francisco to those countries. In exports of merchandise for the year 1902 Great Britain stands at the head. Goods of the value of \$13,261,432 were shipped to her out of a total of shipments to Europe of \$14,562,265 and a total of foreign shipments of \$37,897,793. During the same period the next largest shipments were to Australia. The exports were more than double the exports of the next highest on the list, which was China; and in fact the vast majority of the shipments to China were to the British colony of Hong Kong, that being a free port and the largest entrepot for foreign shipments in the Orient. If we add the shipments to Great Britain with those made to the East Indies, Australia, New Zealand, British Columbia, Egypt, Jamaica and South Africa, and take 90 per cent of the shipments to the ports of call, such as St. Vincent, we have a British total for the year 1902 of \$19,939,004 out of a total foreign shipment of \$37,897,793, or considerably more than one-half.

The grain fleet from this port from January 1 to May 1, 1903, consisted of 37 vessels, all consigned to British ports, one having flour for Hong Kong, which was, of course, for Asiatic consumption.

We find that the imports for the year 1902 from Great Britain and her colonies into San Francisco amounted to \$9,133,040, out of a total of \$36,078,270, being about one-fourth of the total.

If we look at the registered tonnage of vessels entering this port from foreign countries, we find that again Great Britain and her colonies stand at the head. During the year 1902 431 vessels of a registered tonnage of 880,553 tons arrived from Great Britain or her colonies, the total number of vessels from foreign ports entering this harbor being 698 of a registered tonnage of 1,303,554 tons.

In clearances from this port again the preponderance of registered tonnage to Great Britain and her colonies is shown. In the year 1902, 447 vessels, with a tonnage of 906,774 tons, were cleared for British ports out of a total of 670 vessels, with a tonnage of 1,218,895 for other foreign ports.

In the movement of treasure between foreign ports and San Francisco, Great Britain and her colonies have a very important place. In 1902 the imports of treasure from British Columbia and Australia amounted to \$7,834,625, out of a total of \$10,692,232.

The exports of treasure for 1902 to Hong Kong and Australia were \$10,750,865, out of a total of \$14,801,789.

As you all know, the business of shipping wheat from California to Great Britain has been a most important one to this State for many years—we might say ever since wheat was raised in any quantity here. It has been estimated that about 90 per cent of the cargoes cleared for ports of call go to Great Britain. On this basis we find that for the fiscal year 1902 the quantity of wheat shipped to Great Britain was 8,233,568 cents, which, with 162,700 cents shipped to Australia and Africa, made a total of 8,396,268 cents, out of a total of foreign shipments of wheat of 9,671,107 cents.

During the year 1902, the United Kingdom was a customer for 3,286,844 cents of barley, and with Australia made up 3,517,951 cents, out of a total foreign export of 4,281,182 cents.

The largest customer for our canned goods is England, 386,117 cases (excluding salmon) being shipped in 1902. This, with shipments to Australia, New Zealand, British Columbia and South Africa, amounted to 436,701 cases, out of a total of 545,861 foreign shipments.

Of dried fruit, Britain and her colonies take about one-third of the foreign shipment.

Britain is our greatest market for Pacific Coast salmon. The exports to England in 1902 were 422,036 cases, which, together with shipments to British possessions, makes a total of 513,815 cases, of a valuation of \$1,980,038—out of a total of 776,012 cases of a valuation of \$2,954,077.

\*From an address by Mr. E. Scott, Secretary of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, to the British and American Union, June 5, 1903.

It is not ordinarily supposed that we ship much sugar from San Francisco to British possessions, but we find that during 1902 825,760 pounds were exported to British Columbia, British Oceania and Canada, out of a total of 1,809,271 pounds—nearly half of our shipment.

The export of lumber from San Francisco by water for the year 1902 and for many years past has been very large to Australia, New Zealand and England—amounting last year to 6,482,171 feet, out of a total of 16,004,256 feet.

[With Britain taking \$13,261,432 out of a total of \$14,562,265 of shipments to Europe, and the British Empire taking \$19,939,004 of our total foreign shipment of \$37,897,793—more than half—it will be seen that Great Britain and her colonies are San Francisco's best customer, and that the city and State is very much dependent upon British patronage for its prosperity. Remove our trade with Britain, and as a commercial center San Francisco would rapidly decline, and California be left without a market for half of its productions.]

Are there not, therefore, good practical reasons why we should appreciate British friendship and seek to hold it?—Editor.]

### Britain's American Holdings.

The following is sent us by a friend who does not agree with the *Examiner* in its statement that Britain's interests on this continent are insignificant. He takes the figures from Hearst's *American Almanac* for 1903, and they show that in point of territory Britain is nearly half a million square miles to the good. Area in square miles of the British possessions on the American continent, compared with the United States:

Canada . . . . .	3,653,946
Newfoundland and Labrador . . . . .	162,200
British Guiana . . . . .	120,000
British Honduras . . . . .	7,562
Falkland Islands . . . . .	7,500
Bahamas . . . . .	5,450
Jamaica and Turks Islands . . . . .	4,430
Trinidad and Tobago . . . . .	1,868
Leeward Islands . . . . .	700
Windward Islands . . . . .	493
Barbadoes . . . . .	166
Bermuda . . . . .	20

British total . . . . . 3,964,340  
United States . . . . . 3,547,746

Mr. Hearst must have gathered his statistics about the time of the American war, as by the British North American Act of 1867 all the North American possessions, except Newfoundland, have become a part of the Dominion of Canada.

### Canadian Feelings Hurt.

The Canadian papers express keen annoyance at Mr. Carnegie's remarks in an interview cabled from London, in the course of which he declared that Canada had no future except as part of the United States, and referred in a contemptuous manner to Canada's steel and other industries.

The papers point to the present exodus from the United States to Western Canada, and say that absorption in the American Union would be a confession of failure. The *Montreal Star* says: "Andrew should get some modern books on Canada out of his libraries and do some thinking."

### Where He Got His Return.

An Englishman and a Frenchman, both duellists of some note, about to encounter each other in a duel, chanced to meet at the ticket-office of the station *en route* for the appointed field, when the following dialogue took place: Frenchman (loftily): "Return ticket to B—."

Englishman: "B— single."

Frenchman: "Ha! you fear you will never come back; I always take a return."

Englishman: "I never do; I always take my return half from the corpse."

There will be no athletic contest between Oxford and Cambridge and Harvard and Yale this year.

### What Subscribers Say of Us.

"Every number gives us great enjoyment."—H. W., *Petaluma, Cal.*

"I would not be without the paper for anything."—H. K., *Los Angeles, Cal.*

"It is highly appreciated by myself and everyone who reads it."—T. F., *San Antonio, Texas.*

"It is too good a paper to be without for the small sum of one dollar a year."—t. S., *Fortuna, Cal.*

"I send my old copies to New Zealand, and the Maorilanders think highly of your smartly written paper."—G. J. H., *Avalon, Cal.*

"After reading it myself, I send it to England, and I cannot tell you of the words of commendation you are winning from the 'old folks at home.'"—C. M., *Red Bluff, Cal.*

"Herewith my renewal, and I would take the liberty of saying that without doing this I should feel guilty of neglecting my duty as a British American."—P. W. A., *Los Angeles, Cal.*

"I take pleasure in sending you two new subscriptions. The *BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN* is much appreciated, and sure of wider circulation in this colony."—H. O., *Nelson, New Zealand.*

### Local Cricket.

The wild waves are saying that the Santa Cruz eleven are more expert at digging clams than at bowling and batting. On May 30th they went down before the Pacifics with 28 runs against them, and on Sunday, May 31st, they were defeated by the Alameda team, the score being 176 to 82. Both matches were played at the Webster street, Alameda grounds, and were watched by a goodly gathering of interested spectators.

Coming matches are: June 14th, Pacific versus Alameda; June 21st, San Francisco vs. Santa Cruz at Santa Cruz; June 28th, San Francisco vs. Alameda, at Alameda; July 4th and 5th, trip to Lake County, where two games will be played between the local and Lake County elevens.

### Somewhat Stale Edibles.

Never a stranger dinner than was eaten recently in Liverpool. Both host and guest—the dinner was served for two—were antiquarians, and their fare consisted of apples, bread, butter and wine. But the astonishing part of it was that the apples were at least 1800 years old, having been taken from a hermetically sealed jar unearthed at Pompeii. The bread was made from wheat looted from a recently opened Egyptian tomb, the hieroglyphics thereon showing it to have been grown in the reign of that Pharaoh "who knew not Joseph" and who afterwards perished, together with his armies, in the Red Sea. The butter, discovered on a stone shelf in an ancient and long-disused well, dated from the days of Queen Elizabeth, while the wine was old when Columbus was a boy, and came from a vault in Corinth.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* joins in the protest against the use of Ratsey sails on the *Reliance*. It says: "This is a most unsportsmanlike proceeding. If the race is to be a real test of merit each yacht should be completely equipped in the country to which it belongs. If the defender wins by means of British canvas it would not be an American victory at all. The only consolation would be that the superiority of the British workmanship received so fine a testimonial."

"How to Attract and Hold an Audience" is the title of a book just issued by Hinds & Noble, 31 West Fifteenth street, New York.

If you have the "gift" of oratory this book will enable you to perfect it. If you are an indifferent speaker, you can become a finished one by accepting this book's guidance. If you are a beginner, but ambitious withal, this book will serve you as a guide-post to success. Price, \$1 per copy.

The *Detroit Free Press* describes Canada as Uncle Sam's long lost brother, and this leads the *London Advertiser* to ask: "Did you ever notice that when a man becomes prosperous his relatives begin to look him up?"



### Facts Worth Knowing.

There are now over 700 women University graduates in Ireland.

Manchester has sold the site of one of its libraries at £110 per yard.

At St. Louis Egypt will be represented for the first time at any world's fair.

The 500th anniversary of the Stationers' Company was celebrated in London last month.

Edinburgh's municipal golf course has been visited by nearly 450,000 players in six years.

There are thirty-three buffaloes in the Dominion herd at the Banff national park in Canada.

Barry (South Wales) Parish Church possesses a chalice which has been in use since 1574.

A full mail carried by a big Atlantic liner averages 200,000 letters and 300 sacks of newspapers.

One newsagent in Paris has sold over 1,297,000 English newspapers and periodicals in the last twelve months.

During twenty years the membership of the Primrose League has increased from one thousand to a million and a half.

The British national pavilion at the St. Louis exposition will be a reproduction of the Orangery, or banquet hall, of Kensington Palace.

Australia and New Zealand have 90,500,000 sheep, which is just one and a half times as many as the whole of the United States possesses.

Prince Charlie's tartan cloak, which he wore during the rebellion of 1745, is now being exhibited in a tailor's window at Pitlochry, Perthshire.

The Latin will of Owen Glendwr, the Welsh patriot who led a rebellion against Henry IV. in 1401, has been discovered in Somerset House by a Welsh barrister.

There are in Canada to-day nearly ten thousand operating oil wells. Petrolia has 8,000 wells; Dutton, 95; Bothwell, 205; Northwood, 17; and Oil Springs, Euphemia and Smith's Falls approximately 1,000 wells. These produce about 42,000 barrels of oil a month, and some of these wells have been producing in small quantities for considerably over thirty years.

The popularity of the parcels-post in the United Kingdom is shown by the growth of the service. In the fiscal year 1887-88, 36,732,000 parcels passed through the mails. In 1898-99, the number had increased to 71,913,000. The gross receipts of postage in the latter year amounted to £1,498,099, of which the railways received £705,732, and the Government £792,367 as their respective shares.

A quantity of old Roman money has been found at Croydon, near London. The coins are of bronze, and were contained in earthen vessels of Roman manufacture. The total number of the coins is about 3700, and the dates vary from 337 to 350 A. D. Some of them seem to have been originally gilded, as flakes of gold fell away during the cleaning process. They are nearly all of them in a state of excellent preservation, the inscriptions being clear and legible.

### The Vacation Season.

For real solid comfort and enjoyable rest no country appeals so strongly as that of the California Northwestern Railway. The climate is delightful, the mineral springs numerous, there are over 300 living streams, many lovely valleys and lakes, well wooded foothills and ranges, so that a person can have for his vacation any kind of environment desired. You can stop at a mineral spring resort, dwell in a pretty town, rusticate on a farm, camp by a lovely stream, or in a wild and picturesque canyon. To aid you in your choice of location for a summer outing the company is now distributing "Vacation 1903," a book of over 100 pages. Call or write for a copy. During the summer season special round trip rates are made to many points. On Saturdays and Sundays, with return limit Monday, a considerable reduction is made to points not suburban, and on Sundays one fare for the round trip, so that frequent trips can be made back and forth, and friends can visit those summering along the road. Ticket offices at 650 Market St. (Chronicle Building) and at Tiburon Ferry.

### British and American Union.

MR. E. SCOTT'S address on "San Francisco's Commercial Relations with Great Britain," was listened to with a great deal of interest by the members of the Union last Friday evening. We publish the statistical part of Mr. Scott's paper on another page. The figures disclose a remarkable and not generally known commercial condition, but they readily explain why San Francisco merchants are alarmed by Mr. Chamberlain's preferential tariff proposition.

Equally interesting and instructive was Prof. H. Morse Stephens' talk on "The Importance of the Study of English History." The speaker found that American ignorance of British history was only exceeded by English ignorance of American history, and this state of affairs he deplored because both peoples missed much by not knowing the other's history. Friendship, he said, can only come of a proper understanding, and an acquaintance with facts is the foundation of understanding. Americans, he continued, have been in the habit of dating their history from the War of Independence; all before that was English history, and of no interest—and yet Washington lived the greater number of his years as an Englishman! The Professor found "some little absence of historic truth" in the school text histories, but was pleased to see a sincere desire in the rising generation to know more of history from England's side; this new interest is very marked at Berkeley, said the speaker. He thought it would be a good idea for British residents to furnish the State University library with some of the fine English county histories—works not obtainable here. He assured his hearers that the books would be read with deep interest, and profit, by the students.

Mr. Stephens, who is Professor of History at Berkeley, is an Englishman by birth and a graduate of Oxford.

The musical numbers were very fine on this occasion, particularly the piano solos by Miss Annie Miller and Master Francis E. Crowhurst, both juveniles of great gift and promise. Miss M. Judson, Alfred Volkie and Miss Jennie E. Lawson contributed vocal selections in a most acceptable manner, and Miss Pearl King gave recitations—one of which, "Uncle Sam to John Bull," was particularly pleasing and appropriate.

President F. W. D'Evelyn read letters of apology from Sir Edgar Collins Boehm, Major-General Baden Powell, of Mafeking fame, and others, in which the writers also expressed approval of the Union's work and sent good wishes.

The night of meeting falling upon the eve of the national holiday, there will be no meeting in July, but a splendid programme is offered for August, at which meeting nominations for the new Board of Directors will be in order.

### The Women's Auxiliary.

On Thursday, May 7th, Mrs. Hewitt entertained the members of the Woman's Auxiliary, at her summer home near the Boulevard. The President met the ladies at Forty-seventh avenue, and escorted them to a cosy little cottage, from the porch of which fluttered the British and American flags, and presently the hostess, assisted by her daughter, Miss Daisy Hewitt, was busily dispensing a bounteous luncheon to the hungry guests.

The afternoon was enjoyably spent on the sands, and intellectual talk, grave and gay, made the hours pass swiftly, until the ladies, with very many sincere thanks for the pleasant day they had spent, bade their hostess "good-bye."

ALICE M. THAYER, Secretary.

The following interesting case of English business despatch is noted in the *Manchester Guardian*: A firm of manufacturers received an offer at five minutes to the hour. They communicated by telephone from their Manchester office with their principal in London, received his reply, accepted the order, telephoned instructions to their mill, and at ten minutes past the hour the goods were being loaded.

In order to mitigate the nuisance arising from dust in the Folkstone public library, reading room, and museum, the wooden floors, over which many hundreds of people pass daily, are lightly smeared with a solution of non-odoriferous oil. The effect has been remarkable. The dust never rises, and the books and shelves remain clean.

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**Historical Events in June.**

The sixth month in our present and the fourth month of the old Roman calendar. Derivation uncertain. This month consisted of 29 days till Julius Caesar added the 30th.

June 1—Sir John Ross discovered the magnetic pole, 1831.

June 3—Prince of Wales born, 1865.

June 6—First Y. M. C. A. formed in London, 1844.

June 7—First Reform Bill passed, 1832.

June 10—Crystal Palace, Hyde Park, London, opened by Queen Victoria in 1854. The first Universal Exhibition.

June 15—Magna Charta granted by King John, 1215.

June 17—John Wesley, founder of Methodism, born, 1703.

June 18—Battle of Waterloo, 1815.

June 21—First stone of new St. Paul's, London, laid after the Great Fire, 1675.

June 22—"Revised Version" of the New Testament begun, 1870.

June 23—H. R. II. Prince Edward of Wales born, 1894. Heir presumptive.

June 24—John Cabot discovered Nova Scotia, 1497.

June 25—First Methodist Conference held in London, 1744.

June 26—Sir Walter Raleigh's expedition reached Roanoke Island, 1585.

June 28—Coronation of Queen Victoria, 1838.

June 30—Pillory abolished by Act of Parliament, 1837.

On June 20, 1782, "E pluribus Unum" was adopted as motto of the United States of America.

**Cost of Britain's Wars.**

Some details of the financing of the wars in South Africa and China are given in a Treasury return published recently.

Mr. Ritchie in his Budget speech put the cost of the two wars at 217 millions. Of this the China war cost six millions and the Boer war 211 millions.

Such of the money as was not borrowed was found in this way:

Tea	£6,014,000
Tobacco	3,967,000
Spirits	3,280,000
Sugar	10,876,000
Coal	3,304,000
Corn and Flour	2,347,000
Beer	5,324,000
Income tax	39,884,000
Glucose	154,000

£75,150,000

In addition the country incurred a debt of 159 millions, at a cost of £6,630,000.

**Our Traveling Representative.**

Mr. E. H. Rydall, of the circulation department of the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN, is touring the Southern counties of the State in the interest of the paper. We commend him to the kind consideration of our patrons. He will be pleased to visit towns where we have not a resident agent, on receipt of a hint that there is a chance of doing business there. Also, he will esteem it a favor to receive names and addresses of local Britons who are not subscribers—this for the purpose of sending them sample copies. Mr. Rydall's present address is 430 South Broadway, Los Angeles.

**Sons of St. George Picnic.**

A perfect day's outing, marred only by some minor disturbances among a number of outsiders, was enjoyed by members of the Sons and Daughters of St. George at their 16th annual reunion, which was held at Fernbrook Park on Saturday, May 30. The park is located in the most picturesque part of Niles Canyon and has ideal attractions for open air gatherings. The weather was fine, the country green and beautiful, and everyone had a thoroughly good time. No games were held this year, so that those not attracted by the dancing had a full day in which to wander over the grounds and along the shaded, rambling brook.

The train service was a great improvement over former years, there being a sufficiency of cars to accommodate the large crowd that is always a feature of the St. George outings.

The officers and committee did their work well, and are to be commended for the diligent way in which they looked after the comfort of their guests. They were as follows: C. Bloxham, President; J. J. Roberts, Secretary; W. G. Johnson, Treasurer; C. Bloxham, D. Johns, J. D. McKee, R. J. Airey, J. M. Poynton, J. J. Roberts, Thos. Fake, M. J. Reeves, John de Lancey, A. E. Orton, W. G. Johnson, J. Birehell, J. Brokenshire, F. B. Hicks, Geo. Hibbins.

The putting of limbs, fractured or otherwise injured, into plaster of Paris and similar rigid encasements is not, as usually supposed, the invention of modern surgery. It is an old eastern practice recommended to English surgeons by the English Consul at Bassorah in 1814.

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## "God Save The King"—The Empire's Anthem.

BY AGNES DEANS CAMERON.

Principal of South Park School, Victoria, British Columbia.

"Take 'old o' the wings o' the mornin',  
An' flop round the earth till you're dead;  
But you won't get away from the tune that  
they play

To the bloomin' old rag over 'ead!"

—Rudyard Kipling.

An old lady read to me one day a poem which she had enjoyed; "and," she concluded, "it is written by an author whose life nobody seems to have yet written; his name is 'Anon,' and he wrote some of the best pieces in my poetry-book." The dear old lady is right, "Anon" is responsible for much that is good, and chief among his work is the national anthem, "God Save the King."

We can trace this song or hymn back to the Jacobite days, and there is no doubt that the "King" referred to by the author was a Stuart; the anthem is Hanoverian by adoption only. Does it not seem a striking example of the irony of fate that a song composed by some ardent but unknown Jacobite in honor of either the exiled James II, the "Old Pretender," or the Bonnie Prince Charlie, and sung behind closed doors as the company passed their wine-cups across the water decanter, drinking to "the King over the water," should have been afterwards adopted by the early Georges as that anthem by which their true subjects should for all time show their loyal devotion to the Crown?

Previous to the time of Charles I, and during his reign, the National Anthem was an English song with a French burden, "Vive le Roi!"

During the Commonwealth of Cromwell, the Cavaliers or court party kept up their allegiance to the Royal House of Stuart by singing in select coteries, "When the King Shall Enjoy His Own Again," with its exceedingly fine music and not-contemptible poetry.

At the Restoration of Charles II, in 1660, the loyal hymn was again changed to a rollicking series of stanzas with a noisy refrain. The first verse ran somewhat like this:

"Here's a health unto His Majesty,  
With a fal lal lal lal la!  
Confusion to his enemies,  
With a fal lal lal lal la!  
And he that will not drink his health,  
I wish him neither wit nor wealth,  
Nor yet a rope to hang himself—  
With a fal lal lal lal la!"

Then followed the unhappy reign of the second James, ending with the calling over by the people of William of Orange, and the flight of James to France. A letter received by David Garrick from Benjamin Victor in mid-October of 1745, referring to the landing in England of the Prince of Orange Nassau, says:

"The words:

Oh, Lord our God, arise;  
Confound the enemies  
Of James our King;  
Send him victorious,  
Happy and glorious,  
Long to reign over us,  
God save the King.

to the music of an old anthem were sung in St. James' chapel when the Prince of Orange landed to deliver us from popery and slavery—which prayer against William, God Almighty, in His goodness, was pleased *not* to grant."

In the light of this correspondent of Garrick, the words, "Send him victorious," take on a new significance. God was asked by the Jacobites to send back to them from France their self-exiled King. But King Jamie never returned, and William and Mary reigned, and after them good Queen Anne. Then in the reigns of the early Georges we have the two plots popularly known as The Fifteen and the Forty-Five, the last efforts of the Jacobites to restore their exiled Stuarts.

On the second of these occasions, in the winter of 1745, it seemed as if the Stuart cause was at last to triumph.

The leal followers of Bonnie Prince Charlie had defeated the King's (George II's) troops under Cope at Prestonpans, and the Jacobites under Charles Edward Louis Philip Casimer Stuart (!) (it was indeed a name to conjure

with) were soon masters of all Scotland. At Holyrood he made merry; the gay, the romantic, the adventurous of the men and all the women were on the side of the handsome scion of the royal house of Stuart. Gaily the pipes sang out the joy-song, "The King Shall Enjoy His Own Again." The news of this wondrous march of victory, and the tidings that England was at once to be invaded, speedily reached London. But the English were not apprehensive of the ultimate result. The audiences at the evening theatres joined with the players in a united outpouring of loyalty. They rose and with mighty voice in unison sang—what? Why, the erstwhile Jacobite song, with the "James" merely changed to "George"—

"Oh, Lord our God, arise,  
Confound the enemies  
Of George the King!"

And so was the most potent of all thunders, the thunder of sentiment, stolen from the Jacobites by the ardent adherents of the Royal House of Hanover. Truly, one tune, like one man, in its time plays many parts. The evolution of our great National Anthem cannot help being a matter of close interest to all Britons in every corner of our "greater Empire than has been" in these days of 1903, for the memory of that day of mixed emotions is still fresh in our minds—the day when we with our eyes wet with the sorrowful tears that would fall for our great and good Queen were called upon to rise and with heart and voice testify our allegiance to her royal and loyal son.

The records of the first public singing of "God Save the King," in honor of a Guelph monarch, are, I think, authoritative and conclusive.

In the *London Daily Advertiser* of September 30, 1745, we read: "On Saturday night the audience at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, were agreeably surprised by the gentlemen belonging to that house performing the anthem of 'God Save Our Noble King.' The universal applause it met with, being encoored with repeated huzzas, sufficiently denoted in how just an abhorrence they hold the arbitrary schemes of our insidious enemies, and detest the despotic attempts of papal power."

The anthem sprang at once into popular favor, for the *General Advertiser* of October 2, says: "At the Theatre in Goodman's Fields, by desire, 'God Save the King,' as it was performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, was sung with great applause."

This daring adoption of the Jacobite song was surely a masterpiece of policy, devised by the keen wit and ready adaptability of some unknown actor of historic Drury Lane—another of the old lady's worthy "Anons."

But whose pen first wrote the words that ring to-day over every continent and echo back from "the last least lump of coral" in farthest corners of the Seven Seas? We do not know. They are generally attributed to one Henry Carey, who died in 1743. Who composed the melody? Another "Anon." Even William Chappell, who is perhaps the acknowledged authority on English music and all that pertains thereto, confesses that in a search for conclusive proof of authorship he is baffled.

Henry Carey, to whom the credit is most generally given, is reported to have sung the song in 1840 at Cornhill, at a meeting called to celebrate the taking of Portobello by Admiral Vernon, and to have announced it as "a poor thing but mine own." He may have composed it. Charles Mackay, the editor of "1001 Gems of Song," says: "Carey may have been the author, for all his poetry was exceedingly bad—and his rhymes in his other songs were neither better nor worse than—

"Send him victorious,  
Long to reign over us."

But Mackay, I think, is unduly hard upon Carey and his rhyme. What tune carries with it a truer lilt or a tenderer sentiment than "Sally In Our Alley"?

"There is no lady in the land  
Is half so sweet as Sally;  
She is the darling of my heart,  
And she lives in our alley."

However, to the unknown author, be he Carey or another, all praise be. For, all our

claims to hard-headedness and "procedure by facts" to the contrary, the world to-day is governed largely by sentiment. "Let me make the songs of a people and I care not who makes the laws," is as true to-day as it ever was. The song-maker surely has his strand with the soldier and the statesman in the three-fold cord of red, white, and blue, which binds us as a nation.

And once more has the wording of the national anthem been modified to voice our devotion to His Britannic Majesty, Edward VII. Men come and go, institutions last longer, but principles are for all time. Can we find an omen in a name? Then our hearts are touched when we think of that gentle boy whom English men and women last hailed as "King Edward"—King Edward VI, of blessed memory. But we have needed no omen. Principles, I have said, are for all time; and the eldest son of Albert the Good, and of Victoria, early learnt at his mother's knee the principles of truth and righteousness, and that tender regard for the good of the people, which made the great and good Queen the most widely loved sovereign this world has ever seen.

Listen to the King's inaugural speech: "In undertaking the heavy load which now devolves upon me, I am fully determined to be a constitutional sovereign in the strictest sense of the word, and, so long as there is breath in my body, to work for the good and amelioration of my people." Who can fail to hear in this the echo of the impulsive cry of the little Victoria when she first learned that in her hands was to be placed the sceptre of the United Kingdom, and of that rapidly-growing greater Britain over seas: "O, Lehen, my dear, dear Lehen, I will be good."

### Visit of the King to Scotland.

Scotland on their first state visit since their Majesties' accession. Their visit was for four days, and everywhere they were greeted with the wildest enthusiasm.

Ancient Holyrood, swept and garnished for the occasion, was the scene of a brilliant levee on the day of arrival, 1000 gentlemen and 600 ladies attending.

There were three halts in the long drive through Edinburgh—at the cathedral, where hung the colors of all the Scottish regiments; at the castle on the rock, which played so great a part in the wars when Scotland and England were separate kingdoms; and at the new hospital at Colinton Mains, which his Majesty opened. The street decorations were lavish, and at night there was a huge bonfire on Arthur's seat, and a superb fireworks display.

One of the most picturesque groups seen in Edinburgh was the Royal Company of Archers, his Majesty's Bodyguard in Scotland, and the oldest archery organization in Great Britain.

His Majesty presented war medals to the 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, the Black Watch, the Royal Artillery, and the Army Service Corps, for their gallant services in the late war.

At Glasgow the streets had never before known such immense crowds as collected along the route of the procession. Unfortunately rain fell heavily. Their Majesties fulfilled a varied programme, receiving addresses from the Corporation and the University, lunching with the Lord Provost and the leading citizens, laying a memorial stone at the Technical College, and visiting the Art Galleries.

The King and Queen were greatly pleased with the warmth of their Scottish subjects' welcome.

### Compliment From Los Angeles.

*Western Investments*, the leading financial journal of California, has this to say of us:

"With its April issue the *BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN* begins its seventh year. The publication is a magazine of the highest type; it is fearless, sensible, well edited, and, in our opinion, always interesting from cover to cover. It is one of the very few publications that we can say we invariably read through, and always learn a good deal from. The *BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN* should be read by every one who really wants to keep in close touch with the real progress of the progressive world, and who is not so eternally stupid that he supposes that that part of the business world includes only those folks who live under the Stars and Stripes."



## The British Fraternal Societies

### Caledonians' Big Day.

MEMBERS of the Caledonian Club of San Francisco are felicitating themselves upon the unprecedented success of the Club's 37th annual gathering and games, held May 30 at Shell Mound Park. Nearly 8000 persons passed into the grounds in the course of the day, constituting one of the largest attendances in the history of the park. It seemed as if the entire Scottish community had turned out to enjoy the fine exhibition of games of Auld Scotia, to witness the clever athletic feats and to listen to the loved Scottish airs as discoursed by Fairgrieve's famous band and by the able corps of pipers. The day was ideal, and enjoyment was stamped upon every countenance.

A new and a pleasing feature was the attendance of sister societies in a body, Clans Fraser and Macdonald marching into the grounds dressed in tartan plaids and bonnets, and headed by their pipers. Chief A. M. Macpherson, as master of the day, cordially greeted them, and was in turn given three rousing cheers by the clansmen. A contingent from Sacramento was also present, and Stockton, San Jose and Fresno were represented.

The games lasted from 10 a. m. till 6 p. m. and held the interest of thousands throughout. There were 32 events and each had special attraction for some. The results of the contests were given in full in the daily press the following day. It is noteworthy, however, that in the bagpipe competition, for which a \$250 gold medal and a \$25 cash prize were offered, Mr. I. S. R. Tevendale was awarded first honors by the judges, and the decision was greeted with great applause by the spectators. If won twice more in succession, the medal will be Mr. Tevendale's permanently, and he will be regarded as the champion piper. Second and third places in this competition were given to Adam Ross and James McKenzie, respectively.

The best dressed men in full Highland costume were Neil Lindsay (winner of first prize), I. S. R. Tevendale and Wm. Grant. J. Morrison's was considered the best plain Highland costume. The sword dance for men, always one of the most interesting of the events, had for winners R. Murray, first; Adam Ross, second; J. W. McKenzie, third, and in the same dance for juveniles Bessie Allen, J. Trevelthick and Luella Martin.

In the tug-of-war the married men, captained by Walter Reed, defeated the single men.

Peter McIntyre was the official starter. Neil Lindsay had the honor of being chief piper, and had as assistants Adam Ross, Ed Ross, I. S. R. Tevendale, John McKenzie and R. McD. Murray.

Hospitality is always in evidence at the Caledonian gatherings, and on this occasion the club's reputation was ably sustained by First Chieftain J. A. McLeod, who had charge of the refreshment tent, assisted by J. D. McGilvray and others.

Great credit is due Chief A. M. Macpherson, who exercised a general supervision over the programme, and the members of the various committees for the remarkable success of the day—a day which will live long in the memory of all who were present.

### Clan Fraser.

CLAN FRASER, No. 78, O. S. C., held an enthusiastic meeting May 21, at which three candidates were initiated, bringing the membership up to 150. Three visiting brothers were introduced by Maxwell L. Crowe, viz., Clansman Gordon, from Minneapolis (past royal counselor); Chief Cameron, of Omaha, and Clansman Houston, of Clan Grant, Massachusetts. Chief Cormack, in his usual cordial way, welcomed the visitors and they in turn made suitable responses, in the course of which they reported a prosperous condition of the Order back East.

The following evening members of Clan Fraser visited Clan Macdonald, at Oakland, to listen to a debate between teams of the two clans on "Are All Men Born Equal?"

At a previous meeting of Clan Fraser, Maxwell L. Crowe was, after a contest, unanimously elected to represent the San Francisco body at the Royal Clan, which meets at Cleveland, Ohio, in August. This makes the fourth time

that this honor has been conferred upon clansman Crowe, who is now on his way to Richmond, Virginia, to represent the local K. O. H. at the annual convention.

Chaplain Hugh Fraser is making strenuous efforts to have one of the Royal Clan membership prizes land in California, and with good prospects of success.

The President of the Ladies' Auxiliary, Mrs. A. M. Macpherson, is, through her energy and love for the Order, making a fine success of the Lady Lovet Auxiliary. At a recent meeting the members elected Lady Lovet to honorary membership. In a reply Lady Lovet expressed her intense gratification and thanked them for the honor. She also sent a message of good will to the Scottish women in San Francisco.

The next public event on Clan Fraser's programme is an entertainment and dance to take place on Admission Day, in September.

### Thistle Club's Monster Gathering

THE San Francisco Scottish Thistle Club's twenty-second annual gathering will take place on July 4th at Shell Mound Park, and a great programme of games is being arranged by Royal Chief George W. Miller, Recorder George W. Paterson, John Donaldson, the official starter, and other members of the games committee. Only cash prizes liberal in amount will be given. J. H. McGregor, J. H. Melnes and William Crystal, the music committee, have engaged an extra number of Scotch pipers and an Irish fiddler, who will provide the music for the national dance contests. At night the dancing in the pavilion will continue, and there will be a display of fireworks, John Ross having charge of the pyrotechnics. Chieftain William Shepherd will look after the dispensation of things which cheer the inner man, in the officers' tent, and a fine luncheon will be spread there. The club will award a special prize to the lady who provides the best cake for the occasion. A complimentary entertainment, for which professional talent has been engaged, will be given by the club on the night of June 30th at the Alhambra Theater.

### Doings in Welsh Circles.

A MOST interesting lecture, followed by a concert, was given under the auspices of the Cymrodorion Society, at Academy of Sciences Hall on Friday evening, May 29. The lecture was on "Welsh Preachers," and delivered by Rev. J. S. Thomas, who spoke eloquently of John Elias, and others who have added to the Principality's fame.

The musical numbers were: Piano solo by Jas. R. Gallet, duet by J. J. Williams and O. J. Williams, guitar duet by A. B. and G. M. Chase, selections by the Williams quartet and vocal solos by Mrs. J. L. Williams and Miss F. Juillerat. The singing was very fine and was warmly applauded.

The Cymrodorion Society at a recent meeting adopted a programme of attractions for the season, Mr. Arthur F. Price heading the list with a talk on "A Lump of Coal," which proved to be a most interesting discourse. Coming events are: June 9, Welsh paper, "Llew Llwyfo," by Ialydd; 26th, lecture by the Rev. Llewelyn Edwards, M. A., of London, England; July, paper by Mr. Samuel Lewis, "Matthews of Ewenny;" August, address by Mr. Ellis Wynne Edwards, "My Experiences in the Klondike;" September, paper by Mr. Robert Davis, on "Goronwy Owain."

### The St. Andrew's Picnic.

OVER at Fairfax, in beautiful Marin County, the St. Andrew's Society of San Francisco held its fortieth annual reunion and picnic. The weather was fine, the company congenial and everyone thoroughly enjoyed the outing, with no accidents to mar the pleasure of the occasion. The grounds were crowded the day long and among the happy throng were seen the faces of the foremost Scotsmen of this city and Oakland.

There were games for the children and races and contests for the older folks, to say nothing of dancing. In the tug-of-war, which was quite exciting, Oakland won the honors. The outing was a success financially and a great treat to all who participated in it.

### Sons of St. George

BURNABY Lodge is still progressing in funds and membership and the new term bids fair to open in an auspicious manner. During the past month the following have been initiated into the Lodge: George Musgrave, of Lincolnshire, Eng.; John T. Leonard, of Portland, Or.; James Rowe, of Cornwall, Eng.; Charles H. Singleton, of Melbourne, Australia. The Secretary also has several applications on file.

On May 16th a special meeting was called to act upon two proposed amendments to the by-laws.

Amendment No. 1 (relating to change in night of meeting of the Lodge) was defeated. Amendment No. 2 (relating to a levy of 25 cents per quarter for Social Fund, upon all beneficiary members), was adopted by a large majority vote. This amendment will now allow of the Lodge giving socials and smokers free of any cost to the members and their friends.

Bro. Leach is urging the members to bring in more new candidates, and has pledged himself to bring a new member into the Lodge before the end of three months. About twenty of the members pledged themselves to support Bro. Leach's suggestion.

On May 23 nomination of officers for the ensuing term took place and resulted as follows: W. President, Joseph E. Potter; W. Vice-President, David Johns; W. Secretary, Robert J. Airey; W. Treasurer, William G. Johnson; W. Messenger, Thomas Wood; W. Assistant Secretary, Percy C. Woodhouse; W. Trustee, Richard Leach.

On June 6th election of officers of Lodge and also Grand Lodge officers will take place. Installation of officers of Lodge will be on June 13th.

P. C. WOODHOUSE.

### Pickwick Lodge.

On Monday evening, the 1st inst., Pickwick Lodge held a very enjoyable open meeting. The attendance was good, and the programme full of interest. Brother Maurice Luby was in the chair. Vocal numbers were kindly contributed by Brothers Potter, Brown, Bentley, Gerrans, Watters, Carles, Williamson and Sykes, the accompaniments being furnished by Brothers Pollitt, Carles, Jr., and Gerrans. Mr. Johnson, a professional singer, contributed some good selections. Remarks by H. Digby Johnstone, F. D. Brandon and others were entertaining features. Brother D. Tonkin gave a recitation in admirable style. Mr. Gerrans' song, "Only a Soldier Boy," was rendered with telling effect. Al. Bentley surprised the gathering with a new song.

The past term has been a successful one with Pickwick, new members being numerous, and the finances showing a gain in receipts over last term. Of late there has been no sickness in the Lodge, and the funds are once more mounting up.

The following named new officers have been installed: President, F. B. Hicks; Vice-President, Goldstein; Secretary, Thomas Poyser; Treasurer, H. Digby Johnstone; Messenger, H. J. Ford; Assistant Secretary, James B. Brown; Physician, Dr. J. S. Harrison; Trustees, W. R. Whyte and Al. Bentley; Delegates to Grand Lodge, W. R. Whyte, Hugh Williamson, Sam Creba; Alternates, H. J. Ford, A. B. Blanchflower and J. Brokenshire.

### Albion Lodge, Oakland.

At its regular meeting on Tuesday evening, Albion Lodge installed its officers for the coming term, as follows: President, Bro. Peddie, Vice-President, R. E. Ewart; Messenger, F. Taylor; Assistant Messenger, Bro. Adist; Chaplain, A. Lewis; Secretary, J. J. Roberts; Assistant Secretary, W. Fish; Inside Sentinel, L. C. Gillehrest; Outside Sentinel, T. Reeves. After the installation the Lodge, including a good many visiting brothers, indulged in refreshments amply provided by the officers of the Lodge.

The newly elected President, Bro. Peddie, delivered an able and fraternal speech, which seemed to inspire the members with an enthusiastic and harmonious desire for the welfare and advancement of Albion Lodge. It is the desire of the President-elect to make this term the "hanner term" of the Lodge, and he is backed up by all of the members of the organization, and to help along the interest in getting new members, a valuable prize has been offered as a premium, of which more particu-



lars will be given later. A challenge was received during the evening by the debaters of Clan McDonald, to meet them in debate on a near date, which challenge was accepted, and the subject decided to be, "Resolved, 'That a Limited Monarchy Is the Best Form of Government.'" Great interest is centered in this event, as there will be a tongue battle royal between the canny Scotties of Clan McDonald and the veterans of Albion Lodge.

The remaining hours of the evening were spent in jovial fashion, characteristic of this most progressive organization.

J. A. BARLOW.

### General Notes.

The Grand Lodge will meet in San Francisco during the week beginning July 21st. Particulars will appear in our next number.

Sandy Harrison, Messenger of the Supreme Lodge, died recently at Fall River, Mass. The deceased was very popular, and fully 2,000 people attended the funeral. Several of the lodges have draped their charters.

Members of Gen. Gordon Lodge, Ahmaden, and the British community in general, had the pleasure recently of listening to Dr. Hofmyer's intensely interesting lecture, "Under Sentence of Death." A large audience greeted the distinguished Boer orator, and was greatly delighted.

General Gordon Lodge is enjoying an era of prosperity at present, several new members joining this term. The funds have also been steadily increasing for several terms.

Jubilee Lodge's entertainment, dance and poster carnival, held last month, was an immense success, and the talk of Sacramento for days after. On Empire Day, May 24th, about forty members and their families were entertained and banqueted at E. Booth's beautiful country residence on the Cosumnes. Brother Booth devoted most of the day to showing the visitors his finely-bred stock, which is among the best in Sacramento County. He also explained to them the workings of a new and elaborate creamery, which he has in operation there, turning out about 100 pounds of butter daily.

### In the Sunny South.

On Monday evening, the 18th ult., Royal Oak Lodge, Los Angeles, held its monthly social at Caledonian Hall. More than ordinary interest was attached to the meeting by reason of the fact that Brother Chas. Holt was about to leave for his old home in England. In a very eloquent speech Brother Sharp reviewed the faithful fraternal labors of the departing brother; pointed out his continued interest in lodge matters after he had passed through all the chairs and concluded by wishing him "bon voyage," in which the entire assembly heartily joined. Brother Holt returned thanks in a neat speech. Messrs. Munton, Simmons, Cook and Barnes of Royal Oak, Brother Sanderson of Alexandra, and Brother Thirkell of Jubilee Lodge, Sacramento, entertained with songs. Brother Mould gave a recitation. Refreshments lent an added interest to the entertainment, which was remarkably successful in every respect.

One of the leading citizens of Los Angeles, Mr. Meek, is a candidate for the office of Supreme Messenger.

### Prince Albert Lodge, Nevada City.

The lodge held a most enjoyable social on April 18th to celebrate its first anniversary. President John Stevens was in the chair, and the following members rendered a most enjoyable programme: Messrs. Stevens, Veale, Cawethe, Winn, Roberts, James, Tredinick, Bennetts, Callicott, Foss brothers, Pinch, Rev. I. Sims, and J. Nancarrow.

Past Grand President Henry Tregoning, who arrived from Los Angeles the same evening on purpose to attend the celebration, rendered a very eloquent and powerful speech which was greatly appreciated by the large number of members present. It was mainly due to brother Tregoning's untiring energy that the lodge was inaugurated. The lodge now numbers 170 members, has held twenty-six meetings during the year, and has never missed at a single meeting initiating one or more new members (a record).

The rapid progress of the lodge is mainly due to the energy shown by brothers John Tredinick, C. Pinch and several members of the old

lodge. Two new flags, each 6 feet by 4 feet, the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes, were unfurled amidst the cheers of the members.

May 24th marked the eighty-fourth anniversary of the birth of the late Queen Victoria, and Prince Albert Lodge, assisted right royally by a large portion of the members of Victoria Lodge of Grass Valley, celebrated the event in a most enjoyable manner at Odd Fellows' Hall. There was a good programme, followed by dancing, and refreshments were served.

In the early part of the evening the members held a regular business session, at which the following officers were elected: John Foss, President; William Avery, Vice-President; T. H. Waters, Secretary; E. J. Morgan, Assistant Secretary; E. Warner, Treasurer; N. W. Bennetts, Messenger. In addition, the following delegates to the Grand Lodge were elected: Leonard Foote, John Stevens, Charles Pinch and Thomas H. Waters. The newly-elected officers will be installed at a meeting to be held Saturday, June 13th. H. E. S. A.

### Daughters of St. George.

ON May 12th Britannia Lodge, No. 7, held its fourteenth anniversary at Pythian Castle, giving an entertainment and dance which was largely attended. The programme was: Mr. Gerrans, piano solo; Miss Kane, song; Miss R. Landsberg, recitation; Miss Doris Landsberg, song and dance; Mr. Gerrans, song; Miss Ethel Cotton, recitation; Mrs. G. Muhlner and Miss Florence Beauford, duett. Refreshments were served. Several officers of the "Grafton" were present. The Chairman, Mrs. Beauford, proposed three cheers for the officers of the "Grafton," which were very heartily given. One of the officers responded in a graceful acknowledgment, and all expressed themselves delighted with the reception they had received. The President, Mrs. A. J. Cotton, made a few pleasing remarks on the rapid growth of the lodge during the past year.

On the 14th ult. a party of Britannia Lodge members were received on board the British flagship, and most hospitably entertained.

Britannia Lodge has installed new officers as follows: W. P., R. C. Findley; W. V.-P., L. Cogill; W. F. Sec., R. Meadows; W. R. Sec., F. Beauford; W. Treasurer, G. Muhlner; W. Chap., F. Norrington; W. F. Conductor, L. E. Green; W. S. Conductor, E. Gerrans; W. I. G., Miss T. M. Shephard; W. O. G., M. A. Corder.

### Empress Victoria Lodge.

The second anniversary of the lodge was celebrated May 20th with a grand entertainment and dance at Union-Square Hall, with W. H. Fuller in the chair, and Mrs. Witts as general manager. The function was in every respect a grand success, and a great credit to the lodge and to the English community. The spacious hall was tastefully decorated with flags, and flowers were in profusion. The audience, which was large and enthusiastic, enjoyed the following well-rendered programme:

Opening remarks, W. H. Fuller; overture, orchestra; song, Mr. Gerrans; vocal solo, Miss Gillespie; bass selection, Mr. H. Williamson; fancy dance, Florence Robinson; solo, Miss Richter; song, Mr. Bentley; quartette, the Williams' Quartette of Oakland; song, Miss Richter; dramatic recitation, Miss Zetta Henry; recitation, Dr. Grace Van Davis; fancy dance, Master J. Trevethick; vocal solo, Mr. Yates.

Dancing followed, and was kept up until midnight.

On Thursday afternoon, May 17th, the British flagship "Grafton" was invaded by a contingent of ladies from the lodge. The visitors were shown every courtesy, and on taking their departure were presented with a British Admiral's ensign. This souvenir was subsequently turned over to the lodge, Mrs. Helen Williams making the presentation in a neat speech.

Empress Victoria Lodge's new officers are as follows: W. P. President, Mrs. A. E. Creba; W. President, Mrs. R. Fisher; W. Vice-President, Miss Ethel Atkinson; W. Financial Secretary, Mrs. H. Williams; W. Treasurer, Mrs. E. Witts; W. Recording Secretary, Miss Annie Smith; W. Chaplain, Mrs. E. Harrison; First Conductor, Mrs. J. Putney; Second Conductor, Miss Mabel Smith; Inside Guard, Mrs. C. Hopps; Outside Guard, Mrs. M. Jewitt; Trustees, Mrs. S. Atkinson, Mrs. S. E. Johnson, Mrs. M. Grunau.

### To Employers of Labor.

If you are in need of help of any kind, send to the Pacific Employment Agency, G. C. Carriger, manager, and F. M. Gunn, secretary, 520 Sacramento street, San Francisco, or phone Main 1191. All kinds of labor supplied to employers in the city or country. We are right in the center of the labor market in the city, and being fully established and well known to the working people, are able to furnish first-class men for all trades and callings on the shortest notice. Employers of labor are respectfully requested to give us a trial.

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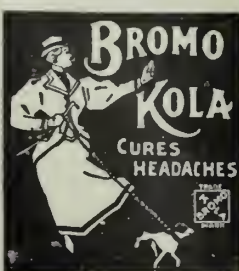
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W. Secretary.....Ed. Cooper, 1947 Estrella Ave.

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Meets Mondays, Red Men's Hall, 320 Post St.  
Wy. Pres.....Mrs. R. Fisher  
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## VICTORIA LODGE, No. 138.

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2d. To institute and maintain a bequeathment fund for the benefit of widows and orphans of deceased Clansmen.

3d. To cultivate fond recollections of Scotland and to recall its history, its people, its customs, its amusements and the days o' Auld Lang Syne.

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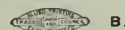
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# The British Californian

VOL. XIII, No. 4. SAN FRANCISCO. JULY, 1903

A MONTHLY RECORD OF BRITISH AND BRITISH-AMERICAN PROGRESS.  
NON-SECTARIAN IN RELIGION. NON-PARTISAN IN POLITICS.

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CHARLES B. SEDGWICK - - - - - Editor

Business Office, 927 Market Street.....Phone Mint 1531

**A**N English firm has been awarded the £2,500,000 contract for improving the harbor of Rio Janeiro.

**W**HAT will happen next? Orator Frank J. Sullivan at the Fourth of July exercises in this city said that some Englishmen and Scotsmen were entitled to credit for the part they played in the formation of the new republic.

**P**RESIDENT LOUBET has been as enthusiastically received in England as was King Edward at Paris. France has known for some time that the British can be good enemies; she has now the opportunity, by being decent, of learning what excellent friends they make.

**A** CALIFORNIA railroad, which has won fame by its record-breaking number of accidents, has "called off" its thirty-mile-an-hour "flyers" and once more put in use its slower but safer time-table of twenty years ago.

In view of the North Shore's manifest inability to learn rail-roading, this is a step in the right direction, but no real progress will have been made till the company levels up its tracks and puts on the route the good old '49 stage coach.

**R**ECENT official statistics show that last year Great Britain exported of manufactured goods \$1,150,000,000, while the United States exported \$400,000,000. This is \$30 per head of the British population to \$5 per head for the United States.

And yet Britons are accused by a certain class of newspapers and "popular orators" of being "slow," "incompetent," "behind the times" and "lazy!" How these critics figure it out, in view of the facts, we would give a good deal to know, for we are loath to have them stand condemned as unblushing prevaricators.

**W**E learn by wireless wire that the Jews of Russia, horrified at the wholesale slaughter of men, women and children by American railroads, have petitioned the Czar "to bring the attention" of Washington to the matter and off-handedly to drop a hint that the practice of burning colored folks at the stake is not viewed with favor by civilized Russia.

It is to be hoped that the Czar will have better sense than to act upon the appeal, for the United States would regard such a protest as "an unwarranted interference with her domestic affairs." We as a nation are particular not to meddle in other people's business and therefore don't propose to take outside orders from anybody.

**T**HE warmth of the reception of the officers and men of the United States European squadron by the people of Portsmouth and of London was very pleasing to the American visitors, who seemingly had not expected anything like the attention that was shown them. The King's greeting was particularly cordial, and there was no mistaking its sincerity.

The welcome fitly expressed the friendly feelings of the entire British nation. During their stay the Americans were given opportunity for noting English life and institutions at their best, and the better knowledge of the mother land that has thus been gained will doubtless bear good fruit in the future. There is nothing like getting thoroughly acquainted, and this is why such visits are eminently desirable.

**A** RETIRED colonel writes to the London *Mail* as follows: "Dreadful as were the massacres at Kishineff, the same thing might occur at any time in India were it not for the strong hand of the Government. There is a class of Hindus in the Punjab and elsewhere called Bunniah. They are usurers and small shopkeepers. Thousands of the agricultural population thirst for their blood, in revenge for being driven by these men into pauperism, or being reduced to work as coolies on what was once their own land. Such is the rapacity of these Bunniah that the Punjab Government has had lately to pass a law in order to prevent hereditary property from passing into their hands."

**T**HE municipal council of a German town a few days ago passed a resolution requesting the press not to record the time at which the meetings closed. The mover explained that as the members generally adjourned to a restaurant for a glass of beer and a game of cards, often not getting home before 1 a. m. on the following morning, it was somewhat awkward when their wives read in the newspapers that the meeting closed at 9 p. m.

Awkward, to be sure! But it just shows to what an alarming extent the press of Germany is still without common sense. Were a newspaper in this country to make such a "bad break" it would be boycotted by every man-jack in the community and quickly forced out of existence. In all well regulated newspaper sanctums there are two great inflexible rules—never to refer to a woman as being other than "beautiful and accomplished," and never to adjourn a lodge, meeting, or club gathering till "a late hour." The misguided scribe who may have the temerity to defy these regulations in the interest of exact truth invites and meets with certain destruction.

**L**ETTERS by a foremost German in the London *Spectator* disclose the desperate feeling that has been aroused in Germany by Mr. Chamberlain's tariff proposals. German writers, it is stated, do not hesitate to threaten war if Britain abandons free trade, and even so high a functionary as Admiral Livonius is quoted as having said: "If England turns protectionist, Continental Europe will have to unite in order to avoid being economically trampled upon, and the result will probably be war."

It is pertinent to ask of these impudent Germans what they take the British Empire for? A kind of German mile-h-cow?

So long have the protectionist countries enjoyed the incredible privilege of trading in colonies established by British blood and money that they have come to look upon the privilege as a right. Britain's only reward for her generosity, now that she feels she is compelled to look a little to her own interests, is a kick and a threat of punishment.

It is no doubt best that German resentment should thus freely show itself, for it is bound to open the eyes of the mother country, and this she sadly needs.

**T**HE public has followed with deep interest the controversy between British Consul-General C. W. Bennett and Manager Ferem, of the Sailors' Home. Mr. Bennett accuses Ferem of enticing British seamen away from their vessels by unfair means, and selling them for a bonus to other vessels—in plain, of crimping. The Consul-General makes no vague accusation, but produces proof of specific acts which are conclusive evidence. The matter is now being officially investigated.

The management of the Sailors' Home insinuate that British captains do not treat their men properly and that often it is an act of humanity to remove them. To this the Consul-General aptly replies: "Although it is held to be a kindness to a seaman to take him off a British vessel, there is apparently no reluctance to put him on one."

The crimp, it should be understood, allures sailors from their ships when they reach port, for the purpose of reshipping them on other vessels at an advanced rate of pay to themselves and with the object of gaining a commission for his own services in



the transaction. The harm done is that the seaman loses the wages of the voyage, and the ship its hands.

In attempting to kill the evil practice, Consul-General Bennett is deserving of every praise, and the gratitude of seamen and ship-owners alike. Shipping interests in general would profit by the abolition of the crimp, who has too long been a disgrace to Pacific Coast maritime circles.

In this connection, the words (given below) of the late Judge Deady of Oregon, in the case of *United States vs. Sullivan*, 43 Federal 602, are noteworthy:

"The evil which this section is intended to prevent and remedy is apparent, and in this district notorious. For instance, lawless persons, in the employ of what may be called 'sailor mongers,' get on board vessels bound for Portland as soon as they get in the Columbia River, and by the help of intoxicants and the use of other means, often savoring of violence, get crews ashore and leave the vessel without help to manage or care for her. The sailor thereby loses wages of the voyage and is dependent on the boarding house for the necessities of life, where he is kept, until sold by his captors to an outgoing vessel, at an enormous price.

"Can there be any reason assigned why the legislation of a civilized nation should limit the punishment for such practices to the case of the vessels of her own citizens, and leave those of foreign nations, which come here in pursuance of treaties of amity and commerce, to take care of themselves—with the marlin spike, it may be?

"Every commercial nation is directly interested in maintaining peace and order on its navigable waters, and affording reasonable protection to foreign vessels engaged in commerce thereon."

AS we predicted, the great trusts are rapidly going to pieces. There is no longer any talk of their conquering the industrial world, the concerns being mighty thankful to get enough business to save them from a complete shut-down. The Steamship Trust, the Tobacco Trust, the Steel Trust and all the rest of them are speedily going the way of the California Belgian Hare boom, as everybody with a grain of sense knew would be the case. The American promoters never had the slightest faith in their propositions; they knew how to extract the dollars from the American public by big talk—and that was all that they were after. Those who hold the practically worthless shares must rest content with the brief glory they were partners in for dividends, for it is all they will ever get.

Some of the boom sheets that did the most toward setting the country crazy are now getting wise. The *Chronicle*, for instance, has this to say: "A couple of years ago, when the financial sky was ablaze with the trust rockets, cool-headed men well knew that it would not be long before the sticks would come tumbling down."

Reference to its files of two years ago will demonstrate to the *Chronicle* that its head was not amongst the cool ones.

However, we do not so much blame the American newspapers, for it was a matter of business with them. But we cannot help pitying the British press for the easy way in which it was played by the astute trust promoters, being made to give thousands of dollars' worth of advertising free, and then being scared half to death for its pains. How cheap the *Thunderer* must feel to-day!

THE *Chronicle* takes exception to the following statement in the 1902 report of the British Consul-General:

"The purchasing power of money is much lower in San Francisco than it is in Edinburgh or London, or even in New York. Food and clothing and rent are dearer, and practically all incidental expenses are higher."

That this is true, everyone who has lived in the two countries knows. But the *Chronicle* will have it otherwise, and in order to provide proof quotes from a letter from "a patriotic American woman, formerly of Oakland, Cal., and now a resident of Edinburgh, Scotland." This nameless patriotic correspondent (who we suspect wrote her screed in a back office of the *Chronicle*) gives some figures which will startle Scotsmen. She states that vegetables are "expensive, and there is no variety in Edinburgh. The choice vegetables all come from France." Sample prices are: 3 cents for one small turnip; 2 cents for one small carrot; 16 to 25 cents a pound for string beans, and so on.

The *Chronicle* proceeds to say: "When the British Consul-General says that 'rents' are higher in San Francisco than in Edinburgh or New York he is as wild as a March hare. Our Edinburgh correspondent says: 'House rent here is certainly not less than in California, if one considers the superior advantages of American houses. The houses here are all of stone or brick,

but the interior arrangements are so antiquated and inconvenient that a housewife from America has difficulty in contenting herself with them. It is difficult to get even a small house in a garden for less than \$35 a month.'"

The American housewife may not find the arrangements in a Scottish home to her taste, but they suit the Scotch, and after all it is merely a matter of taste. But when the "correspondent" unblushingly says that a small house in Edinburgh costs £7 per month, one of two things becomes evident. She is either totally ignorant in the matter, or is wilfully misrepresenting the facts. There are thousands of pretty homes in the near suburbs of Edinburgh, new, well built and with every modern convenience, renting for \$1.50 per week—houses and cottages of from four to seven rooms which in San Francisco would cost not less than \$20 per month.

But the falsity of the *Chronicle's* "facts" and the fallaciousness of its reasoning is summed up in this bright argument: "When so much that enters into the cost of living is exported from America to Scotland, it would be impossible that the necessities of life should not be cheaper here from first hands than in Scotland. If it were not so we should be importing food instead of exporting."

As a matter of fact, bread is cheaper by 1½ cents a pound in Great Britain, flour made from California-grown wheat being cheaper there than here. A can of California table fruit which here cannot be obtained for less than 15 cents sells in Scotland for sixpence, or 12 cents. The same with Pacific Coast tinned salmon. And California dried fruit is cheaper in Great Britain by from 3 to 6 cents a pound than in the country where it is produced. The reason why we are not importing food instead of exporting is explained by the one word "tariff." In the British market we have competitors in France, Spain and Italy. At home we have no rivals, and the consumer is taxed at will. The same holds good with manufactured goods. An American sewing machine that here costs \$50 retail can be purchased in Great Britain for \$25.

California is a glorious country, and has great advantages, but good and cheap living is not amongst them. Only the poorest goods are reserved for home consumption, and prices are doubled by middlemen extortioners. If one would enjoy the rare products of California's fertile fields—fruits and wines and breadstuffs—he must of necessity go to Europe, where they are plentiful and moderate in cost.

LORD MILNER chanced upon the solution of the negro-white problem when, at a Transvaal Municipal Congress, he said: "The white man must rule, but his right must be based on civilization, not on color."

Recently a white chambermaid at an American hotel got a lot of notoriety and sympathy by refusing to "make" the Hon. Booker Washington's bed. The colored gentleman was in every way her equal and in many respects her superior, and no degradation attached to serving him any more than any other guest, since making beds was the lady's chosen business. But popular prejudice upheld her—and wrongfully.

The negro in the United States having been given the full rights and privileges of citizenship, is entitled to the same treatment as white citizens. If he is undesirable, then a mistake has been made and the law should be altered.

The white man must respect the rulings of his own making if he would have the "subject races" respect them.

It is gratifying to note that at least a section of this continent is consistent and just. Recently, a press dispatch tells us, forty members of a Canadian Orange Lodge left a Hamilton, Ont., hotel because the proprietor would not allow a colored member to stay there.

THE same thing that has occurred to the Baltimore *Sun* has struck us, and doubtless others, very forcibly. Says our Eastern contemporary: "Our protectionists, who are never weary of singing the praises of high tariff for the United States, are almost unanimously of opinion that what is sauce for the American goose is not sauce for the British gander. They are wonderful logicians, and can split hairs with a dexterity that makes John Bull marvel."

True! Why should trade rivals of Great Britain, who would profit by any disaster befalling her, show such alarm and indignation over Chamberlain's tariff scheme?

The world may have changed in a twinkling without our knowing it. Eutopia may have arrived, but nevertheless all this brotherly concern of a sudden takes our breath away.



THE Dominion of Canada celebrated its 36th anniversary on the 1st inst. They have been 36 years of steady progress and prosperity, with the glowing prospect to-day of a development within the next quarter century unprecedented in the history of nations.

THE San Francisco *Chronicle*, in a recent editorial on railroad accidents, gave this: "The fatalities to passengers on the British railways in 1901 were nil and last year only six. Passengers injured last year in railroad accidents in the United Kingdom numbered 732. The mileage of the railways in the United States is nine times that of the United Kingdom, but the difference in the number of passengers carried annually is far from being as great. In the fiscal year of 1901-02, the number of passengers killed on our railways was 110 and the injured in train accidents aggregated 2,208. The record of the present fiscal year is already showing fatality returns considerably in excess of those of 1901-02, which is anything but complimentary to the railroad managements of this country."

Our truthless neighbor evidently wished to convey a lesson by the comparison, but as usual distorted the facts. Fancy 110 being the number of killed on the railways of the United States in a whole year! Why, we have surpassed that in one week in California alone. Official figures show that 8,588 persons were killed during the period.

The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission (acting for the Government at Washington) contains this item: "The total number of casualties to persons on account of railway accidents as shown for the year was 73,250, including 8,588 killed and 64,662 injured. Of railway employees 2,969 were killed and 50,524 were injured."

CHAMBERLAIN is steadily gaining ground and the prospects are bright for a speedy realization of his great preferential tariff scheme—the first practical step toward Imperial Federation. The opponents of the new policy take the ground that the trade of the mother country with foreign countries being greater than her commerce with her colonies, she would run the risk of sacrificing the greater for the lesser trade. This would seem to be an absurd fear, for the principal foreign countries with which great Britain does business—Germany, France and the United States—are already high tariff countries, and it is not likely that they would revenge themselves upon Britain for following their example by increasing the duties on her goods.

What is more likely to happen, in the event of Chamberlain's fiscal changes being adopted, is that Great Britain will be approached by these powers with proposals for reciprocity. Britain and her colonies can exact something from Germany for the privilege of trading with South Africa, and the United States will not hesitate to lower her tariff on British goods in order to hold some of her splendid English and Canadian trade.

Then there is another side to the question. Under the stimulus of the new treatment, the British colonies will so rapidly develop that in a few years British commerce with them will exceed her present commerce with foreign nations. That this is a foregone conclusion, figures will show. During the year 1902 the total value of goods imported by Britain from colonial possessions was £106,793,033, and from foreign countries £421,598,241. These figures would most likely be reversed under Chamberlain's plan, and the colonies rendered more than £300,000,000 a year the richer, thus increasing their capacity for purchase from the mother country. As it is, the mother country's trade with her colonies exceeds her trade with foreign countries. Last year Great Britain exported to her colonial possessions goods to the value of £231,727,297, while her exports to foreign countries amounted to £117,511,482.

With the exception of raw cotton (and Egypt is rapidly developing that industry), every article of commerce is produced in the British Empire, so that the empire is altogether self-supporting and independent.

This is the business side of the proposition, and in view of the selfishness of nations, the only one that can be considered.

Ethically, free trade is the only right principle in trade. Men should be as free to trade as they are to travel. Bars to free commerce and travel and intercourse are relics of barbarism. Instead of innumerable warring tribes, we should be one grand brotherhood of humanity, with equal opportunities to live, to trade and to pursue the higher ideals.

But it seems that it is not to be—not as yet. Britain has been the great civilizer, the great commercial pioneer of the

world, and her policy has ever been broad and generous. But the nations have used the prosperity that Britain made possible for them—in many instances gave to them—selfishly, greedily, and with vile ingratitude.

The British Empire has been thrown open to the traders of the world, and their interests protected by the Union Jack while they gathered in the riches; but everywhere have foreign nations closed and barricaded their doors against the benefactor. British generosity has only met with contempt, and given rise to envy and covetousness; till now the peoples that have been fed so bountifully by her even grudge Britain her own. It is time to call a halt.

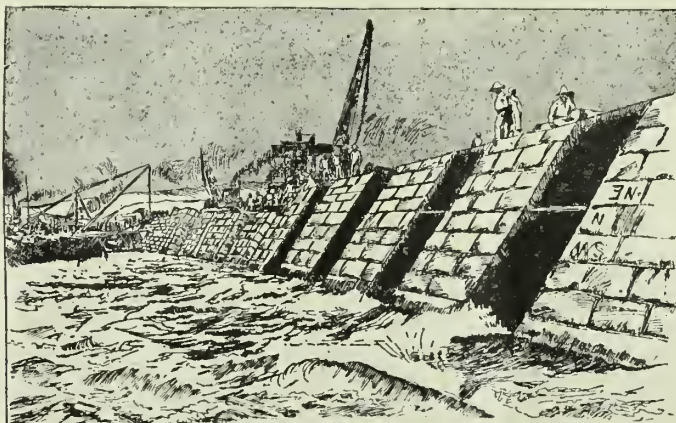
The world, clearly, will not be civilized, and the only thing for Britain to do is to abandon the attempt and proceed alone. Her empire is no small world as it is; and it is capable of being made *the* world—with the United States in alliance. The smaller, unworthy nations must gradually fade away, or be absorbed. There is no room, in the ultimate, for a dozen differing civilizations on this little earth, and the best only will remain. Every indication is that it is to be an Anglo-Saxon world.

### ASSUAN DAM A GREAT SUCCESS.

In consequence of the opening of the Assuan reservoir, which is now in full operation, the summer supply of the Nile, on which the cotton and sugar-cane crops depend, has been increased from 200 to 400 cubic metres per second—that is to say, doubled.

The object of the great Nile dam at Assuan, which was inaugurated on December 10, 1902, is to prevent the ruin caused by a low Nile, and increase by an annual inundation the area already under cultivation.

When the sluices of the dam are closed a huge lake holding 1,065,000,000 cubic metres of water is formed from December to March 1, and from May to July the stored water is let out, as the demand for water for the summer crops increases. The fertilizing mud is carried with the water through the dam, and it is hoped to increase the area of cultivation in good years to an extent which will pay for the dam in one year and in future give a surplus revenue to the Egyptian Government of £2,500,000 per annum.



Sir John Aird recently stated that the reservoir had been working since the opening ceremony without a single stoppage. "It has been a great task," he added, "and I have no reason to disbelieve the reports of early success. That is what we expected. Indeed, we hope that the reservoir will fully repay the cost of construction within the next five years. The latest news is exceedingly satisfactory, and I think that Egypt has now entered upon an era of renewed prosperity."

### Notice of Removal

#### CRAIG, COCHRAN & CO.

Announce that in order to secure more convenient quarters, with modern facilities, they have removed their

#### UNDERTAKING PARLORS

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between Larkin and Polk Sts. Telephone South 47



# THE CLEAVAGE OF AN EMPIRE

By Arthur Johnston

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## SEVERING THE TIES. II.

Among the various "causes of the Revolution" set forth by American and English writers, the navigation laws hold a prominent place. It was for the purpose of enforcing these laws that the writs of assistance were required.

The "Navigation Laws" or "Acts of Trade," as they are sometimes called, are comprised in a series of statutes, some twenty-nine or thirty in number, enacted during a period of more than a century, the first having been passed in 1651 and the last, one of the so-called "Townshend Acts," in 1767.

These laws were designed chiefly to regulate the commerce of the English colonies in America, and to prevent the subjects of foreign States from deriving advantage therefrom. Besides limiting colonial foreign commerce, they restricted colonial industries and inter-colonial trade. The colonists might not freely interchange their products, and though, under the provisions of these acts, some of their industries were fostered, others were restricted or prohibited. For example, while the manufacture of pig and bar iron was encouraged by a remission of the import duties imposed upon these wares when carried into English ports from foreign countries, the manufacture of steel implements was forbidden.

Both the attempt to regulate the maritime commerce of the colonies and to interdict or restrict their home manufactures proved a complete failure. During the entire period that these laws remained upon the statute books, with a few brief exceptions, the colonists, in defiance of their mandates, traded freely with foreign ports and among themselves, and continued to manufacture all such articles as their limited means made desirable or profitable.

The groundwork of all these laws is contained in four statutes passed in the years 1651, 1660, 1663 and 1672. The succeeding legislation was but an amplification of these acts.

The first navigation law was passed by the Commonwealth parliament, and was aimed primarily at the Dutch and secondarily at the non-conforming Virginia planters. It provided that, with certain unimportant exceptions, no merchandise from Asia, Africa or America should be imported into England, Ireland or the plantations of America, except in English-built ships, navigated by English masters and manned by a crew, three-fourths of whom were Englishmen; that no products of any European country should be imported into England or the English plantations except in English ships.

The statute of 1660 was intended to be a re-enactment of that of 1651, held to be without force of law because it was the work of a parliament assembled without the king's warrant, and which had usurped the functions of the lords and crown. It re-affirmed substantially the provisions of the former act, and, in addition, provided that no produce or manufactures should be imported into any of the colonies except such as had been shipped from an English port and carried directly to a colonial port in an English or colonial-built vessel, of which the master and three-fourths of the crew were English subjects. It also provided that certain articles, the produce of the colonies, should not be exported thence to any port but an English or Colonial one. These articles were designated "enumerated commodities;" they continued to be excluded from foreign ports, except that the articles so excluded differed from time to time, one article being taken from the enumerated list and another placed thereon.<sup>1</sup>

By the act of 1663 it was provided that no products, with certain designated exceptions, should be imported into the colonies, except from English ports and in English or colonial-built ships.

By the act of 1672 it was provided that certain enumerated commodities should not be transmitted from one colony to another, unless by way of an English port; except that they might be so transmitted upon the payment of a duty equivalent to that which would have been imposed if imported into England.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Among the non-enumerated commodities—that is, products that might be freely exported to any country, were grain, lumber, fish, salted goods and rum; all important products of the colonies.

All these acts, with the exception of the first, Mr. Bancroft condemns in the strongest terms. Of the act of 1660 he says: "It avowed the design of sacrificing the natural rights of the colonists to English interests."<sup>3</sup> As a matter of fact, it "avowed the design" of retaining the colonies in "a firmer dependence" upon England. Mr. Bancroft has certainly "made the most of it" in thus misinterpreting the plain meaning of the act, as evidenced by its own words. The act of 1663, he says, was passed in order that the English merchant might "derive still further advantages at the cost of the colonists."<sup>4</sup>

This is juggling with facts and utterly misleading. The rights of the colonists were not, by these laws, sacrificed to the interests of the English, nor was any advantage given the English merchants at the cost of the colonists. The colonists were themselves English. Moreover, they were English who were enjoying special privileges that their fellow countrymen in England did not enjoy. These privileges carried with them certain obligations, one of which was the submission of the regulation of their commerce and industries—which they had been enabled to build up only by reason of these privileges—to the grantors of these privileges. The colonists were the men, or the successors in interest of the men, who had received and accepted charters that conferred upon the recipients certain privileges and franchises and reserved certain rights of control. To all these privileges, rights and obligations the grantees had consented, and they and their successors were bound by that consent.<sup>5</sup>

Besides the originally granted privileges, the colonists were in the perpetual enjoyment of others. The commerce was protected by the English navy,<sup>6</sup> which was maintained at the expense of the English tax-payers, who could derive no compensation for their expenditure except by means of preference in colonial trade, and this preference, it was believed, could be secured only by the enactment of such restrictive laws. This may have been a mistake, but, at any rate, it was the belief of the enlightened men of that age, including John Locke. This was the cause of the enactment of these laws, and not, as Mr. Bancroft asserts, a desire to sacrifice the natural rights of the colonists to English interests.

In view of these facts it would seem that it was not an equitable or honest disposition of these laws on the part of the colonists to hold fast to the benefits they enjoyed under their provisions and to repudiate the obligations they entailed.

Yet this is precisely what they did. The law, so far as it discriminated against them, was a dead letter from the beginning; it was killed by the stubborn resolve of the colonists to disregard its provisions, and each subsequent enactment met the same fate. Mr. Bancroft asserts, when referring to these laws, that this "system of monopoly" was "for more than a century inflexibly pursued," and that thereby "England gained at the expense of America; the profit of the one was balanced by the loss of the other."<sup>7</sup>

This statement is untrue and without excuse for the making. It is besides partially disproved by Mr. Bancroft's own admissions made later.

<sup>2</sup> By ignoring the last-named clause, some unscrupulous writers have made it appear that, by the provisions of this act, merchandise sent from one colony to another, though the points of transmission and consignment were but a few miles apart, was required to be sent some six thousand miles out of its way.

<sup>3</sup> History of the United States, Vol. I, p. 414.

<sup>4</sup> History of the United States, Vol. I, p. 415. Mr. Bancroft, however, has nothing but praise for the act of 1651, which he says "had not been designed to trammel the commerce of the colonies." It is hard to discern any difference in the spirit of these acts; all were intended to monopolize the colonial trade. The fact that the act of 1651 was the work of a republican Parliament has, perhaps, influenced Mr. Bancroft's judgment in its favor.

<sup>5</sup> "The several New England charters ascertain, define and limit the respective rights and privileges of each colony, and I cannot conceive how it has come to pass that the colonies now claim any other or greater rights than are therein expressly granted to them. I fancy when we speak or think of the rights of freeborn Englishmen we confound those which are personal, with those which are political."—Martin Howard, of Rhode Island, in "A Letter from a Gentleman at Halifax."

<sup>6</sup> Not only was the legitimate commerce of the colonies thus protected, but their illicit trade also. The Spanish war of 1739 was precipitated on account of the protection afforded by the British navy to the colonial contraband trade with the Spanish main. This war cost the British taxpayers an enormous sum, to say nothing of the loss of the lives of the twenty-five thousand Englishmen slain by the deadly Spanish bullets and the far more deadly yellow plague, which covered the harbors of the tropic coast with the bloated corpses of its victims.

<sup>7</sup> History of the United States, Vol. I, p. 416.



The first serious attempt to enforce the navigation laws was made about the year 1680 in the Province of Massachusetts. In that year Edward Randolph was appointed Inspector of Customs in that colony, and announced his determination to carry out the provisions of the laws honestly and in good faith. He refused to receive, or at least did not receive, the bribes which had before and were afterwards received by revenue officers as the price of dereliction of duty. But his determination went for nothing. He met opposition on every side, both from the legislature and the merchants. Baffled and outwitted at every turn, and even thrown into prison, he at last in despair resigned his appointment and returned to England, after some years of wasted effort.

No attempt so serious as this was again made to enforce the navigation laws until, as has been seen, Paxton, in 1761, tried to do so with the help of the writs of assistance, and failed as utterly as did his predecessor.

Pitt had complained that during the late French war colonial ships had traded with the enemy, which, he said, was "in open contempt of the authority of the mother country, as well as to the manifest prejudice of the manufactures and trade of Great Britain." It was determined to reform the Colonial Vice-Admiralty Courts, which had been established in 1697. They had never been effective, and later had grown utterly corrupt.<sup>8</sup> An act was passed which, among other provisions, conferred upon all naval commanders in the American station the power of revenue officers, and made it their duty to seize all vessels found to be engaged in the contraband trade. This expedient proved no greater success than the preceding attempts to enforce the laws. The naval officers were averse to be employed in the preventive service, thinking it beneath their dignity, and they were more easily outwitted than the revenue officers.

Besides misconstruing the intent of the laws, Mr. Bancroft, in his condemnation of them, is careful to omit any mention of the compensating advantages they conferred. These advantages consisted of a system of bounties and drawbacks allowed the colonists. These features the colonists favored and took full advantage of, while calmly disregarding those that placed any obligation upon them.

The result was that they grew rich and prosperous. So clearly was this apparent that Adam Smith, who maintained that the navigation laws were harmful alike to Great Britain and the colonies and advocated their repeal, was obliged to admit that, in spite of the bad principles he believed them to be founded upon, the colonists had thriven wonderfully under their operation. Writing in 1774, he says:

"Though the wealth of Great Britain has increased very much since the establishment of the act of navigation, it certainly has not increased in the same proportion as that of the colonies. . . . Since the establishment of the act of navigation the colony trade has been continually increasing, while many other branches of foreign trade, particularly of that to other parts of Europe, have been continually decaying."<sup>9</sup>

He is surprised at the wealth of the New England fisheries, which he declares to have been, "before the late disturbances, one of the most important, perhaps, in the world." He lauds the "perfect freedom of trade between the British colonies and the West Indies, both in enumerated and non-enumerated articles." He speaks of the good effect upon the welfare of the colonies of the drawbacks and bounties allowed them; particularly of the bounty upon naval stores, and says that the exemption of pig and bar iron from import dues has not only raised the price of lumber in the colonies, but has contributed to the clearing of the forests, which greatly needed to be done, and could not have been done to such an extent without the assistance afforded by the provisions of the acts of navigation.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>8</sup> "It is notorious that smuggling had well nigh become established in some of the colonies. Acts of Parliament had been uniformly dispensed with by those whose duty it was to execute them; corruption raised upon the ruins of duty and virtue, had almost grown into a system; courts of admiralty confined within small jurisdictions, became subject to mercantile influence, and the King's revenue shamefully sacrificed to venality and perfidiousness of courts and officers. . . . There is, I own, a severity in the mode of prosecution in the new established court of admiralty, but it is a severity we have brought upon ourselves."—Martin Howard, of Rhode Island, in "A Letter from a Gentleman at Halifax."

"The whole remittance from all the colonies, on an average of thirty years, had not reached nineteen hundred pounds a year, and the establishment of officers necessary to collect that pittance amounted to seven thousand pounds a year."—Bancroft, 'History of the United States,' Vol. III, p. 362.

<sup>9</sup> Wealth of Nations, Book IV, Chap. VII.

Notwithstanding his recognition of these compensating advantages, this uncompromising free-trader expresses himself as altogether opposed to these laws. He calls them "mean and malignant" and "a manifest violation of the most sacred rights of mankind." He is of the opinion that they are not "fit for a nation of shopkeepers, but extremely fit for a nation whose government is influenced by shopkeepers." And he declares that "under the present system of management" Great Britain "derives nothing but loss from the dominion which she has assumed over her colonies."<sup>11</sup>

The last observation may be read in two ways: If, as seems to be the case, Mr. Smith imagined that this "loss to Great Britain" was in consequence of the enforcement of these laws, he was certainly in error. The "present system of management" to which he refers was not to "manage," but to let matters take their own course; at least this had been the case almost up to the very time of his writing. If, on the other hand, the loss was occasioned by the non-enforcement of these laws, Mr. Smith was without warrant for condemning them; at least from the standpoint of loss to Great Britain.

In all likelihood Mr. Smith was unaware of the extent to which these laws had been set at defiance by the colonists, and supposed that their operation had injured the trade of Great Britain, which certainly was not the case. In any event, his condemnation of them must be held to apply, not to their effect upon the trade and welfare of the colonists, but only to the pernicious principles which he believed to underlie them.

As a remedy for the mutual disadvantages resulting from this legislation Mr. Smith proposed "some moderate and gradual relaxation of the laws which give to Great Britain the exclusive trade to the colonies, till it is rendered in a great measure free."<sup>12</sup>

Had such a measure been advocated in good faith by the colonial leaders, it is not improbable that it would have been favored by the ministry. Had their commerce really suffered under the working of these laws, undoubtedly they would have long before petitioned for their repeal. But as, under the conditions that prevailed for generations and which were prevalent until a few years before Mr. Smith published his book, they had all the advantage of free trade, while seeming to have cause to complain of its being fettered, an incentive to change these conditions did not exist. Besides there were other reasons:

It is a notable fact that the leading Disunionists, while taking advantage of every disturbance that arose from the weak attempts occasionally made to enforce the laws, in order to agitate against the home government, were, at the same time, careful to refrain from denying—and even forward to admit—their validity and the right of the home government to enforce them.<sup>13</sup> But this apparent contradiction will be accounted for when the conditions are understood.

It is quite conceivable that the state of affairs resulting from this policy was not displeasing to men whose object was the separation of the colonies from the mother land, for it promoted their projects and did not injure the colonial merchants, whose support they could not dispense with, as they could, and did easily obstruct the operation of the laws. It is not surprising, then, that a great outcry was raised whenever an attempt was made to enforce the laws, but no desire expressed for their repeal.

A distinction was drawn between "external" and "internal" taxation. The former—by which was meant the levying by the home government of customs' dues—being held to be legal and equitable, and the latter—by which was meant direct taxes, such as a stamp act would impose—being held to be unlawful and unjust.<sup>14</sup> This distinction was maintained until after the passage of the Townshend Acts in 1767, when it was abandoned as having outgrown its usefulness.<sup>15</sup> This abandonment was then necessary, as, had it not been, no fault could have been found with the home government for passing them, and it was

<sup>10</sup> Wealth of Nations, Book IV, Chap. VII.

<sup>11</sup> Wealth of Nations, Book IV, Chap. VII.

<sup>12</sup> Wealth of Nations, Book IV, Chap. VII.

<sup>13</sup> There were remonstrances against the "Sugar Act," but only against its enforcement, not its legality.

<sup>14</sup> "The Navigation Acts were a source of just and ever increasing discontent, but no public body in America had denied their validity."—History of the United States, Vol. IV, p. 43.

Had Mr. Bancroft desired to tell the whole truth he might have stated that several public bodies in America had expressly affirmed it.

<sup>15</sup> An exception was James Otis, who in 1764 declared that "there was no foundation for the distinction between external and internal



necessary for the then purposes of the Disunion party that such fault should be found.

As has been said, James Otis, in 1761, in his speech against the writs of assistance, admitted the right of the home government to levy these duties.

In 1764 the New York Assembly, in a petition to the House of Commons, asserted that: "The authority of the Parliament of Great Britain to model the trade of the whole empire so as to subserve the interest of her own we are ready to recognize in the most extensive and positive terms."

The Assemblies of Massachusetts and Connecticut admitted the right of external taxation, as did the Virginia House of Burgesses, when in a series of resolutions, it claimed the "inestimable right of being governed by such laws respecting their internal polity and taxation, as were derived from their own consent." The Stamp Act Congress, too, in which all but four of the colonies were represented, had nothing to say against the legality of the laws of trade, but only that, if enforced, "they would be extremely burdensome and grievous," and would "render them unable to purchase the manufactures of Great Britain."

Among the last, but not the least, prominent of the Disunionist leaders to affirm the legality of the navigation laws was Dr. Franklin, when before the Parliamentary committee in 1766. Several times during his long examination he admitted the legality and equity of these acts. He declared that "the authority of Parliament was allowed to be valid in all laws except such as should lay internal taxes." That "it was never disputed in laying duties to regulate commerce." That he "never heard any objection to the right of laying duties to regulate commerce," and that "the payment of duties laid by act of Parliament as regulations of commerce was never disputed."

After this reiteration of the right of Parliament to levy external taxes, as regarded by the colonists in general, he proceeded specifically to state his own opinion. Speaking to his examiners, he said: "The sea is yours; you maintain it by your fleets, the safety of navigation in it, and keep it clear of pirates; you may have therefore a natural and equitable right to some toll or duty on merchandise carried through that part of your dominions, towards defraying the expenses you are at in ships to maintain the safety of that carriage."

A very lucid, if not altogether comprehensive, defense of the navigation acts by one of the great Disunionist chieftains. The only fault that can reasonably be found with it is that he addresses his fellow Englishmen as if they were already the subjects of a foreign state.

Soon after these statements were made by Dr. Franklin, the agitation against the Townshend Acts began. Then the right of the home government to levy taxes, both external and internal, was strenuously denied by all the Disunionists, with the exception of Otis, who asserted the right of the home government to levy the duties. Thus again he was found to be in opposition to his colleagues of the Disunionist party, as he had been two years before, when he maintained that it was the duty of the colonists "humbly and silently to acquiesce in all the decisions of the supreme legislature," and counseled "submission to our sovereign and the authority of Parliament in all possible contingencies." The most malignant "Tory" could hardly have surpassed in obsequious loyalty this great protagonist of the American Revolution.

Thus, after a century of wearisome effort, all attempts to operate the inoperable navigation laws had failed. Now, in 1764, another attempt was to be made, but it was to be combined with a hitherto unfried experiment, that of a direct tax. The purpose to which the revenue derived from these measures was to be applied was the defraying—or partial defraying—of the expenses of the colonial administration and the maintenance of a small military force to be garrisoned in the colonies.

The Spanish and French wars engaged in by Great Britain, in order to protect colonial trade and colonial territory from the encroachments of these nations, had depleted the English Exchequer and besides had left a debt of colossal size hanging over the heads of the British tax-payers. Nearly everything they consumed, wore or otherwise had use for—even the light of heaven—

taxes;" and that both were "absolutely irreconcilable with the rights of the colonists." It is possible, also, that he was the author of that passage in the "instructions" of the Boston Town meeting, which has been credited to Samuel Adams, which complained: "If our trade may be taxed, why not our lands?" By these declarations Mr. Otis retracted his avowal of four years before. Later he retracted both when he affirmed the legality of the Stamp Act and the Townshend Acts.

was taxed, and they were in no humor to submit to further exactions. The national debt, at that time, according to Postlethwaite's History of the Public Revenue, amounted to the sum of £139,516,807, 2s. 4d., nearly one hundred and forty millions of pounds sterling; an enormous load for eight millions of people, many of whom were in abject poverty, to sustain. Nearly one hundred and ten millions of this debt had been piled up by the expenses of wars entered into on behalf of the colonies.<sup>16</sup> These colonies were rich and growing richer from year to year, and were an ever increasing expense to the home government. Was it not just that they should assume at least a part of the expenses of their administration and defense? It was not proposed that they should refund any part of the money expended by Great Britain for their administration or defense in the past, but only that they should pay a part of this cost in the future. The colonies had indeed paid the salaries of their governors and justices, but in a very unsatisfactory way. They had, too, from time to time helped in the expense of their defense. In 1741 nine of the colonies had furnished men and money to be employed in the disastrous Cartagena expedition, and in 1745 four of the New England colonies had assumed the entire cost of a land force, which, in co-operation with an English fleet, reduced a French fort situated near their borders, which was a menace to their safety. But the sums so given were small and furnished very irregularly and with no regard to the due proportion of the several colonies. Some of these payments had been partially refunded by the home government; that expended in the reduction of the French fort wholly so, and the fortress returned to the possession of the French. Franklin's statement—of which Mr. Fiske makes so much—that the colonies had "raised, paid and clothed nearly twenty-five thousand men" during the seven years' war, though true to the letter, is misleading. The colonies, in fact did furnish nearly the stated number of men, but only on the assurance that the home government would supply the required arms, ammunition, tents and provisions, leaving to the colonies only their clothing and pay. Very little clothing was supplied and their pay was two pence a day; the home government agreeing to refund part of even that expense. Franklin's statement, too, gives the impression that these men were engaged during the whole war, whereas, the bulk of them remained in service but a very small part of it.

These inefficient methods it was proposed to reform. It was believed by the best informed Englishmen that such a loose system was at least partially responsible for the gradual breaking away of the colonies from the mother land, and that if it were not changed their complete independence would speedily result. Indeed there were some Englishmen who would have welcomed that result rather than this unsatisfactory state of affairs should continue.

Upon this point Adam Smith expressed himself freely. "It was," he said, "because the colonies were supposed to be provinces of the British Empire that this expense was laid out upon them. But countries which contribute neither revenue nor military force towards the support of the empire cannot be considered as provinces. . . . If the colonies, notwithstanding their refusal to submit to British taxes, are still to be considered as provinces of the British Empire, their defense in some future war may cost Great Britain as great an expense as it ever has done in any former war. . . . If any of the provinces of the British Empire cannot be made to contribute towards the support of the whole empire, it is surely time that Great Britain should free herself from the expense of defending those provinces in time of war, and of supporting any part of their civil or military establishments in time of peace, and endeavor to accommodate her future views and designs to the real mediocrity of her circumstances."<sup>17</sup>

Adam Smith, solicitous though he had proved himself for the welfare of the colonial trade, went further than any Englishman of his time, in declaring his conviction that the colonies ought to "contribute towards the public debt of Great Britain;" this being in his opinion but just, since "that public debt has been contracted in the defense, not of Great Britain alone, but of all the provinces of the empire; the immense debt contracted in the late war in particular, and a great part of that contracted in the

<sup>16</sup> In 1739, before the commencement of the Spanish war, the public debt of Great Britain amounted to only £46,954,623 3s. 4d., and part of this indebtedness had been paid off during the interval of peace.

<sup>17</sup> Wealth of Nations, Book V, Chap. III.

<sup>18</sup> Wealth of Nations, Book V, Chap. III.



war before, were both properly contracted in the defense of America."

It may be imagined with what patience such a proposal would have been listened to by a people who complained that a three-penny duty on West India molasses "would be extremely burdensome and grievous,"<sup>19</sup> and that if they were obliged to pay a small tax on legal and public documents that "Trade will languish and die and Poverty would come upon us as an Armed Man."<sup>20</sup>

Two of the worst features of the colonial system was the status of the governors and judges of the several provinces, with the exception, it may be said, of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

The salaries of the royal governors had always been an uncertain quantity, to be raised and lowered at the caprice of the members of the provincial assemblies. If, by his conduct, a governor pleased the ruling majority of the legislature, he was rewarded with a bonus, but if he displeased them he might whistle for his money. The result was that the governors became mere puppets ready to dance at the pulling of the legislative strings.<sup>21</sup> Another bad result of this system, or want of system, was that it offered a temptation to a man occupying the high position of viceroy to his sovereign to commit acts that were little short of treason to that sovereign; and many of the governors fell into that temptation. It was not uncommon for a governor to grant—for a consideration—licenses to enterprising traders to visit the garrisons or ships of the enemy during war time on a pretended flag of truce. These licenses were used for the purpose of carrying supplies to the enemy, for which were received such high prices as to make the enterprise a very profitable one. Mr. Pitt, as has been said, protested against these acts. It might be supposed that this great war minister would look with disfavor upon acts that gave aid and comfort to the enemies of his country, while her soldiers were giving their lives to subdue them.

The system as regarded judges seemed likely to result in even greater mischief. It would seem to be of transcendent importance to a free people that their judiciary should be independent. Under the colonial system it threatened to degenerate into a corrupt body for sale to the highest bidder. The salaries of the judges, which were miserably low, a chief justice receiving at the most £150 per annum, like those of the governors, being named each session by the assemblies, could be increased or reduced at such times as these bodies thought advisable, or as their prejudice prompted; and this was often done. Upon one occasion a New York justice having rendered a verdict that was injurious to the interests of an influential member of the assembly of that colony, in retaliation for the inimical decision, he promptly caused the judge's salary to be reduced.<sup>22</sup>

This condition of affairs it was proposed to reform by providing fixed salaries for the governors and judges, to be, paid or partly paid, from the revenues collected in the colonies by the operation of the proposed new laws.

The necessity for the establishment of a small military force

<sup>19</sup> Resolutions of Stamp Act Congress.

<sup>20</sup> Resolution of Town Meeting at Cambridge, October 14th, 1765.

<sup>21</sup> "Our government is so happily constituted that a governor must first outwit us before he can oppress us. And if he ever squeezes money out of us, he must first take care to deserve it."—Letters of Colonel William Byrd of Virginia.

<sup>22</sup> Thomas Pownall, who was one of the few governors of Massachusetts who fulfilled his term of office without coming to loggerheads with the people of that colony, made a strong plea for reform in the executive and judicial system of the colonies. Writing in 1764, he says: "The freedom and right efficiency of the constitution require that the executive and judicial officers of government should be independent of the legislature; and more especially in popular governments, where the legislature itself is so much influenced by the humors and passions of the people; for if they be not, there will be neither justice nor equity in any of the courts of law, nor any efficient execution of the laws and orders of government in the magistracy; according, therefore, to the constitution of Great Britain, the crown has the appointment and payment of the several executive and judicial officers, and the legislature settles a permanent and fixed appointment for the support of the government and civil list in general. The crown, therefore, has *a fortiori*, a right to require of the colonies, to whom by its commission or charter it gives the power of government, such permanent support appropriated to the offices, not the officers, of government, that they may not depend upon the temporary and arbitrary will of the legislature."

This was—and is still—the English view of the benefits accruing to a free people from the independence of the executive and judiciary; the colonial view was a different one. The Massachusetts legislature, by resolution, declared that the judges ought to be dependent on the legislatures for their salaries, and Dennis De Berdt, the London agent of that province, protested against the proposed reform, alleging that "the governors and judges being independent, must render the course of justice precarious."

to be permanently stationed in the colonies was also thought to be urgent. Until the eve of the breaking out of the French war of 1755 the colonies, with the two exceptions noted, had never afforded any effective help, either in men or money in their own defense.<sup>23</sup> As early as 1694, when required by the home government to furnish quotas for this purpose, some refused and all neglected to do so. This disinclination to aid in their own protection continued until France began to wage such an aggressive warfare as to threaten the loss of territory long claimed as their own. Even in 1750, when colonial territory was invaded by the French Commander La Corne and their own borders menaced, the provinces of Massachusetts and New Hampshire refused to furnish aid, and in 1754, when in like manner territory claimed by Virginia was invaded and Governor Dinwiddie called upon the House of Burgesses for a supply, after much wrangling, it was refused. Later when the danger became more evident, they voted the paltry sum of twenty thousand pounds, *currency*, and the home government was obliged to supply the remaining necessary funds.

At the breaking out of the Seven Years' War, the colonies became more alive to the necessities of the occasion, and supplied men and money, being, perhaps, the more willing to do so on account of the large land bounties offered by the government to those who took part in the war. There was still, however, no regard paid to the proportionate share of the different colonies.

Of these transactions Mr. Fiske says: "That the colonies had contributed more than an equitable share towards the expenses of the war, that their contributions had even been in excess of their ability, had been freely acknowledged by Parliament, which, on several occasions between 1756 and 1763, had voted large sums to be paid over to the colonies, in partial compensation for their excessive outlay. Parliament was therefore clearly estopped from making the *defrayal of the war debt* the occasion for imposing upon the colonies a tax of a new and strange character, and under circumstances which made the payment of such a tax seem equivalent to a surrender of their rights as free English communities."<sup>24</sup>

This is an example of the misrepresentations indulged in by historians whose desire it is to make a clean record for the Revolutionary party. The statements will not bear analysis.

The "large sums" voted by Parliament were comprised in the sum of £183,649, refunded in 1739, to the four New England colonies which took part in the Cape Breton expedition, and was *the whole* of the amount expended by them, according to their own calculation, and not "in partial compensation for their excessive outlay." Besides this there was about £135,000 refunded in 1749, to some of the colonies, not at all because they had paid more than their just proportion of the Empire's war expenses, for their contributions were ridiculously small compared with the enormous sum of one hundred and ten millions sterling expended by Great Britain in the last two wars, but because they had given more than their share, *as compared with the other colonies*.

But the most unfair part of Mr. Fiske's statement is contained in his remark that Parliament was estopped from making the defrayal of the war debt an occasion for imposing taxes, thereby intimating that the design of the new legislation was to compel the colonies to refund to the home government part of their expense of the French war. Nothing of the kind was proposed, as Mr. Fiske ought to have known, and doubtless did know.

<sup>23</sup> "The quarrel in which the French and English were now engaged was exclusively a colonial one. The possession and defense of the Americans had already cost, over and over again, a larger sum than the whole produce of their trade would have produced. The English had the mortification of observing that the colonists claimed all the security of Englishmen against attack, and repudiated their obligations to take a share of the burdens which their defense occasioned. Were they attacked by the French, they were Englishmen and had a right to the aegis which that name throws over all subjects of the crown. Were they called upon for a subscription in aid of the war, they were men who would not submit to be taxed without their own consent. Were they taken at their word and requested through their own assemblies to tax themselves, they sometimes refused and sometimes doled out a minute supply, taking care to mix up with their money bill some infringement of the royal prerogative, which rendered it impossible, except under severe exigency of the public service, for the governor to accept the terms offered."—Bury's "Exodus of the Western Nations."

"There elective bodies (the colonial assemblies) were sometimes factious and selfish, and not always either far-sighted or reasonable. Moreover, they were in a state of ceaseless friction with their governors."—Francis Parkman, "Montcalm and Wolfe."

<sup>24</sup> The American Revolution, Vol. I, p. 15.



But a reason for the establishment of a force for colonial use had been supplied by more recent events.

While the French held possession of the western territory the Indian tribes had continued friendly, for they had been treated with justice and consideration. After these lands had passed into the possession of Great Britain, as a result of the conquest of Canada, the colonists flocked thither to hunt and trap and take possession of the land, and at once got into conflicts with the red men. The rights of the Indians were ignored, their feelings outraged, their villages broken up and they and their families slaughtered. Then began the series of oppressive acts that marked "the century of dishonor" so feelingly depicted by a modern American writer. Had the colonists copied the methods of the French, it is likely that there would have been little or no dissatisfaction, for at that time there was room in the forests for all, but the high-handed methods of the new settlers made the Indians their determined enemies.<sup>25</sup> The dissatisfaction spread, and a brave and intelligent chieftain named Pontiac assembled the warriors of several tribes, harangued them on the wrongs they were suffering at the hands of the invading pale-faces and organized a great uprising. The scanty garrisons of the isolated Western posts were attacked and many of them slaughtered or taken captive. The stronger posts, such as Fort Pitt and Detroit, alone escaped destruction.

In the emergency the provinces were called upon to furnish men and supplies for the relief of the beleaguered garrisons. As usual, the request was refused or ignored. Even Pennsylvania, which laid claim to the territory upon which Fort Pitt was situated, would render no aid, and that the fort was relieved and the crowd of refugees who had fled thither for shelter were saved from butchery, was only because of the accidental presence in the city of Philadelphia of a few companies of British troops.

It fortunately happened that about five hundred soldiers belonging to the 42d Highlanders, who had just returned from the siege of Havana, lay convalescing from tropic fever in that city. They were hurried to the scene of conflict, many of them, too sick to march, being conveyed in wagons. Their commander, Henry Bouquet, a gallant Swiss gentleman who had taken service with the British, so skillfully used his small force as, after many perils and hardships, to be able to bring relief to the exhausted garrison, and to gain such other advantages over the Indians as to quell the insurrection.

Such lessons as these seemed to teach that the colonies were not to be depended upon for military help in an emergency, and furnished ample cause for the establishment of a permanent colonial force that would be ready for service when needed. This, in all probability, was the view taken by the ministry when the provision was made for such a force.

But Mr. Bancroft has assigned another motive for this action. He says that the "arbitrary policy" of that ministry "required an American standing army to be maintained by those whom it was to oppress;" meaning the peaceful colonists.<sup>26</sup> Those who desire the truth may take their choice between these explanations. It may be observed, however, that as the military were by law made subordinate to the civil authorities, and that as the bulk of the troops would of necessity have been stationed as garrisons of the far Western posts, their opportunity for oppression would have been but slight.

George Grenville was now (1764) at the head of the ministry and responsible for the proposed reform measures—the so-called

<sup>25</sup> Sir William Johnson, Secretary of Indian Affairs, writing to the Lords of Trade in 1764, says: "It is not to be wondered at that they (the Indians) should be concerned at our occupying that country when we consider that the French loaded them with favors, accompanied with all outward marks of esteem, and an address particularly adapted to their manners, and in all their acquaintance with us upon the frontier have never found anything like it, but, on the contrary, harsh treatment, angry words, and, in short, everything which can be thought of to inspire them with dislike for our manners and jealousy of our views. I have seen so much of these matters, and I am so well convinced, of the utter aversion our people have for them in general, and of the imprudence with which they constantly express it, that I absolutely despair of ever seeing tranquillity established until I may have proper persons to reside at the posts, whose business it shall be to remove their prejudices, and whose interest it becomes to obtain their esteem and friendship."

In another letter written two years later to Henry Conway, Sir William says: "Our people in general are very ill calculated to maintain friendship with the Indians. They despise in peace those whom they fear to meet in war. This, with the little artifices used in trade and the total want of that address and seeming kindness practiced with such success by the French, must always hurt the colonists."

<sup>26</sup> History of the United States, Vol. III, p. 363.

"Grenville Acts." One of these acts, before referred to, remodeled and amended the laws of trade; another, which will be spoken of later, was the celebrated "Stamp Act." The former contained some provisions favorable to the colonists and others more or less unfavorable. One of the former navigation acts passed in 1733, called the "Molasses Act," had imposed a duty on molasses imported into the colonies from the French West India Islands. The colonial merchants had paid not the slightest attention to its provisions, but continued to import from these islands all the molasses they had use for without the payment of one penny duty. This act was reaffirmed and the duty reduced to one-half. An increased duty was imposed upon sugar and some new restrictions placed upon colonial commerce. On the other hand, the trade of the southern colonies was favored by regulations favorable to the exportation of rice, and that of the northern colonies by others favoring the exportation of hemp, flax and timber. An especial favor to the New England colonies was the rescinding the bounty theretofore granted to British whalers, thereby throwing the whale fishery entirely into the hands of the New England ship-masters, with whom the English could not compete without the advantage of a bonus.

Mr. Grenville had every reason to believe that these measures would be acceptable to the colonists. Although there had been ample notice given of the intended legislation, no remonstrances had been received from the colonies. John Huske, a New Englander resident in England, had openly favored it, and Jasper Manduit, the London Agent of the Province of Massachusetts, has given it his support. After a decent delay, the act was passed by the Commons, and on the 5th of April, 1764, received the assent of the King and became a law.

While these measures had been under consideration the colonists had remained silent; no protesting voice had reached the ears of the ministers. Mr. Bancroft does not believe that this silence denoted, or was intended to denote acquiescence in the proposed action of the home government; he says it "had rather been the silence of despair."<sup>27</sup> But if this were so it seems difficult to account for the general clamor of dissent that arose as soon as it was announced that the bill had passed and that an act imposing a tax on public documents was under consideration. Rather it would seem that the forces of the Disunionist party had been lying in ambush until the time most convenient for a sudden attack. Certainly the announcement of the passage of the act brought a chorus of complaint from the several colonies. From Massachusetts, in particular, it was declared that the execution of the law would ruin the trade of that colony. Though this must be regarded as a gross exaggeration, it may be conceded that its enforcement would have lessened the profits of those merchant princes of Boston who had amassed large fortunes in the contraband trade. However, it was not, and could not be enforced—at least effectively—and the remonstrances gradually grew less, until at the time set for the consideration of the stamp act, the opposition to the proposed legislation seemed to have died away. The Disunion forces were again lying in ambush.

<sup>27</sup> History of the United States, Vol. III, p. 421.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Parisians are in the throes of Anglomania. Polo, football, rowing, all these English sports are the fashion. The tea-shops, dotted all over Paris, are filled with French ladies of all ages, drinking tea at five o'clock. Romney and Hoppner are alluded to with careless ease in Parisian newspaper articles. The shops are full of English colored prints, and little boys are dressed as diminutive Highlanders.—*Ladies' Field*.

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## BRITISH NEWS IN BRIEF.

*Important Events not Chronicled in the Daily Press.*

Dr. Jameson has been elected as leader of the Progressive party in Cape Colony.

Lord Curzon is to be given the unusual honor of a second term as Viceroy of India.

The British admiralty are arranging to make Sydney, Cape Breton, an armed port.

Twelve thousand pounds is the cost to Edinburgh Corporation in connection with the King's visit.

The Stationers' Company, London, gave a dinner on June 14th to celebrate their 500th anniversary.

Goods exported from the Transvaal for the quarter ending March 31 were valued at £2,685,000.

Britain's ninth submarine boat has been launched at Messrs. Vickers, Sons and Maxim's Barrow works.

Lieutenant Dan Godfrey, the famous bandmaster of the Grenadier Guards, died June 30, of paralysis.

The Harmsworths, of London, will invest £2,000,000 in Newfoundland pulp wood lands and in building mills.

The Cunard Company has withdrawn from the Ship Trust, and the combination is threatened with disruption.

It is anticipated in Glasgow that the surplus on the year's working of the municipal electric cars will amount to £200,000.

Major-General Baden-Powell has presented to His Majesty at Buckingham Palace the gun manufactured at Mafeking during the siege.

The Dominion Government will resist any attempt on the part of Germany to dump convicts or undesirable characters on Canadian soil.

The memorial to Archbishop Temple, part of which is to consist of a dignified monument in Canterbury Cathedral, is estimated to cost £5,000.

"Our Gunnery Department has adopted a new system which, I believe, will shortly make it the best in the world," said Lord Charles Beresford at Belfast.

Representatives of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, Natal, France, and probably New Zealand, will compete at Bisley for the Palma trophy on July 11.

The 260th anniversary of the burial of John Hampden was commemorated at Hampden House (the country seat of the Earl of Buckinghamshire) on June 25.

The Freemason of longest standing in Scotland has passed away in the person of Tom McLachlan, Meikleour, who had a record of 67 years as a Freemason.

Two of the largest shipbuilding firms of the Tyne—Messrs. Swan and Hunter and Messrs. Wigham, Richardson, and Co.—are reported to have amalgamated.

The number of homesteads entered in British Columbia during April was 4,675, or 600 more than double the number entered in the corresponding month last year.

The Canadian Trade Commissioner, Johannesburg, has accepted an order for £12,000 worth of ploughs. Similar orders have hitherto been sent to the United States.

British commerce is firmly established in Southern Manchuria, and Russia has difficulty in selling there because the British goods are cheaper, says the *Siberian Life*.

Sir A. Lawley, the Lieutenant-Governor of Pretoria, has remitted the sentences of the majority of the ex-burgers who were convicted of military offenses during the late war.

The work of altering Crewe Station, which will make it the largest in England, was commenced last month. There will be eight platforms, each over a quarter of a mile long.

The Lord Mayor of London has unveiled tablets in the Church of St. Botolph, Aldgate, to the memory of Dr. Cotme and William Symington, the inventor of steam navigation.

In memory of the late General Sir William Lockhart, who was Commander-in-Chief in India at the time of his death, a grey granite obelisk has been erected at Rawul Pindi.

The ancient mansion of Ashby St. Ledgers, Northamptonshire, where the Gunpowder Plot conspirators met and hatched their scheme, has been purchased by Mr. Ivor Guest, M. P.

The Ayr Corporation has voted £600 for the repair of the famous "Auld Brig" of Ayr, which was the subject of a poem by Robert Burns. The brig is supposed to date prior to 1236.

As soon as the northern extension of the Rhodesia Railways is complete it is purposed to run a fast return train from Bulawayo to the Zambesi, allowing two days' stay at the Victoria Falls.

It has been decided that the national as distinguished from the local memorial to the late Earl of Kimberley shall take the form of a marble bust, to be erected in the library of the House of Lords.

It is announced that the British Protectorate of Somaliland has entered the Universal Postal Union from June 1. The Protectorate of Southern Nigeria will join the union from October 1 next.

The Rev. Thomas Lord, of Horncastle, is supposed to be the oldest Congregational minister in England, if not in the world. On the 24th ult. he celebrated his 95th birthday, and is still hale and hearty.

The death of Cardinal Vaughan, head of the Roman Catholic Church in England, has been sincerely mourned by all classes. He was a public-spirited and broad-minded man and loyal to the flag.

A dispatch from Dawson says that from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 more gold dust will be taken from the Klondike this season than last year, according to estimates of officials, mine owners and bank managers.

There were 104,000 emigrants to Canada during the past eleven months of the fiscal year. Of these 35,000 were from Britain, 31,000 from the Continent of Europe, and the remainder from the United States.

Steps have been taken to commence immediately the construction of the section of the Cape to Cairo Railway between Wankie and the Zambesi at Victoria Falls, and 2,500 laborers will at once begin work on this section.

To perpetuate the great and valuable services rendered to the Mother-country by the Colonial contingents during the late war, the War Office has decided to present, where possible, a British flag to each of these bodies.

In the face of foreign competition, the Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Company of Darlington has secured the contract for the construction of a steel bridge over the Victoria Falls, Zambesi River, East Africa.

Mr. Chamberlain has stated in Parliament that the three provinces or administrative districts of Sokoto, Kano, and Katsina will be added to the thirteen British provinces previously established in Northern Nigeria.

Traveling scholarships of £120 have been placed in the gift of the London School Board for the purpose of allowing a teacher of at least eight years' experience to travel in some other country in order to study its educational methods.

The Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society has telegraphed to the secretary of the United States Golf Association that it will send ten players to the United States in August for a series of matches with the American Universities.

An influential committee has been formed in Denmark with a view to commemorate in 1904 the 300th anniversary of the first printed edition of "Hamlet, Prince of Denmark," by erecting a memorial to Shakespeare at or near Elsinore.

A sample of rubber-producing herb discovered in the French Congo, and which probably exists in the British West African Colonies, has been received by Mr. John Holt, of Liverpool. Unlike other rubbers, this variety grows underground.

Australia has passed a law providing for the deportation within the next three years of all Polynesians within her borders. This law is only a part of the general scheme of the Commonwealth Parliament to make Australia "white Australia."

The event at the opening of the Henley Regatta on the 7th inst. was a race between the Philadelphia rower, Juvenal, and the Englishman, Beresford. Juvenal had the advantage of position, but Beresford easily defeated him, leading from the first stroke.

Mr. John Muir, of Leith, Scotland, announces that he has invented a process whereby tanned pigskins are made available as a substitute for rubber for tires. The pigskins so treated are stated to wear longer than rubber, and Mr. Muir is said to have sold the American rights of his process for £1,000,000.

The North-Eastern Railway Company and the Sunderland Corporation are jointly bearing the expense—estimated at £500,000—of constructing a new railway and road bridge across the



River Wear at Sunderland. The contract will be one of the largest of the kind in the north of England for many years.

The selection of Mr. Gilbert Scott's designs for the new Liverpool cathedral has been confirmed at a meeting of the General Committee. Mr. Scott is a young London architect, whose present success was achieved in open competition. It is probable that the foundation-stone of the cathedral will be laid next spring.

The *Times* correspondent at Peking says it is announced that the ratification of the commercial treaty between China and Great Britain, which was signed by Sir James Mackay and the Chinese Commissioners at Shanghai last September, is on its way to Peking, and ratifications will be exchanged after its arrival.

The final award in the Anglo-Russian railway dispute has been rendered and practically concedes every claim put forward by the British company. The case dates back to March, 1901, when Russia undertook to prevent the Tien-tsin-Peking Company from constructing a siding at Tien-tsin on ground which Russia claimed.

The Dominion of Canada intends to be well represented at St. Louis World's Fair, and Parliament has appropriated \$150,000 toward this end. A Canadian building is to be erected, costing \$20,000 or \$25,000, and this will be a gathering place for Canadians, and a centre for the distribution of information about the country.

The Rhodesian Railway administration has just placed a large contract for rolling stock with the Electric Railway and Tramway Carriage Works, Limited, of Preston, England. Early delivery was an important factor in the placing of the contract, which was secured by the British firm in face of severe American and Continental competition.

The interest which two years ago was attached to the question concerning the terms of the royal declaration against the Papaey was revived for a brief period on June 25, when the House of Lords took up the second reading of Earl Grey's bill to abolish both the royal declaration on accession and the coronation oath. After much debate the bill was rejected by 99 votes to 62.

An instrument consisting of mirrors, called a hypscope, has been devised for aiming guns under cover. It is attached to the rifle, enabling the shooter to aim from a point eight or nine inches below the trigger-guard. It was recently tested at Bisley, England, when the average score at 200 yards was 32 out of a possible 35 per man, though the apparatus was new to nearly every man who shot.

The Sons of Scotland, St. Andrew's Society, Caledonian Society, Gaelic Society, Caithness Association and Scottish Borders, and Orkney and Shetland Society of Toronto have all united in a scheme for a memorial to the late General Hector Macdonald. It is proposed to have a tablet, bronze, brass or mural, to cost from \$1,000 to \$1,500, which will be placed in St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh.

The session of the Cape Parliament was opened June 5 by the Governor, Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, who expressed gratification at the large measure of success which had attended the policy of peace and reconciliation. Considering the troubled waters of the last four years, the reports from all parts of the Colony were remarkable, indicating as they did that all races were settling down to ordinary life.

The first American Henley under the auspices of the newly organized American Rowing Association was held July 2 over the national course on the Schuylkill River, Philadelphia. The greatest interest was manifested in the eight-oared shell race between the Argonauts of Canada, the Yale freshmen, a mixed crew from the University of Pennsylvania and the Union Boat Club, of Boston. The Canadians won easily by four lengths.

The Father of the New Zealand Bar has passed away in the person of Mr. William Thomas Locke Travers, F.L.S. From 1836 to 1838 he served as a lieutenant in the British Legion in Spain. In 1849 he went to New Zealand, and at various times represented the cities of Christchurch and Wellington in the House of Representatives. In 1854 he became Attorney-General, and from 1859-1860 held the position of District Judge in Nelson.

The American summer invasion of England has already commenced. It promises to be the greatest known for several years. "For the next eight weeks," observed the London manager of an Atlantic steamship company, "Americans will pour into London at the rate of considerably over 1,000 per week. No, I cannot

explain it; there is no great exhibition, no special attraction, but all the same they are coming to London, Paris, and Europe generally in extraordinary numbers."

Irish banking statistics would go to show that in spite of all that is said of the poverty of rural Ireland, there is plenty of money in the country, and it is increasing, not decreasing. At the end of the year 1901 there was lodged in the joint stock banks of Ireland the sum of £42,923,000 in deposits and cash balances, while at the close of 1902 the sum stood at £44,450,000. In the same way the lodgments in the Irish Post Office savings banks had risen from £8,438,000 in 1901, to £9,043,000 in 1902.

Canada, according to a Washington report, has intimated unofficially that she no longer desires the Anglo-American Commission to reassemble in August, as was expected. The Commission would have discussed in the first place proposals for reciprocity between Canada and the United States, but Canadian policy on that subject remains in abeyance till it is seen whether Mr. Chamberlain's scheme is likely to be adopted. If Canada can have but one kind of reciprocity she would prefer that with the mother country.

The Acting Lieutenant-Governor of Orange River Colony, in his opening speech to the Legislature, referred to the closing of several departments which had been formed to repair the damages of war. The payment of compensation, he said, was proceeding as rapidly as circumstances would permit. As regarded irrigation he mentioned that an expert on the subject was coming from India. The finances of the colony were in a satisfactory condition, and it was estimated that the revenue for the current year would amount to £900,000, instead of £656,000, as was first estimated, giving a surplus of over £100,000.

The great manœuvres in the autumn of this year between the 1st and 2nd British Army Corps are to be utilized for the trial of many novelties. The Leigh Canney method of water sterilization for the prevention of enteric among troops in the field will be tried. A portable searchlight apparatus for military purposes will also be used, and it is intended if possible to have a complete wireless telegraphy apparatus at work between the various arms of the armies. There will also be military aeronautes, traction engines, automobilists, and even military photographers at work during the manœuvres. The War Office also hopes to give the new field gun and the new shortened rifle a practical trial.

An unparalleled engineering feat has recently been achieved in Australia of immense value to the gold fields. The remarkable feat of pumping 6,000,000 gallons of water a day for a distance of 350 miles, from the Helena River to Kalgoorlie, has been accomplished by English engineers, by means of a great dam, called the Mundaring weir, ninety feet high, constructed across the Helena River twenty miles from Perth. The reservoir capacity is about 5,000,000,000 gallons. There are a number of auxiliary reservoirs and pumping stations along the 30-inch steel water main which runs along the railroad line to the gold fields—the "richest square mile of earth on the globe"—near Kalgoorlie.

A Japanese squadron, under the command of Admiral Kamimura, has been received with extraordinary enthusiasm at Perth, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney. The climax of the enthusiasm was reached at a review in the Centennial Park, Sydney, where Lord Hopetoun, ex-Federal Governor, was sworn, and the Commonwealth was inaugurated. The Japanese, fully armed, participated, marching through the streets and the park with British bluejackets and Australian soldiery, while massed bands played the British and Japanese National Anthems. The event created a splendid impression, and should do much to render popular the realization of the Japanese alliance. At Major-General Sir E. Hutton's call a roar of cheers was given for the Mikado.

The recent Vryheid conference at Johannesburg has resulted in the formation of a colonization company named after the late Queen. General Louis Botha, General Cherry Emmett, Mr. Greite, and Mr. Grove have been nominated life governors. The policy of the founders is officially stated to be the loyal support of the Imperial, Natal, and other Governments in upholding British rule, the bringing of farmers, graziers, and those connected with industrial enterprises into direct touch with British and other investors, and the securing of money for agricultural developments at reasonable interest in order to insure the economic expansion of industrial life in South Africa.

The only demonstration in the Transvaal to mark the first an-



niversary of the declaration of peace was a thanksgiving mass meeting of natives, held in the native location of Johannesburg to commemorate the entry of Lord Roberts and the release of the natives who had been commanded by the Republican forces. The meeting was held at the spot where the commanding of natives used to take place. Native ministers welcomed the change of policy towards the natives under the new *regime*, and one of them deeply moved his audience, who wept and wailed as he called to their minds the ill-treatment and sjambokking they suffered at the hands of the Boers, and expressed the thankfulness felt by the natives at the peace. The service was conducted entirely by natives, of whom 1,500 were present.

There was initiated June 27 in the English channel the latest development of turbine ideas as applied to marine architecture. The new turbine steamer, *Queen*, made her final trial trip before being placed in commission. Persons who were on board the *Queen* predicted a turbine Atlantic liner as something to be looked for within two or three years, while C. A. Parsons, the inventor of the turbine marine engine, is confident he can clip a full knot off the best transatlantic speed record whenever he shall have a chance to make test of his invention on so grand a scale. On the turbine steamer the vibration is reduced to a minimum. In fact, the deck feels as substantial as a board walk on land. It is confidently predicted by a steamship authority that the turbine will revolutionize the entire mercantile marine.

The centenary of the publication by Dr. John Dalton of his discovery of the atomic theory was recently celebrated in Manchester, England. At a meeting of the Literary and Philosophical Society, which was attended by several distinguished scientists, Professor F. W. Clarke, of the United States Geographical Survey, who was presented with the Wilde Medal of the society, delivered the Wilde lecture on the atomic theory. He said that Dalton's atomic theory put chemistry for the first time upon an absolutely general quantitative basis. Dalton thus created a working tool of extraordinary power and usefulness, something which none of his forerunners had been able to do. In the growth of chemistry since his day the guiding clue had been the atomic theory. Without it chemistry would be a mere dust-heap of facts.

The main lines of the programme for the royal visit to Ireland have been provisionally settled, although detailed arrangements cannot be given at present. The King and Queen will leave London on Monday, July 20, arriving in Dublin the next day. Their engagements in that city, Belfast, and elsewhere will occupy them till the following Saturday, when they visit the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry at Newtownards, staying over Sunday. On July 27 their Majesties propose to leave Bangor and proceed by sea to Lough Swilly, en route to Londonderry, which should be reached on July 28. The presentation of addresses will form part of the Londonderry ceremonies. A couple of days will be spent in touring by motor-car, probably in County Donegal, and on August 1 the King and Queen are expected to go to Cork, where they will visit the exhibition and present new colors to the military stationed there.

Dr. Andrew Ainslie Common, F.R.S., the well-known astronomer, was seized with an apoplectic fit three weeks ago and died before medical help could be obtained. To the men who defended Ladysmith with the naval guns Dr. Common's name will probably be ever a household word, for the guns were fortunately fitted with the new telescopic "sight" which he invented a few years ago. Dr. Common's patent has now been adopted by the Admiralty and the War Office, and thousands of sights have already been supplied to the services. The telescopic sight reduces gunnery to an almost exact science. You look through the small telescope fitted on to the barrel of the rifle or big gun, and bring the object of fire exactly behind the tiny point made by the bisecting of two hair-like straight lines which cross each other at right angles upon the lens. You may then fire with an almost absolute certainty of getting a bull's eye. But Dr. Common will be known also as a maker of great telescopes. He made the largest reflecting telescope in the world, which has only been exceeded since by those at the Lick and Paris observatories.

Best Prune Dip

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## THE QUAIN VILLAGE OF WADESMILL, ENGLAND.

In a sheltered dale between two rounded hills, this village lies, curtained and draped in heavy foliage. From the sere oaken gateway leading to the ivy-mantled church that crests the southern slope, you look abroad upon the fruitful valley, closed in with sister heights and dappled with gardens and orchards and stately trees, that shadow winding lanes; and down at the village street beneath—and to the scattering people there drowsily busy with their domiciliary concerns—so miniature-multifarious. Mayhap you listen to the sounds of that tranquil life as they float up to you on the scented air—the ambling-rumbling of a horse and cart—the jingle of women's pails at the village pump—the gladsome voices of children out at play—and the never-failing dog, in barking multiplicity;—perchance, the ambulating baker-boy's tinkling bell, or a traveling huckster's sonorous cry—identically repeated; and abiding over all, the tireless, tuneful ding-dong at the forge, where farmers' men sit round to chat and the horses champ and whinney.

Along the vale winds in and out the silvery, placid river, imaging the beauties of its banks in softened duplication. Down in the hollow stands the great white mill, half hidden by a giant elm, that doubtless, for a hundred years has held its spreading limbs aloft; and on the distant slopes behind, stretch farms and gardens, with bowery nooks between, away to the sky-line of shimmering blue.

Across the eastern meads apart, the river curves and sparkles, as it wends its way to the lonely "pool"—so deep and inaccessible, where, lustrous in the umbrage of the willows, the village ducks do congregate, and water-lilies cradle on the darkling stillness. A lofty double avenue of elms stretches its splendid length along a farther mile of the river's course, unto a lonely churchyard and a solitary tower, surrounded by a mossy and crumbling wall, and closely environed on every side with giant, ancient trees—linden, chestnut, sycamore and fir, that from their massy heights cast down a solemn twilight, seeming to make "God's acre" there—a holy place indeed. Out against the darkness of those wooded depths stand several ghostly firs—dead-limbed and grim, guarding like sentinels this hallowed spot, whose seemly stillness no flippant sounds disturb, nor rambling footfall through the livelong day; the twittering of gentle birds at opening morn; the solemn cawing of the rooks at eventide, as they swoop homeward to their nestings round about; the moaning of the night winds in the sombre circumjacence—these are the only trespassers it ever knows, save when some curious stranger from afar, ventures through its gate to probe among the old, old tombs or gaze up at the faded sun-dial and the tower's mouldering walls, and soon he steals away in reverential silence. For the old churchyard has fallen into disuse and the people of Wadesmill for many years have buried their dead in the cemetery on the hill. Far from human habitation, weird, abandoned and neglected, this place has long been spoken of as "haunted," and the village children in their rambles, and other children, too, of a larger growth, are mindful to avoid after dark the precincts of "old Thundridge churchyard."

C. E. B.

It was at Wadesmill that Thomas Clarkson, alighting from his horse one day, sat down disconsolate on the turf by the roadside, and after long thinking determined to devote his life wholly to the work of abolishing slavery—with what grand result the world knows.

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One teaspoonful of this tea will make one quart of liquid tea stronger than many people like.

We sell this tea for 50 cents a pound, and know that the quality cannot be duplicated for the money in this country. Postage on one one-pound packet is 22 cents. Sample sent gratis.

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### THE PRESS ON CHAMBERLAIN'S PROPOSAL.

There is a significance in the dismay which has been created among our commercial rivals by the mere hint that Great Britain proposes to discontinue its role of the Strong Man Unarmed.—*The Globe*, London.

The union of the Colonies and the Mother-country would simply place the British Government in a strong position to negotiate with foreign governments for fairer treatment. A united Empire might be the nucleus of a commercial federation outside which few countries could afford to remain.—*Star*, Montreal.

For England to abandon free trade, as it will if this Conservative policy wins, is a stupendous economic event. To propose to unite a third of the world's population and a larger share of the world's trade in a great system of reciprocal and protective tariffs is one of those great master strokes which, if the British electors approve, will revolutionize the trade conditions of the world.—*Press*, Philadelphia.

We are convinced that the Colonial Secretary's scheme—the welding of Great Britain and her Colonies into a homogeneous economical whole—will be realized. Our conviction is based on the ground that the scheme accords with British interests, and that it will ensure the economical future of the British Empire. The day of British awakening (to the perils of free trade) will be the day of misfortune to Germany.—*Tages Zeitung*, Berlin.

### DIVIDEND NOTICES.

**CALIFORNIA SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY**, corner California and Montgomery sts.—For the six months ending June 30, 1903, dividends have been declared on deposits in the savings department of this company as follows: On term deposits at the rate of 3 6-10 per cent per annum, and on ordinary deposits at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, free of taxes, and payable on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1903. Dividends uncalled for are added to the principal after July 1, 1903. J. DALZELL BROWN, Manager.

**THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY**, corner Market, McAllister and Jones streets, San Francisco, June 26, 1903.—At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this society, held this day, a dividend has been declared at the rate of three and one-eighth (3 1/8) per cent per annum on all deposits for the six months ending June 30, 1903, free from all taxes, and payable on and after July 1, 1903. ROBT. J. TOBIN, Secretary.

**THE CONTINENTAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION** of 301 California street, San Francisco, has declared, for the six months ending June 30, 1903, a dividend of 8 per cent on Class "A," "F" and "I" stock, 6 per cent on term deposits and 5 per cent on ordinary deposits. WILLIAM CORBIN, Secretary.

DR. WASHINGTON DODGE, President.

**SAN FRANCISCO AND SUBURBAN HOME BUILDING SOCIETY**, fifth floor, Mutual Savings Bank Building, 708 Market street, opposite Third. For the half year ending 30th of June, 1903, a dividend has been declared at the rate per annum of twelve (12) per cent on Capital Stock and Participating Certificates, free of taxes, payable on and after Wednesday, July 1st, 1903. JOSEPH A. LEONARD, Manager.

**SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY**, 101 Montgomery street, —The Board of Directors declared a dividend for the term ending June 30, 1903, at the rate of three and one-quarter (3 1/4) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, and payable on and after July 1, 1903. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of dividend as the principal from and after July 1, 1903. CYRUS W. CARMANY, Cashier.

**MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO**, 710 Market street, opposite Third. For the half year ending with June 30, 1903, a dividend has been declared at the rate of three (3) per cent per annum on all deposits free from taxes, payable on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1903. GEORGE A. STORY, Cashier.

**SECURITY SAVINGS BANK**, 222 Montgomery street, Mills Bldg.—For the half year ending June 30, 1903, dividends upon all deposits at the rate of three and one-fifth (3 1-5) per cent per annum, free of taxes, will be payable on and after July 1, 1903. FRED W. RAY, Secretary.

## PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
<b>Architects.</b>		
G. A. WRIGHT.....	309 California St.....	James 791
<b>Attorneys.</b>		
T. C. WEST.....	570-1-2 Parrott Bldg.....	Folsom 2211
<b>Physicians.</b>		
F. W. D'EVELYN.....	109-111 Phelan Bldg.....	Bush 95
E. W. THOMAS.....	439 Third Street.....	Red 2481
E. H. MERCER.....	1508 Market St.....	Howard 881
S. INGELBY HARRISON.....	Starr King Bldg., 121 Geary.....	Private Ex. 216
A. J. ELLIOTT.....	453 Kearny St.....	Red 6623
WILLIAM S. PORTER.....	1111 Washington St.....	Oakland
J. RADFORD FEARN.....	1163 Clay St.....	Oakland. Clay 121
<b>Sanitarium—X Ray Laboratory.</b>		
DR. O. L. JONES.....	13th and Clay Sts., Oakland.....	Black 1036
<b>Hospitals.</b>		
McNUTT HOSPITAL.....	1220 Sutter St.....	East 14
<b>Dentists.</b>		
J. WM. GINNO.....	Rooms 30-34 Union Square Bldg, Stockton & Geary	
A. E. SYKES.....	50 Geary Street.....	Red 586
NAT. T. COULSON, Murphy Bldg., Market & Jones, rooms 1-10 & 15		
H. Gr TRUEMAN.....	308 Examiner Bldg., formerly of Murphy Bldg.	
FRANK NEUBAUER.....	6 Eddy Street.....	Black 4877

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
<b>Tea, Coffee, Etc.</b>		
JOHN MARSHALL.....	218 Third Street.....	Brown 656
<b>Monuments, Headstones, Vaults, Etc.</b>		
A. H. McNUTT.....	374 Brannan Street.....	
<b>Carpenters, Builders and Contractors</b>		
RICHARD LEACH.....	753 Mission Street.....	Black 1366
<b>Cutlery</b>		
R. HELLIWELL.....	108 Stockton Street.....	
<b>Butchers</b>		
W. F. ROBERTS.....	2817 California Street.....	West 891
<b>Bakers and Confectioners</b>		
GLOBE BAKERY.....	3065 Sixteenth Street.....	Kate 4028
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S. MCGREGOR.....	244 Ellis Street.....	Jessie 622
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J. GOMERSAL.....	38 Turk St.....	Howard 2813
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**British and American Union.**

NO meeting was held this month, so many of the members being away on their vacation. The regular monthly meetings will be resumed next month, however, at Academy of Sciences Hall. Nominations for the new Board of Directors (to be elected at the annual meeting in September) will be in order at the next meeting, August 7th. This is an important matter, and members are urged to take the proper interest in it.

The Women's Auxiliary have been holding meetings regularly every Monday afternoon at headquarters, and have done considerable entertaining and made a number of new members.

**Historical Events in July.**

July, the seventh month in our present calendar, was originally the fifth month of the year, and as such was called by the Romans Quinctilis. The later name of Julius was given in honor of Julius Cæsar (who was born July 12, 100 B. C.) and came into use in the year of his death—44 B. C. Our Anglo-Saxon ancestors called July Mæd Monad, "mead month," from the meadows being then in their bloom.

July 1—Dominion Day. (1867.)

July 2—Thomas Cranmer, born 1489. The first Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury.

July 4—Sir George Everest, a distinguished surveyor and geographer. Born at Gwerndale, South Wales, in 1790. The geodetical labors of Sir George Everest rank among the finest achievements of their kind; and more especially his measurement of the meridional arc of India, 11½ degrees in length, is accounted as unrivalled in the annals of the science. The name of Everest has been given in his honor to the highest ascertained peak of the Himalayas.

July 5—Manx Day, Isle of Man. Great meeting of the House of Keys on Tynwald Hill, to promulgate the Acts which have been passed during the year preceding.

July 5—Mrs. Sarah Siddons, probably the greatest of tragic actresses. Born at Breeon, South Wales, 1755; died June 8, 1831.

July 5—Salvation Army founded in East London in 1865, by the Rev. William Booth, of Nottingham, England.

July 8—Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, born in London, 1836.

July 10—Sir William Blackstone, commentator on English law. Born 1723; died February 14, 1780.

July 12—James Hargreaves patented the spinning jenny, 1770. Inventor also of the carding machine. Born at Blackburn, Lancashire.

July 16—Sir Joshua Reynolds, born 1723; died February 23, 1792. Is generally acknowledged to be at the head of the English School of Painting.

July 17—Dr. Isaac Watts, writer of hymns. Born 1674; died November 25, 1748.

July 18—William Makepeace Thackeray, novelist and satirist. Born at Calcutta, 1811; died December 24, 1863.

July 21—Robert Burns, national poet of Scotland, died at Dumfries, 1796.

July 27—Atlantic cable completed, 1866.

July 30—Captain Cook sailed on his first voyage, 1768.

July 31—John Canton, natural philosopher, born at Stroud, Gloucestershire, in 1718. Was the first to make powerful artificial magnets, and in 1762 demonstrated the compressibility of water. In 1752 succeeded in attracting the electric fire from the clouds during a thunderstorm. About the same time Franklin made a similar discovery in America; and these circumstances gave rise to a lasting friendship between the two philosophers. Died March 22, 1772.

**Awarded the Royal Warrant!**

# DEWAR'S SCOTCH WHISKY

**Makes the Best Highball on Earth**

**A Cooling Summer Drink**

**Personals.**

Friends will be pleased to learn that Mrs. F. W. D'Evelyn is recovering from her recent serious illness. She is with members of her family at their summer home in Sonoma County.

Mr. A. S. Miskin, of Vallejo, is leading a vigorous fight for a better ferry service between that town and Mare Island, and in pursuance of his campaign is filling the local press with some pungent paragraphs. They are having a good effect.

Owing to the happy inspiration of Mrs. J. J. Newbegin there was a "British Night" at the recent church carnival at Mill Valley. British music and British songs were rendered, and the Union Jack was everywhere in evidence. The attendance was large and the affair a great success.

Dr. and Mrs. J. de Coureay Hathaway, formerly of New Zealand, entertained a number of their friends on Friday evening last at their home, 1225 Geary street. It was essentially a New Zealand night, none but New Zealanders being present, and it was held for the purpose of inaugurating a series of such functions, with a view to bringing Colonials together and keeping them in touch with the new and growing imperialism of Australasia.

A wedding of interest took place on June 16 at 457 Frederick street, this city, the home of the bride's parents. The contracting parties were Mr. William McGregor Sanders and Miss Katherine Conant. The Sanders family are well known members of the British and American Union and other British societies. Rev. Jas. P. Turner performed the ceremony, and a large gathering of friends witnessed the happy event. Mr. Sanders is a native of Hamilton, Canada, and fills a post of trust with the Pacific Hardware and Steel Company. The parlors were gay with blossoms and numerous and costly presents were in evidence. The couple are away on a honeymoon trip to the South, but will make their home in this city on their return.

Dr. Adrain Hofmeyr is shortly to leave for his home in South Africa, and will give a farewell lecture on Thursday evening, the 16th inst., at Native Sons' Hall, 414 Mason street. Dr. Hofmeyr has made a host of friends during his stay on this Coast, and kind wishes and fervent hopes for his future welfare will accompany him on his journey. This courageous, fair-minded and gifted Afriander, who braved death to tell the truth, and whom money could not buy, has done incalculable good on this Coast. He has been listened to as an impartial witness, and has made thousands of converts to the British cause.

The British community owe him a deep debt of gratitude, as indeed does the entire truth-loving world.

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A high-grade Military School for a limited number of boys of good character.

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**Robert Burns.**

[DIED JULY 21, 1796.]

The man, whose praise we speak to-day,  
Was born, lived, died long years ago.

His native land lies far away,

It matters not: We only know

And hear the haunting human strain

Which, from his soul, the poet sung,  
Its every note of joy and pain

Familiar as our mother tongue.

The warmest heart, a weaker will,

Fine impulse linked with foolish deed.

A strength unequal to fulfill

The law which conscience bade him heed.

The splendid spirit often halts

And in the race is left behind.

Yet all his follies, all his faults

Cannot obscure the noble mind.

And, if at times he went astray,

The reason is not far to seek.

His life was like a winter's day,

So brief, so bright, and yet so bleak!

But long as strong emotions rise,

While human nature craves and yearns,

His fellow-men will love and prize

The name and fame of Robert Burns.

—GERTRUDE DARLOW.

Los Angeles, Cal.

**Does Not the Voice of Reason Cry**

that we, devoting our lives to this art, can better attend to your eyes than salaried employes of some other company? The importance of this work lies in the skill of the oculist who fits your eyes—the rest is mechanical. Your eyes need attention—we will give you the benefit of our expert knowledge. A. L. Spence, I. B., S. F. Optical Co., 863 Market St., San Francisco.

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**Bald Heads Renovated**

DR. G. S. MOORE'S scientific hair restorer is a positive cure for all diseases of the scalp and is guaranteed to stop hair from falling and will positively produce hair on the worst of bald heads; he challenges the world to equal this remedy; certain cure for eczema, and should be used on children's heads when diseased and the hair is thin. Remedy sent to all parts of the world. Send for circulars. 332 O'Farrell St., S. F., Cal. Phone Black 6532.



## The British Fraternal Societies

### Sons of St. George

**B**URNABY Lodge, San Francisco, installed its new officers on June 13, the ceremonies being conducted by District Deputy Grand President Geo. E. Fisher, assisted by Deputy Grand Messenger George F. Airey. Upon assuming the important office of presiding officer, President Joseph E. Potter announced the following appointments to the subordinate offices: W. Asst. Messenger, A. D. Allison; W. Chaplain, Dr. J. W. Ginno; W. Inside Sentinel, J. A. Strickland; W. Outside Sentinel, W. G. S. Jones. On this occasion the Lodge was favored by visitors from Albion Lodge, Oakland (Bros. Sheaf, Peddy and Feathers), who received a cordial reception.

During the month the following candidates have been initiated into the mysteries of the Order: Wm. E. Bryan and Horace O. Little. The Secretary has also several applications on the desk.

The delegates to the Grand Lodge, which were omitted from our report last month, are as follows: George Wale, George E. Fisher, Clarence W. Riffe, William Wits, Robt. J. Airey and Henry W. Gorrans. Alternates, William Clack, Sam'l. E. Wood, Sr., Wm. L. Chamberlain, Wm. R. Jack, Percy C. Woodhouse and A. W. Martin.

Bro. J. M. Pointon has presented the Lodge with a handsome ballot-box, manufactured by himself.

Members will be pleased to learn that Treasurer W. G. Johnson is improving. Recently Brother Johnson opened a grocery store at 1529 Church street, corner of Duncan, and is making as good a success of the venture as his ill health will allow.

P. C. WOODHOUSE.

### PICKWICK LODGE, SAN FRANCISCO.

Pickwick Lodge gave its monthly smoker on Monday evening, the 6th inst., President F. Hicks in the chair. A fine program was presented and was put through with such dispatch by the chairman that there were no wearisome waits between numbers. The able array of talent contributing to the evening's entertainment included Brothers Coates, Gorrans, Nolan, Sykes, Bentley, Williamson, Schofield, Atkinson, Ford and Mr. Johnson. Brother Pollitt presided at the piano. There was the usual abundant supply of material to make feel good the inner man, including a hunk of delicious corned beef, specially prepared and donated by the chef, Brother Gaylard. The attendance was large and a thoroughly good time was had.

H. J. F.

### DERBY LODGE, ALAMEDA.

The following are the new officers for the ensuing term: President, A. C. Scott; Vice-President, F. E. Lawrey; Secretary, Fred Miller; Treasurer, John Larkin; Messenger, H. P. Parson; Chaplain, P. S. Price; Representative to Grand Lodge, W. H. Noy.

Derby is seemingly waking up again, for several new applications are on file. Debates on topics of current moment are now a feature of the meetings. The members are also taking a deep interest in cricket. At a recent meeting Brother W. H. Noy was presented with a handsome jewel in recognition of his services as Treasurer for five terms.

F. M.

### ALEXANDRA LODGE, PASADENA.

The term just ended has been the most successful since the organizing of the Lodge; more names have been added to the list of members than in any previous term, and I am thankful to say we have pulled through with little sickness. Having such a small field to work in, great praise is due the members for their unceasing efforts in bringing in new material.

Frequent visits take place between this Lodge and Royal Oak Lodge, of Los Angeles, thus keeping up that feeling of good fellowship we all so admire. Last month the Alexandras were invited to Royal Oak for a card contest; they went, and came back defeated badly, in spite of our having taken along our four noted cribbage players, to-wit: Bros. Ward, Boston, Baker and Malden. The return match was played last Friday and ended in favor of Alexandra. The deciding game will be played in Los Angeles as soon as the Royals have recovered. Brother Holmes is to represent us at the Grand Lodge and has promised to give

us a farewell ice-cream party ere he departs for gay Frisco, for he seems not to expect to return. At the recent election of officers Alexandra advanced to higher honors the following: President, James Enever; Vice-President, A. Stannard; Treasurer, Caleb Shoebridge; Secretary, T. P. Adney; Assistant Secretary, E. Shoebridge; Messenger, Geo. Shoebridge; Chaplain, R. G. Maynard. On the night of installation we initiated four new members.

T. P. ADNEY.

### ROYAL OAK LODGE, LOS ANGELES.

We in the Angel City are beginning to suspect that some mistake has been made; that we are in the antipodes of the celestial realm—it is so numerically hot. When it is hot in this enterprising burg nobody does anything, consequently Royal Oak has done little or nothing of late, except install the following named officers: President, J. Watson; Vice-President, N. W. Hansen; Secretary, F. Cooper; Treasurer, Wm. Meek; Messenger, F. Moore; Chaplain, R. G. Beaden; Assistant Secretary, A. R. C. Spencer; Physician, H. W. Westlake; Trustee, A. J. Mould; Inside Sentinel, Thos. Smith; Outside Sentinel, J. Townsend; Assistant Messenger, J. S. Dawson.

E. H. R.

### MEETING OF THE GRAND LODGE.

The Grand Lodge, Pacific Coast Jurisdiction, Sons of St. George, will meet in San Francisco on the 21st inst., at Red Men's Hall, 320 Post street. The sessions will probably occupy three days. The local Lodges, Burnaby and Pickwick, will entertain the visitors, and on Wednesday evening, the 22d inst., will give a grand banquet in their honor at the Cosmos restaurant, on Powell street, commencing at 8 o'clock. A good musical and literary program will be tendered and all who attend are sure of a good time. Tickets are \$1 each. The committee of arrangements is composed of Brothers Riffe, Potter, Pointon, Johns, Gorrans, Hicks, Williamson, Brown, Carles and Burchell.

### Daughters of St. George.

**B**RITANNIA Lodge's recent "at home" was a well attended and enjoyable affair, and reflected great credit upon the Lodge. As a result, four new applications for membership were handed in at the next regular meeting. It is the intention of the Lodge to give these socials regularly, at least every alternate month, during the fall and winter months, and the new social committee have undertaken to provide first-class entertainment.

The election of a physician engaged the attention of a recent meeting and after a spirited contest Dr. S. Ingelby Harrison, who has given every satisfaction in the past, was re-elected.

\* \* \*

On Friday evening, the 3d inst., the home of Mrs. Burchell was the scene of a pleasant surprise party. It was the 16th anniversary of Miss Mabel Burchell's birthday, and her friends, and friends of the family, invited themselves to call and celebrate the occasion. The evening was spent in games, singing and dancing, and was fittingly brought to a close with a supper. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Gorrans, Mr. and Mrs. Jeffreys, Mrs. J. Putney, Mrs. Hamilton, Miss J. Austin, Mrs. S. Grossman, Miss C. Vaicroy, Miss M. Sharon, Miss Ethel Atkinson, Mr. Al. Bentley, Mr. J. Flack, Mr. J. M. Pointon, Mr. Ralph Coons and Mr. W. Martin.

### EMPRESS VICTORIA LODGE.

The last meeting in June was given over largely to the entertainment of guests, it being one of the Lodge's social nights. A splendid program of pleasing variety was rendered and was highly appreciated by the big gathering. Among the contributors were Mabel Williams, Nellie Stiekney, Jane Jones, Grace Fisher, Ethel Atkinson and Prof. Al. Bentley.

### VICTORIA LODGE, LOS ANGELES.

Another big social was held the last meeting night in June, Caledonia Hall being crowded. Literary exercises and dancing were indulged in, and between the numbers President Mrs. E. A. Bowles found time to make brief heart to heart talks with her audience on the value and virtue of the Order, and its practical worth to the membership. The meeting was marked by a display of great enthusiasm.

### The Caledonian Club.

**T**HE club is taking things easy just at present—rejuvenating after its strenuous endeavors in connection with the great gathering on May 30th. A jollification meeting was held to celebrate the unprecedented success of that occasion, and the members and friends present passed a delightful evening. A splendid supper was served, followed by an excellent programme, the numbers in which were: Bagpipes, Neil Lindsay; toast, "The Caledonian Club of San Francisco," response by Chief A. M. Macpherson; song, Horace Cookson; overture by the orchestra; toast, "The Past Officers," response by ex-Second Chieftain F. F. Findley; bagpipes, R. McDonald Murray; duet, the McClellan brothers; pipes, J. McKenzie; song, A. Lauriston; toast, "The Scottish Clans of San Francisco," Hugh Fraser, who delivered a tribute to the poets of Scotland; William Kirby gave two songs from "Robin Hood"; remarks, J. M. Duncan; toast, "Strangers from the Mother Land," response, Captain Quail of the British ship Ellesland; song, Captain Keith of the barkentine Invercoe. Chief A. M. Macpherson presided and congratulated the club on this year's successful games, not forgetting to thank the committees for their able work.

### Clan Fraser No. 78.

On Monday evening, July 20, the officers and clansmen will attend in a body at the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Fraser, at the U. P. Church, Golden Gate avenue and Polk street. Clansman Hugh Fraser is looked upon as the father of the Clan which bears his name, as he is of the Thistle Club, for he was one of the original founders, and has repeatedly filled the highest offices. Particular honor will be shown him on the approaching anniversary, when, with his children and grandchildren around him, he once more, after fifty years, goes through the ceremony that made him a happy and successful man.

Members of Clan MacDonald, Oakland, are also taking a deep interest in the event, and will be present in large numbers.

### Local Cricket.

The Lake county match, scheduled for July 4th and 5th, did not come off, owing to the impossibility of getting together the teams. On Sunday, the 12th inst., at Alameda, the Pacifics were easily beaten by the Alameda team. On the 19th inst. the San Francisco club will play against Alameda, and on the 26th the Pacifics will give Santa Cruz another chance.

**A**LL the great men of the age are passing away, but the **COSMOS ROTISSERIE** is still at 317 POWELL ST., SAN FRANCISCO, serving the **BEST FRENCH DINNERS** in the city. It is the Popular Rendezvous of most of the British Societies—it is the Family Restaurant of the Leading Britons of the city.

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### Thistle Club's Triumph

SHELL Mound Park held the greatest throng in its history on July 4th, 1903, and the banner of the San Francisco Scottish Thistle Club, which waved high above the grounds, acquired thereby a new dignity and glory. Nearly 15,000 people were assembled there at one part of the day. And not the ordinary monotonous crowd—but gayly sprinkled with bright tartans and plaids and the picturesque Scottish bonnet; with the glad music of the ancient bagpipe mingling with the talk and laughter and the cheering on of the brawny athletes in the arena. Auld Scotland, truly, would have opened its eyes in surprise at this spectacle of animation in the new Scotland by the distant shores of the Pacific.

The Thistle Club aims, among other things, to encourage the wearing of the national Highland costume, particularly by the rising generation, and on this occasion there was every evidence that this section in the "Aims and Objects" had not been lost sight of. When the children's dances were announced there flocked to the platform, from every direction, and from non-apparent places, a perfect flock of youngsters in costume, and of both sexes. Closely as they wriggled themselves together, the boards would not hold them all and not a few were compelled to "do their turn" on the green sward. How on earth the Games Committee managed to muster such an army from the families of the resident Scotch passes comprehension, but Secretary Paterson, who is a born showman, and therefore particular as to what he says, assures us that they were all genuine.

All we can say is that the sight would have delighted the eyes of President Roosevelt, whose dictum is that the first duty of a citizen is to be a father.

Factionism aside, it was the prettiest and most popular feature in the programme, and the club is to be congratulated on the innovation.

The daily papers of the following date gave the full list of winners in the contests, so that it is not necessary that we should repeat them here. We may observe, however, by way of comment, that the obstruction race, the sack race and the cakewalk contest were amusing and highly appreciated events. The Scottish dances, and the feats of strength and agility brought out a show of great expertness, which the initiated enjoyed to the full. In the costume contests the judges decided very correctly. Neil Lindsay took first prize for full Highland costume, and Hugh Fraser second. J. McDonald wore the best plain costume, and R. McD. Murray the next best. The juveniles were to the fore on this occasion, and it is worthy of note that the judges decided that Master J. Trevethick was amongst the best dressed boys. The tug-of-war was exciting, and as usual the married men won; though it was scarcely fair, for the victors had their wives pulling with them—in sympathy only, it is true, but that counts.

While the games were in progress in the arena, holding the attention of the bulk of the people, dancing in the two big pavilions was being enjoyed by hundreds, whilst thousands of others were indifferently putting in the time in their own way. The "tent," where the club dispensed its hospitality, was never for a moment deserted, and this adjunct was voted one of the best features of the memorable day.

When night fell a grand display of fireworks put a brilliant finish to this surpassingly fine celebration.

### SHELL MOUND PARK IS POPULAR.

Captain Siebe, the genial proprietor of the park, had everything in the best of trim, considering that a picnic is held there almost every day during the summer season. The rustic arbors and the shady walks were clean swept and inviting, and the healthy condition of the trees and shrubbery was evidence sufficient of the care bestowed upon them. Shell Mound has long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best laid-out and best cared for recreation parks in this vicinity, and apart from financial reward it must be a source of gratification to Captain Siebe to know that his good taste and generous efforts are so generally appreciated. Shell Mound will always be popular under its present management.

This issue of the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN has been delayed beyond the regular date of publication by the binders' strike.

It is gratifying to us to find that Mr. Arthur Johnston's work, "The Cleavage of an Empire," now running serially in these columns, is meeting with the appreciation that it deserves. Several of the British societies in the State are making the reading of it to the audience a feature of their meetings, and others are purchasing extra copies for propaganda work. A number of enthusiastic subscribers have placed with us an order to furnish copies to some of the leading libraries, universities, schools and clubs of the country, in order that the truth may be the more widely disseminated. We are filling this order at cost price and shall be pleased to furnish copies, without profit to us, to any extent, where they are wanted for missionary work.

In our opinion—and, we are pleased to find, in the opinion of a representative number of British-Americans, and not a few native Americans—this historical work is destined to do incalculable good. More good than all the eloquence of after-dinner orators—more good than the efforts of the combined societies of the two countries having for their object the unification of the British and American peoples. They appeal to the present generation, to the immediate interests of the countries, forgetting that while they are making one convert, false and pernicious history as taught in the American public schools is making for Britain and the idea of British-American amity a hundred enemies. They work almost in vain, in that they do not strike at the root of the evil; do not make any intelligent effort to remove the cause of the enmity toward, and distrust of, Britain so painfully in evidence in this country.

It seems strange, in view of the long, pressing need of it, that no such work as Mr. Johnston is now writing for the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN has been attempted before. But such is the ease. English historians have been too indifferent, too busy, or too blind to the value of it, to essay the task—and American writers doubtless have felt, and properly, that Britain is competent, or should be, to state her own case.

Thus it comes that in this land of the setting sun there rises a sun that shall dispel the fogs of misunderstanding and the clouds of prejudice, misrepresentation and falsity—to the ultimate benefit of those concerned and a profiting world.

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Worthy Secretary.....T. Poyser, 217 8th St.

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**ALAMEDA. DERBY LODGE, No. 285.**

Meet Tuesdays at Linderman's Hall.  
Worthy President.....A. C. Scott  
Worthy Secretary.....Fred Miller

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W. Secretary.....Ed. Cooper, 1947 Estrella Ave.

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3d Chieftain and Secretary.....Jas. H. Duncan  
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THE

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August, 1903

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# The British Californian

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CHARLES B. SEDGWICK - - - - - Editor

Business Office, 927 Market Street.....Phone Mint 1531

HAVING also captured the hearts of the Irish, the British Sovereign may now fitly be named in history "Edward the Irresistible."

SAN FRANCISCANS, no doubt, regret that London is so far away. Choice California fruit can now be obtained there in abundance at reasonable prices.

THE American trusts seem to have found the conquest of the industrial world a tougher job than they anticipated; so exhausting, in fact, that they have decided upon taking the rest cure.

MAX O'RELL, in death, is a more prolific writer than ever he was in life. When in the flesh he contributed about a column a day, on woman, to the Hearst newspapers; since being laid beneath the sod three months ago he has increased this to two columns a day, with a special yard and a half on woman on Sundays. Talk about the "ruling passion strong in death" —.

THE British Cabinet it is expected will take up Chamberlain's preferential tariff proposals in October. Meantime a vigorous agitation is being kept up by the Colonial Secretary's supporters in Great Britain, and the Colonies are lending every encouragement. The campaign has been a great educator, and whether Chamberlain's scheme is adopted in its entirety or not, a better fiscal system is sure to be inaugurated in the near future.

THE Dublin police misunderstood the action of Maude Gonne (Mrs. McBride) in hanging a black flag out of her window on the occasion of King Edward's visit to the Irish capital.

She was merely signifying the death of all her hopes of an Irish rebellion—the loyal display of banners on every hand and the glad acclaim of the multitudes having at last convinced even her dull mind that the hour for mourning over the lost cause had arrived.

THE selection of Pope Leo's successor was supposed to be in the hands of the Holy Ghost, but the *Examiner's* dispatches from Rome told of frictions, enmities and personal ambitions among the Cardinals, which, in the reading, very much remind one of the strife to be encountered in American ward politics. We are not saying that the *Examiner's* Rome correspondents are veracious; merely wondering how the Roman Catholic readers of the *Examiner* can reconcile the statements of their favorite paper with the claims of their church.

M R. CHAMBERLAIN has stated in the House of Commons that the greatest difficulty in South Africa is not the reconciliation of the Boers and Britons, but the reconciliation of the Boers with the Boers. There is a loyal faction and a disloyal one, and the latter are determined to harass the government at every step. But the Colonial Secretary has a clear comprehension of the situation, and has plainly intimated to those concerned that he will stand no nonsense. "If it is found," he said, "that the work of pacification is prevented by irreconcilables the government will not hesitate to use its strong arm to deport the mischief-makers."

BRITISH Consul-General Bennett is meeting with much opposition and not a little malicious hostility in his fight against the crimps, as was to be expected, but it is pleasing to note that he emerges from each encounter with his opponents with flying colors and a strengthened case. He is doing a good and necessary work for San Francisco's water-front and should have the support of the entire community.

M R. J. T. KEATING, a representative of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in Chicago, went over to stump Ireland in opposition to King Edward, but made a sorry failure of his mission. The "American sympathy" which he talked about so loudly being questioned by one of his hearers, Keating declared that the Irish in America "had only pennies for bread, but had millions for lead."

That is exactly what the deluded Boers were told, but they got neither the bread nor lead.

THE Great Western Railway, England, has made a world's record. It ran a train from London to Plymouth, a distance of 246 miles, in 233¾ minutes on July 14.

On June 19 last, an English exchange states, the London and North Western Railway ran a train from London to Carlisle, a distance of 300 miles, or, to be exact, 299½ miles, without a stop, this record beating all world's records for long distance non-stop runs. The train, which had on board the delegates to the International Postal Convention, was a heavy one, consisting of 13 corridor cars.

WITH reference to the loyal reception of the British King and Queen by the people of Ireland, the *Monitor* remarks that "the fact will no doubt fill with disgust a certain ultra-patriotic element on this side of the Atlantic, for the craven spirit of the home-keeping Irish, but they may find consolation in the reflection that the best of the race have emigrated."

The home-keeping Irish will be flattered by this compliment, and doubtless feel their love for their American kinsmen enhanced accordingly.

THE employer in this country is denied the protection that the laws of the land guarantee him because judges and officials fear the labor vote. It is regrettable that there should be such cowardice, such infidelity to trust, but the fact remains that the average official is more bent upon holding down his comfortable billet than in seeing the laws upheld and order maintained. Many were put there to ignore the law.

The Labor Trust is powerful because it is organized. Had it been organized for good it would have remained strong. But it is weaker than it was because it has lost a large measure of public sympathy by the tyranny and injustice of its ways. And now comes the time when the employer and the army of the fair-minded, if they are ever to do anything in their defense, may use the same weapon that has proved so effectual in the hands of their enemy. They must organize and be united at the ballot box.

In no other way can California be saved from commercial destruction and social anarchy.

Business is being driven away from our State, and violence is an every-day occurrence in our streets. All law is defied.

The public mind would eagerly welcome a change. Many of the workingmen, even, perceive the dangerous turn the labor conspiracy has taken and would call a halt were they not also helpless in the grasp of the mad dictator. But at the voting booth, be the issue properly presented and the right men put up, the remedy may be quietly applied and the vicious rule of the Labor Trust brought to an end.

And let this experience of the years 1902-3 serve as a lasting reminder to our citizens that political vigilance is the price of liberty.



SAYS the *Monitor*: "Our local Chinese brethren have formed a union to resist Russian aggression in Manchuria. That's always the way. Eagerness to fight on the part of those who leave their country several thousand miles behind grows apparently in direct ratio to the distance which separates them from any reasonable chance of striking a blow."

Our "local Chinese brethren" no doubt learned the trick of fighting with their mouths from our local Irish at the time of the Boer War.

KING EDWARD has done another very sensible thing. In the *Times* we learn that a naval officer wrote to the King asking if he could issue an order that his Majesty did not consider it necessary that, when his health was given, it should be drunk in wine. The King's secretary replied that his Majesty thought the Lords of the Admiralty would not like his interference by issuing orders, but he would be glad if it were circulated privately, as his Majesty considered that his health was as much honored by those who drank it in water as by those who drank it in wine.

A LOCAL Irish-American contemporary is pleased to remark that "Irish hospitality is proof against even the traditional hatred that prevails against everything officially British."

"Irish hospitality" did not hesitate at the Phoenix Park murders, nor has it prevented in the past countless outrages upon landowners and others.

No, the change in Ireland is to be attributed to a betterment in Irish morals—thanks to British teaching and example—and perhaps somewhat to the fact, as the *Monitor* points out, that "the best (worst) of the race have emigrated."

THAT the protective laws are, in cases, being carried to unjust and unwise extremes by officials under this government, even Americans—fair-minded Americans—must admit. Here is a flagrant case. It is cited in the *London Times*, and is given on the authority of its Hong Kong correspondent:

"Collector Shuster, of the Manila Customs, has decided that, by virtue of the provisions of the United States Immigration law, no foreigner under a written or implied contract can be allowed into the Philippines. The decision arose out of the arrival of a British clerk for the Chartered Bank. This interpretation of the law menaces all foreign business houses and banks, which are chiefly British, and will prevent them from importing assistants. British firms construe this application of the law as an attempt to drive them from the islands in order that Americans may secure the trade."

How else than by "importing" them are banking and mercantile houses in such countries as the Philippines to get competent assistants, and was there ever in this world a business engagement of this kind made that was not a "contract," specific or "implied"?

It is to be hoped that Washington will not uphold Collector Shuster's interpretation of the law, for were it to, retaliatory measures would most likely be adopted by the British, and the consequences would not be pleasant. There are more Americans doing business in British colonies, than there are Britons commercially engaged under the Stars and Stripes. A war of "shut out" would result the more disastrously to this country.

THAT "longest leased wire" which connects the *Examiner* sanctum with the inferno where blackest lies are manufactured, is responsible for this intelligence:

"The latest outrage perpetrated upon the moral sense of mankind by a distracted, disorganized group of men calling themselves ministers of the king, has been to impose upon the poverty-stricken millions of India one-half of the cost of the South African garrison. Before they made war which was to secure to Britain paramountcy in South Africa, 6,000 men amply sufficed to keep the British flag flying in South Africa. It is now discovered that the flag is unsafe unless South Africa is permanently garrisoned by 25,000 men. In order to conceal the damning significance of this fact it is pretended that half of this garrison is required as a reserve for the Indian army, and the cost of it is to be thrown upon the unfortunate natives of India, who are already taxed to the bone and who, during the past decade, have been dying by millions of sheer starvation."

The only truth in the above, as doubtless our readers are already aware, is the statement that the garrison in South Africa is to be increased to 25,000 men. But India will not be called

upon to pay a penny toward the cost. In fact, Great Britain is at the present moment considering the step of assuming some of the expense now borne by India for the army it has.

The British possessions in South Africa now comprise a wide territory, and 25,000 troops are considered necessary, or they would not be sent. Had that number been there five years ago there would have been no Boer war.

Some Anglophobe in the *Examiner* office, evidently, is beside himself with rage at discovering that the British Government is not about to make the same mistake twice.

### Anglo-American Relations.

Under the presidency of Bishop Potter, a dinner was given in New York recently to the British Ambassador by the Society of Pilgrims, reinforced by the Secretaries of the Treasury and of War. The interest of the evening centered in Sir Michael Herbert's speech, his first of any length in this country.

"My Ambassadorship," said Sir Michael, "is a labor of love. I have one dream, one purpose—to draw closer, if I can, the relations between my own country and this, which I regard as my second home."

Bishop Potter, in proposing the Ambassador's health, declared: "We admire him for his diplomacy; we love him because he is loved by a charming American wife." Mr. Root, Secretary of War, made a speech of peace, saying: "England is our true friend. War between England and the United States would not only be a crime, but would argue incapacity of the governing powers worse than a crime." Continuing, he said: "For this state of happy feelings between the countries we are more than indebted to Sir Michael's predecessor, Lord Pauncefoot. He came to us at a time when our people did not so readily understand Englishmen as they do to-day; but he was a great man, whom none could misunderstand, whom none could mistrust. Sir Michael is his worthy successor. Deception is unknown to him, and our future welfare, as two countries united in one brotherhood, is greatly enhanced by his presence as his country's representative."

This opinion was expressed not less warmly by Mr. Hay, who, having his time much occupied by Russia, was unable to be present. He wrote: "I congratulate both Great Britain and the United States on having at Washington a man who stands solidly for peace and for perfect frankness and honesty in his diplomatic work."

All this is evidence of what Mr. Wayne McVeagh, ex-United States Attorney-General, said to the same company: "The evolution is towards peace. Our brotherhood with Great Britain was not possible earlier."

### Prosperous Canada.

The marvelous development of the Canadian Northwest is illustrated by the sales of land for the year just ended. The Canadian Pacific sold 2,639,529 acres for \$9,693,950, as compared with 1,536,454 acres for \$5,145,842 last year; Hudson's Bay Company sold 368,678 acres for \$2,086,603, as compared with 196,844 acres for \$999,685 in the previous year; and the Canadian Northern Railway sold 263,351 acres for \$911,336. The immigration arrivals for the year numbered 110,100, as compared with 55,261. Homestead entries increased 150 per cent.

An all-important question for Canada is increase of population. In 1897 the number of settlers reported was 20,016; in 1898, 30,742; in 1899, 44,543; in 1900, 44,697; in 1901, 49,149; in 1902, 67,379; and for the 11 months of the current fiscal year ended May 31 last, the number was 104,716—35,670 British, 31,429 Continental, and 37,671 from the United States. The present year promises to be far the most successful in the history of immigration into Canada.

## Notice to all Britishers

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### In Defense of British Manufacture.

The alarmist has his uses, as have the mosquito, the jelly-fish, and the anti-vaccinationist. The alarmist on British trade is a most persistent person, and of late he has been more industrious than ever on South African matters. According to him the position of the British manufacturer as a candidate for trade out here is a very poor one.

Let me say at once that I can find no confirmation whatever for the pessimistic utterances which have been so common of late.

To begin with, Great Britain has more than doubled the amount of goods supplied to Cape Colony between the years 1900 and 1902 inclusive, from £10,154,200 to £20,994,095, while the goods imported from other British possessions have risen from £2,241,777 to £3,273,541 during the same period. Together Great Britain and her possessions are responsible for 76 per cent of the total imports, leaving 24 per cent to be divided between all our foreign competitors who, it is alleged, are ruining our trade.

One cause which has led to misapprehension as to the position of the British manufacturer in South Africa is that whenever a large order is given to America or Germany the newspapers of those countries invariably go into ecstasies on the subject and cable the news far and wide. Sometimes they stretch these orders a little. Last year I saw a cable message in the papers here which emanated from the United States and had filtered through London to South Africa, stating that an American firm had received a single order from South Africa for a certain class of goods to an amount which far exceeded the value of the whole of such goods from all sources imported during the year in question. Verily it would seem that there is more joy in the American press over one real or imaginary order given to that country than there is in England over ninety-and-nine much larger orders which come to that futile person, the British manufacturer, in the ordinary course of his business.

To reply to the alarmist in the generalizing way so dear to him, I would say that the methods of the British manufacturer in endeavoring to obtain the trade of South Africa are superior to those of his competitors. There are three British business branches and agencies and traveling representatives in South Africa to every one of all other countries put together, and from the latest figures it would seem that the British manufacturer is reaping at least his share in the business of the country.—*Cape Town Correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette.*

### Australia.

The revenue of the Commonwealth for the past year was as follows: Customs and Excise, £9,681,000, being £640,000 above the estimate; Postal, £2,445,000. The expenditure was: Customs, £270,000; Defense, £743,000, being £103,000 below the estimate; Post Office, £2,571,000, being £195,000 below the estimate. The total amount returned to the States was £8,200,000, or £880,000 above the estimate.

The New South Wales revenue returns for the year amount to £11,532,133, an increase of £353,919. For the last quarter the increase is £200,606, and for the month, £317,799. The State Treasurer expects a deficit of £50,000 on the year.

The revenue of Victoria for the past year amounted to £6,936,392, showing a decrease of £70,000 as compared with the previous year. The principal decrease was in railways, £325,000. The balance returned from the Commonwealth shows an increase of £184,000.

The revenue of South Australia for the past year amounted to £2,472,266, being an increase of £43,700, as compared with last year. The surplus for the year amounted to about £20,000.

### The John Tennant Memorial Home,

Beautifully situate in the salubrious pine woods at Pacific Grove, is now ready to receive applicants for admission. It was erected to furnish a home for elderly people of either sex. Rooms are airy, bright and spacious. Table furnished with best in season. Terms are \$20.00 a month, in advance, not including washing and medical attendance. Later, of which due notice will be given, a fixed sum for life membership may be named. The Bishop of California is the President, but the benefits of the home are for all, regardless of sect. The Rector of St. Marys-by-the-Sea, as Chaplain, will gladly administer to its inmates, but pastors of all denominations are welcome visitors at the Home. An experienced matron, is in charge. Satisfactory references are required. All communications should be addressed to Rev. Hobart Chetwood, Secretary of the Board of Directors Pacific Grove, Cal.

### The Bermudan Negro.

The population of the Bermuda Islands is 18,000—seven thousand whites and eleven thousand blacks. The Bermudan negro is a distinctively superior creature to the negro of the United States. This is at once apparent to all who come here and who are given to observation; and the question is at once asked, why is this? The reason is not hard to find, for while a marked distinction is maintained between the two races, yet the black man is not treated as an inferior being. His education is not left entirely to his own resources, but is superintended by the whites and is made compulsory. He is surrounded by a civilized atmosphere and is altogether innocent of the brutal use of the bowie knife and pistol. He realizes that he is on an absolute equality in the eyes of the law, and knows that there is not and will not be any distinction in the administration of justice between himself and the white man. As a more highly civilized being he does not commit the same atrocious crimes as those which lead to lynchings in the Southern States. During my several years' residence in Alabama I quite imbibed the Southern feeling towards the negro, but must confess that I now see the colored man in an entirely different light. It must not be thought that a little education given to the Southern negroes would at once put them on the same plane as the Bermudan negro. To bring about the same conditions between the two races we find here would mean generations of training on the part of both races such as only a limited few can have any conception. It is true that emancipation took place thirty years sooner in the colonies of the British Empire than in the Southern States, giving as it would appear, an advantage to the blacks of the colonies; but how lamentably unfortunate it is that quite two-thirds of the Southern negroes are in a condition mentally, morally and physically, immeasurably worse to-day than when emancipation took place. Not for all of this do I blame the negro; he is simply what his surroundings and his treatment have made him.

I attended a meeting last night of the Berkley Educational Society, a colored institution. The meeting consisted of almost all colored people, was presided over by the Governor-General of the Islands, assisted by Bishop Jones, Bishop of Newfoundland and of the Bermuda Islands. The meeting was solely in the interest of education for the colored people. The hall was packed with an audience of men, women and school children, all well and very neatly dressed and whose manners were proof of every claim I make for these people. As the proceedings went on I wondered many times what our white friends of the South would think had they been here and heard gentlemen of education and breeding address the colored audience as "ladies and gentlemen"; sufficient, in their estimation to make a dead Southerner turn in his grave. At the end of the meeting all present rose to their feet and vociferously sang "God Save the King." You could see, too, that from the oldest to the youngest every one sang from the depths of their hearts.—*Alfred Truman in a letter to the Brookville (Pa.) Gazette.*

"Without doubt," observed Marshal Bugeaud to General Trochu, "the British infantry is the most redoubtable of all. Fortunately, there is very little of it."—*La Revue de Paris.*

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## THE CLEAVAGE OF AN EMPIRE

By Arthur Johnston

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### SEVERING THE TIES. III.

Boston, the "City of Culture," is ever associated in our thoughts with all that is decorous, intellectual and devout; above all, with the love of human freedom. We think of the gentle Whittier, the genial Holmes, the tuneful Longfellow, the philosophic Emerson, the humane Channing, the fascinating Hawthorne, Thoreau, the nature lover, and a score of lesser lights that made that city the center of American intellectual life.

We honor its champions in the cause of education, of rational religion, of temperate living, but most of all do we honor that noble phalanx of philanthropists, who, led by the fearless Garrison, fought in the front ranks of the army of freedom, imperiling their lives, sacrificing their hopes of fortune and alienating the friendship of their associates in the cause of the enslaved and down-trodden.

In reviewing its past history we think of the men of pious thoughts and pure morals, who so loved freedom that they abandoned the delights of civilization and sought a refuge in the wilderness, there to hew from its virgin forests a shelter from the tyranny that would have bound their consciences in the rigid chains of ritualism. We see them establishing an orderly government, with equitable, if severe, laws,<sup>1</sup> and though we recognize that at times their piety degenerated into superstition and their laws denied to others that freedom of conscience they claimed for themselves, and so gave rise to cruelty and injustice, yet we see in these shortcomings but spots upon the sun of their righteousness that scarcely serve to dim its brightness.<sup>2</sup>

With such a picture before us, if, in turning over the pages of its history, we discover evidences there recorded that tend to mar the harmony of its outline, they come as a shock of surprise; yet such evidence meets us at every turn of the leaf.

What we there discover seems to show that during a long period of its early history the good town of Boston, like a municipal Joseph Surface, was leading a double life.

We discover that in the very sanctuary of the High Priest and Chief Propagandists of the Revolutionary Cult—those fierce asserter of the heritage of freedom—every brick of its cherished temples of liberty was piled up at the cost of the blood and tears of the slave.

We discover that at the era of the Revolution, in this city of temperate living, there was distilled more rum than in all the other cities of New England—and perhaps of the rest of the colonies—combined. And that this rum was manufactured and used for the purpose of debasing the Indian and enslaving the African.

We discover that in this city of orderly government there was, from its earliest days, an unruly element that sometimes broke all bounds and overawed the constituted authorities, and often-times kept them in dread.

And, if we put faith in the testimony of travelers who visited the city while it still continued to be the center of Puritanism, we discover that, side by side with the staid profession of sanctity, there was a common indulgence in frivolous amusements and roistering dissipation.

<sup>1</sup> The laws of the Colony of Massachusetts—except those concerning witchcraft and religious unbelief—were not unmerciful. Especially were they benevolently inclined to gentlemen and the lower animals. One of them provided that "No true gentleman, nor any man equal to a gentleman, shall be punished with whipping, unless his crime be very shameful, and his course of life vitious and profligate." Another declared that "No man shall exercise any Tyranny or Cruelty towards any brute Creatures which are usually kept for man's use."

The latter clause, however, was rather an admonition than a law, since no penalty was attached to its violation. The famous "Blue Laws" of Connecticut, upon which so much ridicule has been cast, went farther than this and provided penalties for acts of cruelty to animals, and contained provisions which greatly ameliorated the then universal law of imprisonment for debt.

In these respects the laws of both these colonies were far in advance of their age. Superstition and religious tyranny kept them behind it in others.

<sup>2</sup> "When a broad survey is taken of the Puritan character, these things appear as mere blemishes—spots upon the sun—insects in the otherwise pure amber. In religion and Morality they were sincerely devoted to right—New England was the colony of Conscience."—*Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution*, Vol. I, p. 447.

Some of the facts discreditable to the humanity of the governing powers of Boston during its early history are familiar to us all. We know that these governing powers, in their mistaken zeal for the integrity of their rule, expelled Anne Hutchinson for expressing opinions opposed thereto. We know that Roger Williams, for presuming to differ from the church authorities, on points of doctrine and discipline, was driven to seek a refuge with the savage denizens of the forest, who proved more kind than they. We know that inoffensive Quakers—both men and women—were scourged, branded, mutilated and hanged for daring to proclaim their dissent from these doctrines.<sup>3</sup> We know, too, that in childish and cowardly dread of unseen powers of evil, harmless and infirm women were cruelly done to death, and a priestly reign of terror inaugurated that has had no parallel in any other community of Englishmen.<sup>4</sup>

All this we know; but there is much of the inner life of old Boston, opposed to the common belief in the orderly and pious habits of its citizens, that has been so little dwelt upon by historians as to be to the casual reader as a sealed book.

The narratives of travelers who visited the city during the last quarter of the seventeenth and the first half of the eighteenth century may help to lay open its pages.

In 1674 John Josselyn, "gentleman," an early English "globe trotter," paid a visit to Boston, and, like the later variety of his kind, wrote his "impressions" of that visit.

<sup>3</sup> In 1659, Mary Dyer, a Quakeress, the wife of a Rhode Island official, upon visiting Boston, was sentenced to death for preaching the doctrines peculiar to the sect to which she belonged, and criticising the laws of the Provincial Hierarchy. She was taken to the foot of the scaffold on Boston Common and the rope placed round her neck, but at the last moment was reprieved and her sentence commuted to banishment. Returning, she was again sentenced to death, and in spite of the pitiful appeals for mercy made by her husband, actually hanged. Three other Quakers—all men—were hanged, and scores of others flogged—some of them daily for weeks—with knotted thongs, their ears clipped, red-hot irons thrust through their tongues, and otherwise tortured. These punishments were endured by the unhappy victims with almost unexampled fortitude. All these atrocities were committed by the provincial authorities in defiance of the laws of England and the terms of their charter. Wenlock Christison, one of the accused Quakers, when before the court, appealed, like Paul, to the laws of his country, and his answer to the Governor, who presided at the trial, sounds like that of the least of the Apostles to the High Priest Ananias. On being told by the court, "We have a law and by that law you are to die," he replied: "How have ye the power to make laws repugnant to the laws of England? I never heard or read of any law that was in England to hang Quakers." He appealed to his judges' sense of justice: "What have I done to deserve death?" He warned the jury: "Keep your hands out of innocent blood." Endicott, the Governor, incensed at an apparent inclination of his colleagues toward mercy, cried out in angry tones: "I could find it in my heart to go home." Whereupon the accused replied: "It would be better for thee to be at home, for thou art about a bloody piece of work." Nevertheless, the Governor pronounced the death sentence. Well might Mrs. Hutchinson exclaim: "Was ever the like laws heard of among a people that profess Christ?"

These iniquitous deeds being brought to the notice of the king, to his everlasting honor, he forbade the further exercise of these unlawful powers, and ordered that all accused Quakers be sent to England for trial. The Boston officials, fearing that their authority would be curtailed, sent an address to the king in which was expressed the most effusive loyalty. They supplicated him for his "gracious protection," and justified their action in hanging the Quakers—those "Open and Capital Blasphemers"—on the ground that "such was their Insolency that they would not be restrained but by Death."

The king, on reading this obsequious address, is reported to have remarked with sly humor: "It seems these are my loving subjects of New England, nevertheless I will put a stop to their doings." Samuel Shattock, one of the Quakers who had been banished from the Province on pain of death, was appointed the king's messenger, and Governor Endicott saw with amazement this despised schismatic standing before him with covered head and confident demeanor, holding in his hand the royal mandate, and heard him threaten with punishment did he dare to disobey its behests. Smothering his pious but ineffectual rage, the Governor made the best of a bad business and promised compliance with the terms of the king's decree, which promise, however, he contrived to ignore.

Thenceforward, for some years, the persecutions abated of their fury, but in the course of a decade they were revived and threatened to attain their former intensity. The Provincial Government again received a warning from England, and an investigation was ordered, but for the time being evaded. Some years later such an investigation was held, which revealed gross usurpations of power by the provincial officials. In consequence of this exposure their charter was declared forfeited, and was not restored until 1692, and then in an amended form, so as to much curtail the power of the hierarchy, and to so extend the suffrage, which before was confined to church members, as to render it virtually universal.

For his part in these acts due credit should be given to the dissolute Charles, who, if he had no other virtue, at least was no lover of cruelty.

<sup>4</sup> More than an allusion to this remarkable frenzy, which had its center outside the city of Boston, though its church authorities took a prominent part in it, is beyond the scope of this treatise. An excellent account of it may be found in Winsor's Memorial History of Boston.



He records that its merchants were "damnable rich" and "inexplicably covetous and proud," and that "they receive your gifts but as a homage due to their transcendence, which is a fault their clergy are also guilty of. . . . The chiefest objects of discipline, Religion and Morality, they want; some are of a Linsie-woolsie disposition, of several professions in religion, all like Ethiopians, white in the teeth only, full of ludification and injurious dealing and cruelty, the extremest of all vices." He declares there is "no trading for a stranger with them, but with a Græcian faith, which is not to part with your ware without ready money, for they are generally in their payments recusant and slow, great Syndics or censors, or controllers of other men's manners, and savagely factious among themselves."

He, however, is candid enough to admit that not all of the citizens of the saintly town had attained to that bad eminence: "But mistake me not to general speeches, none but the guilty take exceptions, there are many sincere and religious people amongst them, deserv'd by their charity and humility (the true characters of Christianity) by their zenodochie or hospitality."

Master Josselyn was a Royalist and a churchman up to the hilt, and, therefore, may have been unduly prejudiced against the sturdy sticklers for home rule and religious independence. Otherwise, he seems to have been a man of intelligence beyond his age. He was no believer in supernatural phenomena: a belief common in his day. He even goes so far as to speak in slighting terms of "such like bugbears and Terriculamentais" as witches and apparitions, of which the New England colonies appear to have had a large and varied assortment on hand at the time of his visit.

This the testimony of the Englishman. As for that of the foreigner, we may take the account of the visit of two Hollanders, Jasper Dankers and Peter Sluyter, made in 1680, and afterwards recorded by one of them. From this narration we gather that they were no more impressed with the religious sincerity of the citizens of Boston than was the Englishman. We are told that:

"They are all Independents in matters of religion, if it can be called religion; many of them perhaps more for the purposes of enjoying the benefits of its privileges than for any regard for truth and godliness. . . . All their religion consists in observing Sunday by not working or going into taverns on that day. But," it is added, with obscure significance, "*the houses are worse than the taverns.*" As to these, we learn that: "Saturday evening the constable goes round into all the taverns of the city for the purpose of stopping all noise and debauchery, *which frequently causes him to stop his search before his search causes the debauchery to stop.*"

Evidently he was not temptation proof, this holy servitor of the church!

After receiving this information we are not surprised to learn that "drinking and fighting occur there not less than elsewhere, and as to true godliness you must not expect more of them than of others."

Jasper and Peter were scholars as well as men of religion, and so naturally desired to discover what the New World had done for education. Therefore, as might be supposed, they made haste to cross the bay and pay a visit to famous Harvard. They began their journey filled with great expectations, which were doomed to disappointment.

"We went to it," says the spokesman, "expecting to see something curious, as it is the only college, or would-be academy of the Protestants in all America, but we found ourselves mistaken."

When they arrived at the college building it appears that there was no one to receive them; but, having found their way upstairs, they discovered a room in which were "eight or ten young fellows sitting around smoking tobacco, with the smoke of which the room was so full that you could hardly see; and the whole house smelt so strong of it, that when I was going upstairs, I said, 'This is certainly a tavern.'"

It turned out that these "eight or ten young fellows" comprised the whole, or nearly the whole, of the undergraduates of that institution of learning. As for the faculty—except that "the students have tutors or masters," who must have been enjoying a furlough during the visit of the strangers, for they were nowhere visible—the only evidence of its existence that is afforded us is that "the minister of the place goes there morning and evening to make prayer and has charge over them." This prepares us to learn that the students did not understand Dutch or French," and "could hardly speak a word of Latin."

In 1750 one Francis Goelet, a New York merchant, took a vacation from the cares of commercial life and spent his spare time in Boston. He has furnished us with a very breezy account

of the doings of the four hundred of that town in the middle of the eighteenth century. If this account be trustworthy, they enjoyed themselves in a very un-Puritanic fashion. He was hospitably received and tendered the freedom of the city, which included much punch, wine and "sugared dram." The names of many of his entertainers we recognize as those of well-known citizens of Boston during the Revolutionary era. By them he was received with open arms and much flourishing of the convivial glass. He remained for two weeks and over two Sundays, on one of which only he records a visit to a house of worship, when he listened to "a very good discourse from Parson Abot," and an "excellent" one from Parson Hooper; the former an Independent and the latter an Episcopalian. The other Sunday he spent in dining with Mr. Leachmore, "the Surveyor General of America," where he was "very merry" with the demoiselles Lucie, Peggy, Beekie and other fashionable young ladies of Boston.

The remainder of his visit was spent like the guests of the Duchess of Richmond's ball, in "revelry by night." This is the manner in which he passed a considerable part of one day:

"Having an Invitation from the Gentlemen to Dine at Mr. Sheppard's, went Accordingly where a Company of abt 40 Gentlemen. After having Dined in a very Elegant manner upon Turtle, etc. Drank about the Toasts and Sang a Number of Songs and Where Exceeding Merry untill 3 a clock in the morning, from whence went upon the Rake, Going past the Commons in Our way Home, Surprised a compy Country Young Men and Women with a Violin at A Tavern Dancing and making Merry, upon Our entg the house they Young Women Fled, we took Possession of the Room havg the Fidler and the Young man with us with the Keg of Sugared Dram, we where very Merry, from thence went to Mr. Jacob Wendells where we were Obliged to Drink Punch and Wine, and abt 5 in the mornng made our Excit and to Bed."

These innocent indulgences were kept up for the entire two weeks, diversified occasionally by a "Turtle Frolick" enjoyed in the company of "about 20 Couple Gentn and Ladies of the Best Fashion in Boston," to which he gallantly escorted "Miss Betty Wendell," who was "his partner," in a Chaise. He also spent one evening "with some Ladies at Cards," and was a guest at a Masonic banquet which "Broke up about 3 in the Morning."

So much for the manners of the Upper Ten of the Puritan capital in days gone by. As for the habits of its lower ten thousand, it does not appear that they differed in any respect from those of the same element in any Old World city. They were as factious and unruly as were the lower orders of London during the same period.

In 1713 there were corn riots in Boston, during the continuance of which the mob seized a quantity of grain and demolished the houses of some of the town officials.

In 1747 there was a riot—or, more properly speaking, an insurrection—caused by the action of a naval commander in sending a search party on shore to arrest some deserters from his squadron.<sup>5</sup> A few years later, so insecure from mob violence

<sup>5</sup> This incident, as colored by historians, has been made to appear as an arrogant attack on the privileges of the citizens of Boston by a British naval officer; but the accusation is scarcely sustained by the evidence. The facts appear to be these:

In 1747 a naval squadron, under the command of Commodore Knowles, which was returning from helping in the reduction of Louisbourg, which had caused great rejoicing in the Province, touched at the port of Boston. While there some of the seamen deserted and reached the city, upon which a search party was landed to seek and recover the fugitives. In ordering this action, Commodore Knowles did no more than would be done by any British or American commander of to-day, under like circumstances. The search party landed and from about the wharfs of the city some seamen were arrested and taken back to the ships. Among these seamen, it was said, there were some inhabitants of the town. This may have been the case, for it is not likely that the persons of all the deserters were known to the search party. However this may be, the action of the Commodore inflamed the passions of the populace, who rose in revolt against the constituted authorities, drove the Governor to take refuge in the castle in the bay, and forced the lower officials to arrest and imprison some of the officers belonging to Knowles' squadron, who happened to be on shore. That old sea-dog had no notion of submitting to such treatment, and threatened to bombard the town unless his officers were immediately released, at the same time sails his flagship up the bay to show that he meant what he said. The threat had the desired effect; the officers were set free, and the Commodore, releasing some of the captured sailors and retaining others, presumably the actual deserters, sailed away with his fleet and the incident ended.

From this occurrence it has been sought to convey the impression that Commodore Knowles' search party was in reality a press gang, and sent for the purpose of impressing citizens of Boston. But besides that the facts do not sustain this charge, the further fact that there was a statute then in force expressly forbidding impressment in the colonies, makes it the more unlikely.



were the streets of Boston thought to be, that upon the occasion of the passage through them of some boxes of specie an armed guard was detailed for their protection.

If we look upon a map of Boston made during the first half of the eighteenth century we are at once struck with a peculiar feature. In several places we see marked the words "Rope Walk." These are so plainly designated as at once to attract our attention; not so plain are other inscriptions denoting the location of distilleries. On a map of the year 1735 is marked six of the former and eight of the latter. Thirty years later, at the time of the passage of the Stamp Act, there were probably thrice as many. On these two industries depended the material prosperity of the city of Boston. The connection between that prosperity and these industries may be set forth in the following sequence:

The rope was used to make fishing nets; the fish caught in these nets were taken to the French West India Islands, and there, in defiance of the navigation acts, exchanged for molasses; the molasses was brought back to Boston, and there distilled into rum; the rum was either taken into the forests to be exchanged with the Indians for furs, or—as was more generally the case—exported to the West Coast of Africa to be exchanged for negroes, which negroes were in turn carried to the ports of Virginia, Maryland, Carolina and Georgia, and there sold or bartered for the produce of those colonies.

So greatly was the prosperity of Boston thought to be dependent on this commerce that, as has been noted, when it was proposed to collect a duty on West India molasses the cry was raised that if it were done the trade of the colony would be ruined beyond redemption.<sup>6</sup>

This commerce, too, had an intimate bearing upon the action of the populace of Boston on the eve of the Revolution.

All revolutions have salient points of resemblance. There must be a grievance, more or less real. There must be men with the ambition to rule and the ability to lead to put themselves in opposition to the governing powers and inflame the populace against them, and there must be a populace with sufficient spirit and audacity to be willing to be led. The grievance may be of whatsoever nature. Anything will do for a rallying cry: "Religion! Freedom! Vengeance! What you will;" but there must be one at the head of the movement gifted with certain faculties which mark all successful leaders of insurrections. He may be endowed with the lion's courage, but unless it be eked out with the fox's cunning, he will never be a successful captain of men. This is the story history has to tell from the days of Odysseus, king of Ithaca, to those of Charles Stewart Parnell, the "uncrowned king" of the Irish.

In the case of Boston, without which the American Revolution would not have been, the populace were ready at hand and well fitted for the work to be accomplished, the more so because of the industries referred to:

The workmen who made the rope for the nets, the carpenters and caulkers who fitted out the ships who used them, the sailors who manned them,<sup>7</sup> and the consumers of the rum which was the result of their voyages, which included all of these, formed an ideal populace with which to foment an insurrection, that by adroit management might expand into a revolution.

Without this element the town of Boston would never have taken the lead in precipitating the American Revolution.

Without Boston there would have been no Revolution. Without a certain one of its citizens that Revolution would have been postponed for another generation.

Of that citizen, one who knew him well wrote:

<sup>6</sup> Boston by no means monopolized this nefarious traffic. Other New England seaports engaged in it as far as their resources allowed. In Brooks' History of Medford, a village situated on the Mystic River, which also distilled rum, is given the manifest of a small vessel, both outward and homeward bound. The outgoing cargo consisted of 82 barrels, 6 hogsheds and 6 tierces of New England rum; 33 barrels of Barbadoes rum, 25 pairs of pistols, 2 casks musket balls, 1 chest hand-arms and 25 cutlasses. The returning cargo consisted of 155 negroes—153 adults and 2 children.

<sup>7</sup> Many of these sailors had formed part of the crews of slavers, generally the vilest and most merciless ruffians to be found upon the ocean.

<sup>8</sup> This Land Bank was connected with a bubble scheme for making everybody rich, and was very properly suppressed before it had time to ruin the colony, as inevitably it would have done had it continued in existence much longer. This suppression also has been assigned as one of the "causes of the revolution," and with a better reason than some others, though not the one generally given. For Hutchinson, who used his then great influence against these wild schemes, thereby incurred the deadly and lasting enmity of Samuel Adams, whose father had invested his money in that questionable enterprise, and as Hutchinson was the representative of the government, there was the greater inducement to Samuel Adams to overthrow that government, since thereby his enemy would be involved in its ruin.

"Mr. S. Adams' father had been one of the directors of the Land Bank in 1741, which was dissolved by act of Parliament.<sup>9</sup> After his decease his estate was put up for sale by public auction, under authority of an act of the General Assembly. The son first made himself conspicuous on this occasion. He attended the sale, threatened the Sheriff to bring an action against him, and threatened all who should attempt to enter upon the estate under pretense of a purchase; and, by intimidating both the Sheriff and those persons who intended to purchase, he prevented the sale, kept the estate in his possession, and the debt to the Land Bank Company remained unsatisfied.

"He was afterwards a collector of taxes for the town of Boston and made defalcation, which caused an additional tax upon the inhabitants.

"These things were unfavorable to his character, but the determined spirit which he showed in the cause of liberty would have covered a multitude of such faults. He was for near twenty years a writer against government in the public newspapers; at first an indifferent one; long practice caused him to arrive at great perfection and to acquire a talent of artfully and fallaciously insinuating into the minds of his readers a prejudice against the characters of all whom he attacked beyond any other man I ever knew. This talent he employed in the messages, remonstrances and resolves of the House of Representatives, most of which were of his composition; and he made more converts to his cause by calumniating Governors and other servants of the crown than by strength of reasoning. The benefit to the town by his defense of their liberties he supposed an equivalent to his arrears as its collector; and the prevailing principle of the party that the end justified the means probably quieted the remorse he must have felt from robbing men of their characters and injuring them more than if he robbed them of their estates."

This is the character sketch of Samuel Adams, as drawn by Chief Justice Thomas Hutchinson. With this sketch in mind, we are amazed to find that Mr. Bancroft has asserted that that Hutchinson "has left on record that his purity was always above all price." (!)<sup>9</sup>

As detracting from the value of this opinion, it is argued that as Hutchinson was the avowed enemy of Adams, it ought to be held to be prejudiced. The fact is rather that Adams was the enemy of Hutchinson, whom he ever did his best to injure.<sup>10</sup> But allowing the objection its full force, it ought at least to be taken into consideration, for the honesty and integrity of its author was never impugned, even by his most determined opponents.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>9</sup> "He was," said Bernard, "one of the principal and most desperate of the chiefs of the faction;" "the all in all," wrote Hutchinson, who wished him "taken off," and who has left on record that his purity was above all price."—*History of the United States*, Vol. IV, p. 109.

This is one of the many passages to be found in the works of this celebrated historian for which it is difficult to account, except on the hypothesis of a deliberate attempt to falsify facts. It is true that upon one occasion Hutchinson stated it as his opinion that Samuel Adams would never be conciliated by an office or gift. But this does not warrant the assertion that he testified that his purity was above all price. Besides, when Hutchinson made this statement Adams was far too deeply involved to retreat. Upon another occasion Hutchinson was "not sure" that he might not be influenced by an office. This opinion was given in a letter from Hutchinson to Lord Dartmouth. The passage in which it occurs may also serve to show that the words, "taken off," which, as quoted by Bancroft, assume so sinister a significance, when read in connection with those that precede and follow them, are of the most harmless meaning. The passage is as follows: "Could he (Samuel Adams) be made dependent, I am not sure that he might not have been *taken off* by an appointment to a public office."

Such is not "honest chronicling;" it is unfair juggling with the meaning of words.

<sup>10</sup> This fact is acknowledged by Mr. Hosmer, who says (p. 34): "With his patrimony Samuel Adams had apparently inherited his father's friendships and enmities, among the latter being a feud with Thomas Hutchinson, a man fast rising to the position of leading spirit of the province."

<sup>11</sup> Bancroft alone of all writers of respectability has been at pains to blacken the character of the gentleman he is pleased to style "the accomplished, cultivated and truly intelligent Hutchinson." He damns him with faint praise by declaring that "he was one who shunned uttering a direct falsehood," and that "where unbiased by his own interests, he preferred to do what was right." He furthermore—in order that there may be no mistake as to the nature of his verdict—asserts that "he did not scruple to conceal truth, to equivocate, and to deceive;" that he loved praise and soothed with obsequious blandishments any one who bade fair to advance his ends." He is willing to admit that "he loved the land of his nativity," but "his sordid nature led him to worship power," and "he excelled in dissimulation and knew how to veil his selfishness under the appearance of public spirit."—*History of the United States*, Vol. III, pp. 20-21.

This is not a character sketch, but a libel pure and simple, without plea of justification. For these aspersions on the fair fame of one of



It is true that Samuel Adams was never brought to trial for the alleged defalcation, and, therefore, by rule of law, he must be held to be innocent of criminal intent. On the other hand, there is no evidence that he ever demanded an investigation of the charge, and it has never been denied that the *facts* occurred as alleged, and these facts would seem to require some explanation in order to clear the character of the accused. What explanation has been offered?

Mr. Bancroft ignores the more serious of these charges—that of defalcation. In regard to the other—that of overawing the officers of the law—he makes this most remarkable excuse for its perpetration: “He (Samuel Adams) appeared in defense of the supremacy of the Colonial laws within Colonial limits, and by his success gratified alike his filial piety and his love of country.”<sup>12</sup> Supposedly he connects this act of violence with “love of country” by referring it to the suppression of the Land Bank, for he remarks that the British Parliament had “overruled the laws of the Colony,” meaning thereby, presumably, that act of suppression. But that act of suppression saved the Colony from bankruptcy and was passed at the solicitation of the best men of the Colony. The absurdity of this plea is further shown by the fact that by the prevention of the sale by Adams’ lawless act, it was the unfortunate Colonial depositors and creditors of the Land Bank who suffered and not the “British Parliament” or anything else British. As to what “filial piety” could have to do with the matter, since at the time of the sale his father, who had owned the property, had been dead ten years—a fact which Mr. Bancroft conveniently forgets to mention—he does not condescend to explain.

Few people will doubt that it was his own material welfare, and not his love for his dead father, who could no longer be benefited, or his love for his country—that is, I suppose, the Province of Massachusetts, which had nothing whatever to do with it—that caused Mr. Adams to commit this unlawful act.

James K. Hosmer, the biographer and eulogist of Samuel Adams, admits the facts of both charges, as related by Hutchinson, but treats with contempt the idea of guilty intent on the part of his hero. Of his behavior at the sale of his late father’s property, he quaintly says: “The sale did not take place, for when the Sheriff appeared he found himself confronted by a sturdy citizen, whose resistance he was forced to respect.”<sup>13</sup> Which must strike the unprejudiced reader as rather a cool way of disposing of this act of lawlessness.

In regard to the more serious accusation—that of the misappropriation of the public money—Mr. Hosmer admits that there was a shortage of the city’s funds, but seems to infer that this was the fault of the tax *payers* rather than the tax *collector*, though what he really means is not very evident. He says, while referring to Samuel Adams’ career as tax collector: “In connection with this office came the gravest suspicion of a serious moral dereliction which his enemies could ever lay to his charge. Embarrassments which weighed upon the people caused payments to be slow. The tax collectors fell into arrears, and it was at length entered upon the records that they were indebted to the town in the sum of £9,878. . . . As Tax Collector he had quite failed and was largely in arrears. There was a possibility of losing what little property remained to him and of having his name stained with dishonor.”<sup>14</sup>

Since it has never been denied that the money that should have been collected and paid into the city treasury was missing, it seems singular that Mr. Hosmer has no better explanation of its disappearance than this. The question naturally arises: If it were the taxpayers that were “indebted to the town,” as Mr. Hosmer seems desirous that his readers should believe, but does not assert, how could there be a “suspicion of a serious moral dereliction” against Samuel Adams—who, in that case, could

the most conscientious, high-minded and self-sacrificing men Massachusetts ever produced, Mr. Bancroft does not deign to offer the slightest evidence, and every act of his long life passed in advancing the interests of his native province, gives the lie to the calumny.

Mr. Hosmer admits the “tone of quiet moderation” in Hutchinson’s history, but says that “it is a disfigurement to the narrative that he sometimes ascribes mean motives to the champions who forced him to battle.” As Mr. Hosmer has pleaded guilty on behalf of his client, to the commission of so many mean *actions*, it would not seem so very uncharitable to ascribe these actions to similar motives. As a matter of fact, however, Mr. Hutchinson has contented himself with relating the facts, leaving to his readers to judge of the motives.

<sup>12</sup> History of the United States, Vol. III, p. 419.

<sup>13</sup> Samuel Adams: American Statesmen Series, p. 35.

<sup>14</sup> Samuel Adams: American Statesmen Series, pp. 36, 37 and 47. I can find no warrant for including Samuel Adams’ fellow collectors in the charge of peculation, though such there may be.

not have been held responsible for it—and how could he stand in any danger of having his name “stained with dishonor” on that account?

After all, Mr. Hosmer seems to place the most reliance upon the popular faith in the unsullied character of the great revolutionary chief as the best refutation of the charge of criminal intent, contenting himself with the remark that: “No candid investigator can feel otherwise than that to Samuel Adams’ contemporaries any misappropriation of funds by him was an absurd supposition.”<sup>15</sup> And this in the face of the declaration of Chief Justice Hutchinson, who was one of these very contemporaries!

From an examination of all the evidence that is now available as to this particular charge, it would seem that the most charitable verdict that can be rendered is the Scotch one of “Not proven.”

In his estimate of the general character of his hero, Mr. Hosmer is apologetic rather than laudatory. With reference to the charge of duplicity so often brought against him, he says: “It must be confessed that some casuistry is necessary now and then to make the conduct of Samuel Adams here square with absolute right. . . . One wonders if the Puritan conscience of Samuel Adams did not now and then feel a twinge, when at the very time in which he had devoted himself, body and soul, to breaking the link that bound America to England, he was coining for this or that body phrases full of reverence to the king and rejecting the thought of independence. The fact was, he could employ upon occasion a certain foxlike shrewdness, which did not always scrutinize the means over narrowly, while he pushed on for the great end. Before our story is finished other instances of wily and devious management will come under our notice, which a proper plumb-line will prove to be not quite in the perpendicular.”<sup>16</sup> And in a later page of his biography, referring to an especially dishonest artifice in which Samuel Adams had part, Mr. Hosmer says: “The complicity of Samuel Adams with the whole affair is unmistakable. . . . The whole transaction has a more than questionable color. . . . It is hard to say what the casuistry was which enabled the Puritan politician, *upright though he was*,<sup>17</sup> to make crooked treatment of his Tory *bete noir* square with his sense of right.”<sup>18</sup>

Which is much as though one should say: “Strange that this man, habitually sober though he is, should be continually drunk! Truly, the method of thought employed by a hero-worshiper is past the understanding of ordinary mortals!

The *bete noir* alluded to by Mr. Hosmer is, of course, the Chief Justice, whom Samuel Adams opposed and maligned at every opportunity.

While admitting the truth of the aspersions against the honesty and veracity of his hero, Mr. Hosmer attempts to palliate them at the expense of the fair fame of every native of New England. He says: “He would have been, alas! a less typical New Englander had he not stooped now and then to a piece of sharp practice. . . . Who will deny that the defect is there? Samuel Adams was too thorough a Yankee to be quite without it.”<sup>19</sup>

Such is the character of Samuel Adams, lawyer, merchant’s clerk, malster, tax collector and professional politician—for, like his Southern coadjutor, Patrick Henry, he had tried and failed in all these vocations but the last—as gathered from those who have written of him. It may be further gathered from his recorded actions and utterances that he was a man of an imperious and overbearing nature, fond of domination, but preferring to take underhand means to acquire it. Arrogant to those he could not control, but paying diplomatic deference to those of whom he could make use. In spite of his imperious manner, he was not personally brave. During the period when he was most active against the Government he was kept well informed by his spies of any danger to be apprehended, and upon its too near approach he promptly fled.<sup>20</sup> Foxlike, he ran to earth. Under like

<sup>15</sup> Samuel Adams: American Statesmen Series, p. 37.

<sup>16</sup> Samuel Adams: American Statesmen Series, pp. 120-121.

<sup>17</sup> The italics are mine.

<sup>18</sup> Samuel Adams: American Statesmen Series, pp. 233-234.

<sup>19</sup> Samuel Adams: American Statesmen Series, pp. 368-369.

<sup>20</sup> The story is told that Samuel Adams, being challenged by an officer for an arrogant and offensive remark, instead of meeting the cartel after the manner of the times, weakly retreated, and threatened to “go to his general.” This story, though it seems to me to be characteristic, as it does not rest on good authority, would not have been referred to here were it not that a tale reflecting on the honor and humanity of British officers comes from the same source. It is that on the occasion of Dr. Warren’s oration in the Old South Church, there being some of-



circumstances James Otis, lionlike, would have stood at bay against the whole power of the Empire. Yet Samuel Adams was able successfully to organize a revolution, a feat that James Otis could never have accomplished.

In 1765 his cousin John noted that the "artful pen" of Samuel Adams even then had accomplished wonders. Ten years later Thomas Bolton asserted that "what proceeds from the mouth of Adams is sufficient to fill the mouths of millions in America."

He was, as said Chief Justice Hutchinson, the "all in all."

That a desire to rule rather than a desire for popular freedom was the moving cause of his actions, is indicated by the course he took during the so-called "Shay's Rebellion," which occurred some two years after the independence of the Colonies had been acknowledged by Great Britain. The spirit that animated the participants in this outbreak was the very same spirit that had been conjured up by Samuel Adams among the restless and dissatisfied members of the community in his campaign against the home Government.<sup>21</sup> Their grievance was the same—taxation without the consent of the taxed—only with them the grievance was a very real one, for the taxes imposed by the Federal authorities bore heavily upon a people impoverished by eight years of warfare and were especially obnoxious to such of them as had been taught to believe that in severing their connection with the mother country they would be thenceforth relieved from taxation and from the obligation to pay their debts.<sup>22</sup>

Therefore, it would have been but even-handed justice had Samuel Adams given his sympathy, if not his support, to the men who were but bent upon carrying to their logical conclusion the principles he had been at pains to teach them. But far from doing this, his voice was raised the loudest for a stern and rigorous suppression of the movement.

The reason for this apparent inconsistency is not far to seek—his party was then in power!

Such was Samuel Adams, the real "Father of the Revolution." Without his all-powerful aid the histrionic effusions of Patrick Henry would have been wasted in air. The insidious diplomacy of Benjamin Franklin would have been planned in vain. The sword of Washington—though backed by the power of United Europe—would have proved too dull to sever the ties that bound the Colonies to the mother land; weak though they were.

ficers present, a plot was arranged to make an onslaught on the speaker and the audience at a certain signal, which was to have been given by the throwing of an egg in the face of the orator. This silly and malicious story has place in many histories, including books for the young. It has some variations, one being that a young ensign, to whom was entrusted the precious egg, *stumbled and broke it*, and thus the dire catastrophe was averted!

<sup>21</sup> Professor Tyler, one of his warmest admirers, draws a picture of Samuel Adams which exhibits him as the prototype of the modern "walking delegate." He describes him as: "Seated on a log by the side of some caulker in the shipyard, or pausing on a street corner for leisurely and confidential discourse with any cobbler or hod-carrier who should care to spend his time in that way, he won extraordinary affection from his fellow townsmen by his evident willingness to impart to the humblest of them the political fears and hopes and aims which possessed his own soul respecting the commonwealth."—*The Literary History of the American Revolution*, Vol. II, p. 6.

That this picture is not overdrawn there is a plentitude of evidence to show. Indeed, to compare great things with small, the methods used by the revolutionary propagandists much resemble those of the labor agitators in a strike—the town meetings occupying the places of the lodges of the trades unions.

<sup>22</sup> "The moment the day arrived when all discovered that things were fast returning back to their original channels, that the industrious were to reap the fruit of their industry, and that the indolent and improvident would soon experience the evils of their idleness and sloth, very many startled at the idea. . . . They first complained of commutation, of the weight of public taxes, of the insupportable debt of the Union, of the scarcity of money and of the cruelty of suffering the private creditors to call for their just debts. . . . County conventions were formed, and the cry for paper money, subject to depreciation, as was declared by some of their public resolves, was the clamor of the day."—*Benjamin Lincoln to George Washington*, December 4, 1786.

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SAN FRANCISCO

## BRITISH NEWS IN BRIEF.

*Important Events not Chronicled in the Daily Press.*

Sixty-three new postoffices were opened in Canada in June.

Shipments of cattle from Montreal increased by over 100 per cent so far this season.

The Nova Scotia Steel Company at its recent meeting in Montreal declared a dividend of 18 per cent.

With a view to its better preservation, the ancient Abbey at Melrose is undergoing repairs.

A special exhibit of Irish industries is to be made by the British Government at St. Louis next year.

At a recent sale of Yorkshire hogs at Hamilton, Canada, 71 pedigreed animals sold for \$8,165 or an average of \$115.

The Orange River Council has agreed to a war contribution of £5,000,000 from revenues on hereafter discovered minerals.

In the Cape Assembly Sir J. G. Sprigg moved the approval of the Customs Convention, including the preferential tariff.

A contract for 30,000 tons of rails for Siamese railways has been given to Messrs. Dorman, Long & Co. of Middlesbrough.

The through passenger service of the Canadian Northern between Winnipeg and Port Arthur will be inaugurated this month.

In Edinburgh the number of unlet shops and houses is larger than for some years, owing, it is said, to the "rush to Canada."

A Glasgow firm has secured orders for thirty-two locomotives for the C. P. R. and a number for the Central Railway of Mexico, in close competition with American builders.

Before the Traffic Commission the statistical officer to the County Council estimated that the population of London would reach 9,277,000 by 1931.

Under the new scale of dietary to be introduced into the Navy on October 1, the men will be given four meals a day, instead of three. Jam is included in the new dietary.

Major-General Sir O'Moore Creagh, commanding the British forces in North China, left Tien-tsin June 26 for England, having been appointed to the Mhow command in Bombay Presidency.

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company announce that this season they will build eighteen new elevators in Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

The British naval station in the North Pacific is to be reduced in the near future to a commodore's command instead of that of a rear-admiral.

Death has removed Mrs. Elizabeth Goward, wife of the City Librarian of Victoria, B. C. She was born in Market Harborough, England.

It is proposed that the members of Parliament who are arranging a tour through Canada will visit Washington for the purpose of paying their respects to President Roosevelt.

Bristol's electric cars carried 321,225 passengers on Bank holiday, being equal to the whole population of Bristol. This establishes a record in tramway traffic.

Manitoba, the central province of the Dominion of Canada, continues to extend the area it assigns to the wheat crop, which this year occupies 2,442,873 acres.

Sir Edmund Antrobus has communicated to Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice an offer to sell Stonehenge and eight acres of adjacent land for £50,000.

Leeds Corporation tramways have made a profit of £62,000 during the past year, which is equal to a rate of 8d. in the pound.

The *Sydney Morning Herald's* estimate of the area under wheat in New South Wales is 1,691,834 acres, an increase of 112,000 acres. The estimated yield is 13,418,400 bushels.

The revenue of Western Australia for the financial year ending June 30 is returned as £3,630,238, as compared with £3,347,093 for the previous year.

It is believed that Gainsborough and district will benefit to the extent of £100,000 for hospital purposes under the will of the late Mr. George Coupland, of Henswell.

Mr. W. P. Hartley has supplemented his gift of £10,000 for the extension of the Primitive Methodist College at Manchester with an offer to build a chapel adjoining the college.

The Emperor of China has conferred on Mr. Southcott, a British merchant, the Button of Fourth Class of the First Grade for services rendered in 1900 by the China Merchants' Navigation Company.

The revenue of the Colony of Newfoundland for the fiscal year amounted to \$2,200,000. The fisheries up to the present date have been fairly good, though hampered by bad weather in the early season.



In the House of Commons Mr. Thomas Shaw mentioned that in thirty years, although the population of Scotland had only increased 30 per cent, the average school attendance had increased by about 200 per cent.

The strike of carpenters in Pretoria, after going on for two months, has come to an end, the masters conceding the workmen's demands for a standard wage of £6 16s. per week of forty-eight hours. There is a great demand for carpenters in the Colony.

Mr. Duncan, the Secretary of the Treasury at Pretoria, stated that steps will be taken to introduce into the Transvaal a copper coinage, which the adoption of the new tariff will make necessary.

The King has conferred a baronetcy on the Lord Provost of Edinburgh and a knighthood on Treasurer Cranston. Mr. Menzies, Agent of the Church of Scotland, has also been honored with knighthood.

A dispatch from Ottawa says the Dominion Government has given notice of regulations authorizing the payment of \$500,000 a year for five years by way of bounties to the lead producers of British Columbia.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Pilgrims' Club, London, a committee was appointed to give effect to the recent suggestion to erect a statue to George Washington in London. Archdeacon Sinclair announced that he was authorized to offer a place for the statue in St. Paul's Cathedral.

The King inspected the Honorable Artillery Company on the 10th of July, and said that the approaching visit of a number of the corps to America would help to cement the friendship between Great Britain and America, which was a matter of the greatest importance.

The treaty between Great Britain and Persia was concluded at Teheran, February 9th and was ratified May 27th. It grants reciprocally the most favored nation treatment to each country and undertakes to allow British merchandise any reduction conceded to merchandise imported from Russia.

Over twenty parties of surveyors are at work on the new Grand Trunk Pacific line. Replying to criticisms that the engineers employed are nearly all Americans, the managers of the Grand Trunk Railway state that of eighty-three engineers of all grades seventy-nine are Canadians, preference having been given to graduates of the Royal Military College and of Canadian universities.

Investigations by members of the Royal Irish Academy in the Kish caves in the mountains of Sligo show that the caves were at one time inhabited by bears. Other remains indicate the presence in bygone times of the wolf, reindeer, and the Arctic lemming, an addition to the fauna of Ireland.

Lord Lyveden, who with Mr. J. Cumming Macdonald, M. P., is organizing a party of M. P.'s to visit Canada and the United States, has received a cablegram intimating that President Roosevelt and the Mayor of New York will receive the visitors, who are due to leave England on August 19.

The Government made a clean sweep in the recent Manitoba elections. The result is as follows: Conservatives, 30; Liberals, 4; in doubt, 4; deferred elections, 2. All the Liberal leaders except Greenway were beaten. The present Ministers were all returned by record-breaking majorities.

Mr. Pantou recently read a paper at Melbourne, before the Geographical Society on the prospects of cotton in Northern Australia, where, he said, millions of acres were suitable both as regards climate and soil. He thought that if cheap labor were allowed, thousands of settlers would find a profitable outlet for their enterprise.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company have decided, with a view to encourage the efforts now being made to cultivate cotton in the West Indies, to offer to the British Cotton-Growing Association the free conveyance of a number of gins and baling presses, about to be sent out to be used in connection with this new industry.

Mr. J. C. Steven's sale at King street, Covent garden, included two interesting relics of the Rev. John Wesley, a carved oak armchair, formerly John Wesley's property, with guarantee—20 guineas (Charterhouse School); and a gold fob Cornelian seal, always worn by John Wesley, and given to the owner's father by a niece of Wesley—17 guineas.

The trade returns for the quarter ended March 31 show that the imports into Orange River Colony amounted to £622,482, as compared with £363,823 in the corresponding quarter of 1902. The increase in imports for the nine months ended March 31 exceeds three-quarters of a million. The exports for the quarter amounted to £94,646, as compared with £4,800 for the same period of last year.

The International Telegraph Conference which has recently been sitting in London has completely revised the rules as to the use of code and cipher language in International Telegraphy. These alterations, together with a number of other changes in the detailed regulations, which will be announced in due course, will take effect on July 1, 1904.

Some interesting archaeological discoveries have been made at Tintern Abbey in the course of the work of preservation now in progress. A portion of the original drainage system has been disclosed, and, by the removal of old cottages built into the abbey, gateways and windows and an ancient staircase which were formerly hidden have been revealed.

Encouraging reports are presented as to the beneficial effect of the southern portion of the Lowestoft Corporation sea defense works near Pakefield, Suffolk, England. The new groynes have stopped the sea encroachment, making the beach ten feet higher and driving the low-water mark back twenty to fifty yards. At this point fresh groynes are about to be built.

The Dominion Government and the Grand Trunk Pacific have at last made a definite arrangement for the building of the transcontinental railway. The Government has decided to guarantee the bonds for the undertaking, and articles will be inserted in the agreement giving the Government power to purchase the road at the end of thirty years.

The agricultural and commercial bodies of the Island of Barbadoes and of Demarara have adopted resolutions favoring the supporting of the Zollverein proposals of the British Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, and expressing profound appreciation of the importance of drawing closer the bond of union between Great Britain and her colonies.

King Edward has decided that the Jubilee presents to the late Queen Victoria, which are to go to St. Louis Exposition, shall first be exhibited at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition this fall. The presents are valued at over one million dollars, and while they remain on view there, they will be carefully guarded by a detachment of soldiers from the Fort.

Captain Powell, R.N., has been appointed Governor of Osborne House and grounds. The building is being prepared for the reception of convalescent officers of the army and navy, the apartments devoted to this purpose including the famous Indian Room, the fittings of which have been removed to the royal palaces.

Mr. Behr, the inventor of the mono-rail, states that the line between Liverpool and Manchester will shortly be commenced. He points out that a speed of 120 miles an hour by this system has been pronounced by the greatest engineering experts to be absolutely safe, and claims that the system solves the problem of decentralization.

The Canadian Government has chartered the Newfoundland sealing steamer Neptune to convey an expedition to Hudson Bay. The expedition will winter at Chesterfield Inlet. Its object is to determine the availability of the region for a Canadian grain route. The ship will also enforce the Canadian customs law against American whalers who are operating in Hudson Bay.

A. B. Aylesworth, a Toronto lawyer, who is at present in London, has consented to act in place of the late Judge Armour as representative for Canada on the Alaska Tribunal. The Tribunal will meet in London on September 3d, when written arguments will be presented. It is thought all meetings of the Tribunal will be held in the English capital.

A Parliamentary paper, giving particulars of the shipping which passed through the Suez canal last year shows that the net tonnage increased 424,473 tons over 1901, and 1,510,251 tons over 1900. The transit receipts were £5,120,000, the highest since the opening of the canal. Three thousand seven hundred and eight vessels passed through the canal last year, and of that number 2,165 carried the British flag.

With the permission of the Duke of Argyll, Captain Burns, of Glasgow, has been searching in Tobemory Bay for relics of the Admiral of Florence, one of the ships of the Spanish Armada which was blown up in the bay. The diver has already discovered a bronze breech-loading cannon, four and a half feet long, dated 1563; a sword blade and a pistol. The relics will be exhibited at the Glasgow Royal Exchange.

The Wick and Lybster Railway was formally opened on July 1st. Hundreds from all parts of Caithness and visitors from a distance flocked to the east end of the county, and the proceedings throughout were characterized by the utmost enthusiasm. With improved harbor accommodation now being carried into effect, Wick promises to regain its position as the chief seat of the herring industry.



The Earl of Rosebery has written to the chairman of the London County Council, submitting a plan for the establishment of a great institution for advanced scientific and technological education, at a cost of \$1,500,000, toward which sum Wernher, Beit & Co., the well-known diamond firm, and others offer large contributions. A site for the institution has also practically been secured. Lord Rosebery asks the Council for an annual grant of \$150,000 for the maintenance of the institution, upon the securing of which the whole scheme depends.

The selection by the Government of St. Margaret's Hope, in the Firth of Forth, as a naval base, has resulted in the pressing forward of a great engineering scheme for cutting a canal between the Forth and Clyde. The Edinburgh correspondent of the *Daily News*, who has been supplied with authoritative details of the scheme, says it is proposed to cut a great waterway from the estuary of the Forth to Loch Long. The canal proper will begin near Alloa, passing by Stirling and Kippen, through the valley of the Forth. A deep cutting will be made near Buchanan Castle, and navigation will then be carried up Loch Lomond to Tarbet. From there to Arrochar a cut will be made into Loch Long, which is an arm of the sea navigable for all sizes of vessels.

Admiral Kaminura and his Japanese squadron were recently at Sydney. At a banquet in the Town-hall, with the Lord Mayor of Sydney in the chair, the health of the admiral and his officers was proposed by Lord Tennyson, the Governor-General of the Commonwealth. Admiral Kaminura, in responding, remarked that forty years ago Queen Victoria presented Japan with a gunboat named the Empress. One of the young officers of the Empress was now Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, Governor of the State in whose capital city they were assembled. That gunboat was the beginning of the Japanese navy, and however great and powerful that navy might become in the future, the Japanese would always remember its British origin with pride and gratitude.

The centenary of the Sunday School Union, which is celebrated this year, is a matter of great interest to some six millions of children in the United Kingdom, and as a natural consequence appeals to the sympathies of hundreds of thousands of parents throughout the length and breadth of the land, as well as to 600,000 men and women who work as Sunday School teachers. The rapid growth and wide development of the Sunday school system, following upon the opening of Robert Raikes' first school a little over a hundred years ago, is one of the most remarkable features in the modern history of our country. From the day that Raikes employed his first four teachers to instruct a few dozen neglected children gathered from the back streets of Gloucester, the Sunday school has been gradually increasing in numbers and usefulness until its teachers are reckoned by hundreds of thousands and its scholars by millions.

The extension of the telegraph system in Uganda has been pushed on rapidly during the last six months, and now the line is open to Butiaba, on the shore of the Albert Nyanza. A branch line has been built to a place called Masinde, in Unyoro, a distance of some 50 miles from the main line. On all these extensions there is no extra charge; thus the mileage open for traffic now in Uganda is as follows: Mobasa to Port Florence, on the Victoria Lake, 584 miles; Port Florence to Kampala and Mengo (temporary line), 200 miles; Kampala to Entebbe, 25 miles; Entebbe to Albert Nyanza, 175 miles; Hoima, Unyoro, to Masinde, 50 miles; total, 1,034 miles. The charge over the whole of this distance is 2d. a word, with a minimum of 1s. 4d. for a message of eight words. There is also a system of telephones along the whole distance, so that traders and travelers may use the line when necessary at the charge of 1s. 4d. per conversation. These telegraph lines are called "temporary," but as they are constructed of bark cloth tree (a species of fig tree), and as these have extraordinary powers of germination, all the telegraph poles are now living trees, and should be almost equal in point of duration to iron poles, for the fig tree is long-lived.

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## DIVIDEND NOTICES.

**CALIFORNIA SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY,** corner California and Montgomery sts.—For the six months ending June 30, 1903, dividends have been declared on deposits in the savings department of this company as follows: On term deposits at the rate of 3 6-10 per cent per annum, and on ordinary deposits at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, free of taxes, and payable on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1903. Dividends uncalled for are added to the principal after July 1, 1903.  
J. DALZELL BROWN, Manager.

**SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS UNION,** 532 California street, corner Webb—For the half year ending with the 30th of June, 1903, a dividend has been declared at the rate per annum of three and forty-two one-hundredths (3 42-100) per cent on term deposits, and three (3) per cent on ordinary deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1903.  
LOVELL WHITE, Cashier.

**THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,** 526 California street.—For the half year ending with June 30, 1903, a dividend has been declared at the rate of three and one-eighth (3 1/8) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1903.  
GEORGE TOURNY, Secretary.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
<b>Tea, Coffee, Etc.</b>		
JOHN MARSHALL	218 Third Street	Brown 656
<b>Monuments, Headstones, Vaults, Etc.</b>		
A. H. McNUTT	374 Brannan Street	
<b>Carpenters, Builders and Contractors</b>		
RICHARD LEACH	753 Mission Street	Black 1366
<b>Cutlery</b>		
R. HELLIWELL	108 Stockton Street	
<b>Butchers</b>		
W. F. ROBERTS	2817 California Street	West 891
<b>Bakers and Confectioners</b>		
GLOBE BAKERY	3065 Sixteenth Street	Kate 4028
<b>Undertakers</b>		
JAMES HAGAN	445 Valencia Street	Mission 11
<b>Trunks and Valises</b>		
J. MARTY	22 Turk St. Factory, 826 Howard St.	
<b>Artificial Limbs</b>		
MENZO SPRING	40 Ellis St. Measurement Blanks Free	
<b>Hotels</b>		
THE ELSMERE	418 Sutter St	John 5411
<b>Harness and Horse Goods</b>		
S. MCGREGOR	244 Ellis Street	Jessie 622
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<b>Plumbers and Gas Fitters</b>		
J. GOMERSAL	38 Turk St.	Howard 2813
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B. M. ATCHINSON & CO.	2-4, 61-63 Union	Grant 141
ED. L. CUTTEN.	Square Market	
STALDER		
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## British and American Union.

A FEATURE of considerable interest at the annual meeting of the Union, to take place Friday evening, September 4th, will be the election of a new Board of Directors. It is the feeling of many members and the unanimous sentiment of the outgoing board that new blood in the governing body is desirable. The majority of the directors now in office have served the Union and championed its interests since the institution was founded, and while they are not weary in well-doing, they feel that the burden of the work should be more evenly distributed. The members, therefore, are requested to confer together, decide upon fifteen good, capable and loyal representative men, and then show up in full force on September 4th and elect them. Nominations will be received by the Secretary at headquarters, 927 Market street, San Francisco, up to the close of Tuesday, August 25th. The rules governing elections in the Union require that nominations shall be in writing, and shall be indorsed by two members of the Union in good standing. Also, it should be remembered, only members in good standing are allowed a vote at the annual election. A number of nominations are already on file, but there is room for more.

Two splendid speeches were the chief feature at the last regular meeting on August 7th—"The New Imperialism," by Austin Lewis, and "Progress and the English-Speaking Peoples," by Fairfax H. Wheelan, President of the University Club and of the San Francisco Board of Trade. Epitomes of the addresses will be found in these columns, and after perusing them the reader will readily credit the statement that they were enthusiastically received, both for their fund of information and the fine sentiments they contained.

President F. W. D'Evelyn also spoke at length on matters pertaining to the Union's work and its recent accomplishments, while musical numbers of much excellence gave variety and interest to the programme.

## The Women's Auxiliary.

The Auxiliary continues to increase in membership and popularity. A new Board of Directors will be elected within the month. Mrs. Sadler recently entertained the members at a tea, given at her pretty Alameda home. A very enjoyable afternoon was spent, and Mrs. Sadler has been tendered a vote of thanks for her hospitality and kindness.

While in session last Monday afternoon word was received of the death of Miss Leach, and adjournment was immediately taken out of respect.

Forty-nine miles in fifteen hours were covered by the Highland Volunteer Artillery, marching to their Inverness headquarters from the training camp.

## The New Imperialism.

(From an Address by Mr. Austin Lewis before the British and American Union.)

ONE of the most famous and accurate of modern French sociologists has laid it down as a truth that the evolution of society is shown by the breaking down of a segmental structure. Former conditions were segmental—that is to say, they consisted of repetitions of the same forms indefinitely repeated and which were capable of individual existence. As society progresses these segments break down and we get a highly organized structure, no part of which is independent of the other.

If we apply this reasoning to the evolution of the British Empire we find that this is precisely what has happened. The self-governing colonies may be considered as independent segments. Now it was universally prophesied that these segments would in the course of time break away and set up as new nations, and in America to-day it is very difficult to persuade the ordinary reader that this is not what will happen. Mr. Young of the *Chronicle*, for example, in a very able article a few Sundays back, declared that the exercise of self-government must necessarily lead to the establishment of the self-governing powers as independent States. But, unfortunately for his argument, the whole of modern economic organization is against him, and the colonies themselves, far from expressing any intention of withdrawing, are doing all that within them lies to strengthen their connections with the mother country.

For one thing the United States is to be thanked particularly, and that is the discovery and practical working of the federal system, which renders the organization of self-governing States into one empire possible, granted the federal system and democracies are capable of existing under what is, for the sake of convenience, called an "empire." In other words, the dictum of Beaconsfield, whose imagination led him to conceive of this destiny for Great Britain and her colonies, "Imperium et Libertas," is realized.

Now how does this affect the relations between the United States and Great Britain, or rather the new British Empire? In the first place, they are both democracies, for it is of the very essence of democracy that communities should choose their own form of government, and in the only striking difference between them, the existence of the monarchy, it is unquestioned that it meets with the unhesitating approval of the vast majority of the people.

With so much in common, it is the merest assumption and one which does not find any support on economic or political grounds to maintain that the relations between the two great democratic empires of to-day, one republican, the other monarchical, in form, but

both essentially democratic in their structure, can be anything but cordial.

## Made in Germany.

There is at least one characteristic shared alike by the Yankee and the Britisher. Neither has any abiding faith in the stability of an article made in Germany.

On board a Liverpool boat not long ago the representative of a German house was endeavoring to open an account with the head of an English firm.

"No," said the latter, "I cannot give you an order. Call it prejudice, if you like, but I prefer home-made goods."

"Crect, sonny," put in an American, who chanced to be present. "I'll shake on that, though I owe my life to the fellow-countryman of our friend here."

"Aeh!" ejaculated the German, "vos dat so?"

"Fact," continued the Yankee. "It was at Manila. I was 'spectating' on one of Dewey's tubs when a shell from a Spanish snip fell foul of my shirt-front."

"And you vas alive?" gasped the German.

"That's so, sonny—I lived; thanks to German industry."

"Mein gracious!" gasped the Teuton; "you vas—"

"Relating a fact, stranger. That shell was made in Germany. It ran up against a shirt-stud made in England, and—well, it kinder subsided. Fact! Shake!"

But the German had disappeared into the cabin below.—*Kolar Gold Field News*.

## Mistress of the Seas.

Few people are aware that Britain's mistressship of the seas is more than an assertion, and that it is acknowledged by every nation. On entering a foreign port marine etiquette requires a man-o'-war to salute the national flag by dipping its own, and in return the host lowers its flag. But no ship dips the Union Jack until the foreigner first dips its colors. In all seas, both home and foreign, Britain claims to be saluted first, and this homage is rendered by every nation as the tribute to her sovereignty.—*Tid-Bits*.

Just as we go to press, news reaches us of the sad death of Miss Dorothy Leach, the eighteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Leach, well-known members of the British and American Union, St. George's, and other societies. The young lady contracted a fever while camping at Larkspur, and despite every care and attention, the illness terminated fatally on Monday morning, the 3d inst. The deceased was universally esteemed for her accomplishments and sunny disposition, and her loss will be deeply mourned.

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The Kaiser is going to reform the German [official] language and place the verb in its proper position. If the Kaiser came to Wales he would learn a thing or two. Welshmen ages ago learnt to do away with the verb altogether.—*Western Mail*.

There is a good deal more at the bottom of the abolition of the lance in the British cavalry than most people are probably aware of. It is not solely a question of armament, another turn of the wheel of military opinion. The matter goes a good deal deeper than that, and touches bottom at the undoubtedly growing disinclination which one white man has to killing another *sua manu*. This feeling is perhaps especially strong in the Anglo-Saxon race.—*Pioneer*, Allahabad.

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## Sons of St. George in Annual Convention.

THE banner of St. George flying from the lofty flagpole over Red Men's Hall in Union Square, for three days last week, was the outward and visible sign of some big English event going on within.

The Sons of St. George were in annual session. Delegates from subordinate lodges, scattered all over the Pacific Coast, were assembled there to legislate in their common interest and compare notes.

The convention, which was called to order by the retiring Grand President, W. H. Fuller, on Tuesday morning, July 21, was harmonious throughout and developed the pleasing fact that the Order is prospering in every section in this jurisdiction. A gain of nearly 200 has been made in membership, and the aggregate funds swelled by \$2,600—the total funds of the Lodges now standing at \$13,500.

Much of the business transacted was of a routine nature, but a noteworthy piece of legislation was the action taken which henceforth requires that Grand Lodge officers shall be elected from the floor of the convention. The present officers will serve till the end of the next Grand Lodge session, after which their successors will take office, thus introducing the new system gradually.

The meeting decided to withdraw the premium for new members, as it was found that the membership was satisfactorily increasing without this stimulus. A proposal that the per capita tax be reduced from \$1 to 80 cents was defeated, as was also the proposition to dispense with the session of the Grand Lodge in 1904. The retiring Grand President, W. H. Fuller, was the recipient of a Past Grand President's jewel, the presentation speech being made by F. D. Brandon. By a vote of the convention, the salary of Grand Secretary Thomas Poyser was increased in recognition of his services.

The sum of \$400 was apportioned for organizing work, and it was a source of satisfaction to all to learn from the northern delegates that efforts are about to be made to start lodges at Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and other cities; and that Milton Lodge, Victoria, B. C., is forming a section for juveniles.

The new Grand Lodge officers for the ensuing term are as follows: Worthy President, J. H. Cocking; Vice-President, W. G. Johnson; Worthy Secretary, Thomas Poyser; Treasurer, Thomas W. Butcher; Messenger, Wm. Meek; Assistant Secretary, Wm. Witts; Assistant Messenger, W. H. Price; Chaplain, John Stevens; Inside Sentinel, E. T. Joste; Outside Sentinel, J. F. S. Townsend.

The convention was attended by the following named delegates:

BURNABY LODGE, SAN FRANCISCO—C. W. Riffe, G. E. Fisher, Geo. Wale, H. W. Gerrans, Wm. Witts, R. J. Airey.

PICKWICK LODGE, SAN FRANCISCO—Hugh Williamson, W. R. Whyte, S. Creba.

ALBION LODGE, OAKLAND—J. Lancaster, J. J. Roberts, E. T. Joste, Wm. Sheaff.

DERBY LODGE, ALAMEDA—W. H. Noy.

GEN. GORDON LODGE, ALMADEN—J. H. Gerrans, —Pascoe.

VICTORY LODGE, SAN JOSE—J. Hogarth.

VICTORIA LODGE, GRASS VALLEY—John Dower.

MILTON LODGE, VICTORIA, B. C.—W. H. Price.

INKERMAN LODGE, NANAIMO, B. C.—J. H. Cocking.

BALACLAVA LODGE, VANCOUVER, B. C.—J. Parmeter.

JUTHLEE LODGE, SACRAMENTO—Ed Booth, E. W. Littleton.

PRINCE ALBERT LODGE, NEVADA CITY—Leonard Foote, John Stevens.

ROYAL OAK LODGE, LOS ANGELES—Wm. Meek, R. Sharp.

ALEXANDRA LODGE, PASADENA—Thos. W. Holmes.

CAPTAIN COOK LODGE, HONOLULU—H. J. Platts.

A general discussion of the work and progress of the Order, under the head of "Good and Welfare," brought this, the thirteenth annual session, to a successful close—to reconvene the third Tuesday in July, 1904, in San Francisco.

The visiting delegates were entertained in various ways by the local lodges and by individual members, but the chief event was the banquet tendered them by Burnaby and Pick-

wick Lodges at the Cosmos Rotisserie. It was a typical gathering of Britons—quiet, yet jovial—and marked by much patriotism. The banquet hall was draped in British and American colors, and the rose of Old England predominated in the floral pieces adorning the tables. A splendid menu was enjoyed, after which an appropriate programme of English songs and seasonable toasts was presented, F. D. Brandon filling the office of toastmaster in his usual very acceptable manner. The numbers were as follows:

Opening remarks, Chairman F. D. Brandon; toast, "The King" (music, "God Save the King"); piano solo, original composition, E. W. Littleton; toast, "The President" (music, "Star Spangled Banner"); remarks, Austin Lewis; songs, "The Little Hero" and "Gallants of England," Hugh Williamson; toast, "Our Order," response by Grand President J. H. Cocking; songs, "Come Into the Garden, Maud" and "Pretty Jane," by Aubrey Yates; toast, "Our Native Land," response by C. W. Pope; comic selections, Al Bentley; toast, "Our Adopted Country," response by W. H. Fuller; song, "The Admiral's Broom," H. W. Gerrans; toast, "Our Brothers in the Sunny South," response by Robt. Sharp of Los Angeles; song, Bro. T. P. Nowlan; toast, "Our Brothers in British Columbia," response by W. H. Price; toast, "The Ladies," response by W. G. Johnson. Accompanist, T. P. Nowlan.

Speaking to the sentiment, "The President," Brother Austin Lewis told in eloquent terms why the British people admire Mr. Roosevelt; why they admire every strong character, and welcome to their hearts the man who puts up a good fight, regardless of his politics, and be he friend or foe.

Much interest, naturally, was taken in Grand President Cocking and his inaugural message, and gratification was stamped upon every countenance when the honored British Columbian reported on the satisfactory condition of the Order, and unfolded his plans for the coming year. He showed whereby the institution could be materially strengthened, and promised his best efforts and the united efforts of the Grand Board to that end.

Brother Charles W. Pope gave some stirring sentiments on the old land—and, in fact, all the speakers did well; while the vocalists were, without exception, most excellent. Mr. Pope has a warm admiration of Chamberlain and believes he will succeed in introducing his great fiscal scheme—if not through the channel of either of the existing parties, then by means of a new party which he will inaugurate and which shall sweep the country. There is to be a united empire in the future, and Britain, "our native land," will be wherever the flag flies.

Mr. Pope's remarks aroused a great deal of enthusiasm, which demonstrated the fact that interest in the mother country has not been lost by her sons in the distant West.

A felicitous feature of the evening was the presentation of a number of large patriotic banners to the local lodges by Brother W. H. Price of Victoria. The tasteful and kind gift was suitably acknowledged, and the donor tendered a vote of appreciation and thanks.

It must be mentioned that among the lady guests were representative members of both Britannia and Empress Victoria Lodges of the Daughters of St. George. St. George's little family gathering was therefore complete.

Credit for this very successful function is due the able committee of arrangements, composed as follows: C. W. Riffe, D. Johns, J. E. Potter, H. W. Gerrans, J. M. Pointon, Hugh Williamson, J. Burrell, J. E. Brown, H. R. Carles, F. B. Hicks.

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### British and American Progress.

It is the habit of posterity to estimate a man by the best he has done. A nation should be judged in the same way. It has a right to be weighed by the highest good that it has accomplished. I shall to-night accord this justice to England and to America. There are stains on both escutcheons. Not ignorant of the better, they have sometimes followed the worse. But opposed to their evils are a thousand things great and good, and the deeds done under the shadow of the banner of St. George and beneath the folds of the Stars and Stripes can well challenge the admiration of mankind.

The world has seen three great methods of government—the Oriental, the Roman and the English. The first rested upon conquest and slavery, the second upon conquest with partial freedom, the third rests upon representative government. England did not originate the method. It was the common property of all the Teutonic tribes, but only in England was it developed, and successfully established.

Its importance—who can measure? It meant the end of tyranny and plunder; it meant no taxation without representation; it meant the one for the many, not the many for the one; it meant self-government.

It is the English method that has made progress the commonplace of prophecy. It is this method that has given civilization its hope and led humanity to believe that progress is the normal fact, that progress is the law of life. It is this method that has changed the fate of empire.

If all the nations on the continent of Europe are moving forward to a broader freedom, if the empires of the East are awakening to the dawn of a nobler day, they can thank two peoples—speaking a common language, possessing a common literature—two nations of common traditions leading to a common political purpose, closely related by kinship of blood, more closely united by kinship of ideals, two commonwealths that held no sacrifice too great, no treasure too valuable, no blood too precious to pay for the right of self-government.

Not a true lover of either nation but devoutly hope that these two, holding themselves true to the promise of their past, will retain their place in the vanguard of nations, in the very forefront of civilization, leading in the upward march for the elevation of man, steadfast to their highest and best, according justice to all nations, right to all peoples, freedom to all men, leading on in that progress of the world that their deeds have so wrought into life as to make it seem the normal fact, the commonplace of destiny.—*Fairfax H. Wheelan in an address to the British and American Union.*

A remarkably pretty woman, living in the suburbs, went for a day's shopping at Belfast. Arriving at the first cab stand, she said to the driver: "I want to engage you for the day." Pat, never backward in paying homage to beauty, replied: "Oh, ma'am, I only wish it was for loife."

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### August.

Originally Sextilis, as being the sixth month in the pre-Julian Roman year, received its present name from the Emperor Augustus. The preceding month, Quintilis, had been called July after the great Julius Cæsar, and the senate thought to propitiate the emperor by conferring a similar honor upon him. August was selected, not as being the natal month of Augustus, but because in it his greatest good fortune had happened to him.

August 1—Parcel post inaugurated, 1883.

August 2—First stone of the Bank of England laid, 1731.

August 5—First transatlantic cable message sent, 1858.

August 6—Alfred Tennyson, poet, born at Somersby, Lincolnshire, 1809.

August 9—Ashburton treaty signed at Washington, 1842. This treaty definitely settled the frontier line between the State of Maine and Canada. Seven-twelfths of the disputed territory, and the British settlement of Madawaska, were given to the United States.

August 11—Fulton's steamboat made its first trip, 1807; George Stephenson supplied the engine. Robert Fulton, born at Little Britain, in the British colony of Pennsylvania, 1765. On the south side of the Seine in Paris, is an obscure alleyway still called "Passage des Panoramas." Fulton had a panorama of London and Paris on a piece of waste ground where this "passage" now stands. With his panorama he gained money enough to bring out his "steamboat" invention in America, where in 1809 he took out his first patent, but his rights were disputed, and after protracted legislation a compromise was effected.

August 15—Thomas De Quincey, a distinguished English writer, born at Manchester, 1786; died December 8, 1859. His "Confessions of an Opium Eater" is considered to be the most noted of his works.

August 21—Vimeira, 1808. Taku forts captured, 1860.

August 23—Sir Astley Paston Cooper, a celebrated surgeon, born at the village of Brooke, in Norfolk, 1768. His great work on "Hernia." It added to his reputation so that in 1813 his professional income rose to the then enormous sum of £21,000 sterling. Died February 12, 1841.

August 24—William Wilberforce, the great English anti-slavery reformer, born at Hull, Yorkshire, 1759. Died July 29, 1833, and was buried as a national benefactor in Westminster Abbey.

August 27—Julius Cæsar landed on the coast of Britain, 55 B. C.

### Noted London Welshman.

The local Welsh colony had the rare pleasure of listening to an address by Rev. Llewelyn Edwards, M. A., of London, at the Welsh Church, Fourteenth street, on Monday evening last. The noted Oxonian spoke on the present status of education in Great Britain, incidentally voicing the objections of the Welsh non-conformists to the provisions of Britain's new education act, which objections are familiar to our readers. Mr. Edwards is a pleasing speaker, and without apparent effort he carried his audience with him. He is well versed in educational matters, being principal of the Ardwyn school and a governor of the University College of Wales. The Welsh colony appreciated the honor of his public appearance before them, and has acknowledged the kindness in fitting terms.

### The Palma Trophy.

There is cause for gratification among American sportsmen and those who take pride in the achievements of their country that the American team which went to England last month to compete against all nations for the Palma trophy should have been victorious from all points. It seems to us that not only the men who took part in the shoot are to be congratulated, but also those who manufactured the ammunition and rifles should come in for their meed of praise.

The New York *Herald*, in commenting upon the event, said: "This sweeping victory for America and the extraordinary score of 1570 out of a possible 1800 were made with 30-40 regular factory cartridges manufactured by the Union Metallic Cartridge Company and were selected after exhaustive trials by the entire American team in preference to all others for their wonderful uniformity and extreme accuracy."

### Union of England and Scotland.

The next event to note will be the 400th anniversary of the marriage of Margaret Tudor, daughter of Henry VII. of England, to James IV. of Scotland, an occurrence which marks the beginning of the union of England and Scotland. For from this union was descended the king who, when Queen Elizabeth died, became heir to the English throne, and as James I. reigned over the two countries, the final consummation of the union taking place in 1707. This wedding of Margaret Tudor and the Scottish King, James IV, took place on August 15, 1503, and so its 400th anniversary is just at hand.—*British-American.*

### Local Cricket.

Santa Cruz has failed again, the Pacifics beating them on Sunday, July 26. The surf-divers, however, made a better showing this time, the victors just getting home by two runs.

Last Sunday the San Franciscans played against the Pacifics at Alameda, the former easily winning, with 105 runs to the good.

The same teams will enter the field in opposition at the same place next Sunday. On the 23d inst., another game will be played at Santa Cruz, the visitors being the Alamedas.

### New U. A. R. Song.

Mrs. Lucy Long, the talented author of "Unity" and other patriotic compositions which were received with warm commendation by the late Queen Victoria, and by President McKinley, has brought out a timely song entitled "The Soldier's Love," and dedicated it to the Grand Army of the Republic. The words and music have great merit and the cover design is attractive and appropriate.

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## The British Fraternal Societies

### St. Andrew's Society.

THE anniversary of the birth of Sir Walter Scott will be celebrated by St. Andrew's Society on Monday evening, August 17th, at an open meeting, held in the rooms of the society, Scottish Hall, 117 Larkin street. The speaker of the evening will be Jas. C. Fyfe, Esq., First Vice-President of the society, whose eloquent voice is heard all too seldom in Scottish affairs. The Literary Committee is hard at work getting up a programme of music, vocal and instrumental, suitable for the occasion.

On the 21st of September the St. Andrew's Society will celebrate its fortieth birthday. Of the 83 charter members who signed the roll of membership on the evening of September 21st, 1863, four, or perhaps five, are alive to-day. One, Mr. Samuel Irving, is and has been all of these forty years, an active, energetic and enthusiastic member of the society. He was its first secretary. He has served on the Board of Relief, he was elected President at one of the most hotly contested elections in the history of the society, and for a long period he has served as chairman of the Board of Trustees.

It is therefore singularly appropriate that on the fortieth anniversary of the organization of the St. Andrew's Society, a reception be tendered to Mr. Irving, in grateful appreciation of the long and faithful services he has rendered it. A committee has been appointed to arrange the details of the reception, which will be highly worthy of the occasion.

G. ST. J. BREMNER.

### Clan Fraser, O. S. C.

CLAN FRASER invariably makes a success of everything it undertakes, and it is a foregone conclusion that the Clan's picnic and family reunion to be held at Schuetzen Park, near San Rafael, on that most glorious of all California's holidays, Admission Day, September 9th, will be as creditable to the organization and as enjoyable to its guests as events in the past. New, novel and amusing games will be among the features, while dancing in the largest pavilion on the Pacific Coast will be an attraction all day long. Tickets, including railroad fare, are 50 cents; children half price.

No. 78 is not the banner clan in the Order, but considering its limited field, it makes as good a showing as any. Five candidates were granted the honor of membership at the last regular meeting, and there are as many more applicants awaiting the investigation committee's report.

### Caledonian Club.

THE literary committee of the Caledonian Club are contemplating holding, in the near future, a ladies' night, and judging from the success of the last event of the kind, they expect a packed house. The probability is that when the coming affair is held, it will be characterized by the good form which has marked the social affairs of the club.

J. A. McLeod, first chieftain and chairman of the literary committee of the Caledonian Club, is ill at his home on Broadway, San Francisco, and has been so for the past two months. All the members of the club are looking forward to the time when Mr. McLeod will be with them as usual.

### Scottish Bowling Club.

The bowling green is an animated corner of Golden Gate Park on these summer evenings. The tournament has narrowed down to two, President Lawson and Secretary Aitken. Oakland has had a sad downcome of late, defeat after defeat has well nigh dampened their wonted energy. However, as Mr. Dalziel has returned from his trip to the Auld Sod, and as Mr. Hutchinson is able to be about again, after his severe accident, with these two able bowlers on the green, Oakland may resume the proud position she held for so long. Matches are being arranged for Admission Day, 9th September, and a grand field day may be expected for the lovers of the royal game.

GEO. ST. J. BREMNER.

The Edinburgh fire master has invented a new fire escape worked on the telescopic principle, and reaching to a height of 75 feet.

### Sons of St. George.

DURING the past month Burnaby Lodge has had the pleasure of receiving into its membership the following applicants: Percy R. Holsworth of Bungy, Eng.; Charles Wood, of Halifax; Wm. Jas. Richards, of New Zealand.

The Grand Lodge delegates have given a very favorable report of the work done at the last session of the Grand Lodge. On behalf of Brother Price of British Columbia, Brother Wale has presented the Lodge with two handsome flags, which hereafter will adorn the desks of the Worthy President and Vice-President. The Lodge intends to give an entertainment and dance in the early part of September. There is a disposition on the part of some of the members to inaugurate a series of debates to be given during "Good and Welfare" of the Lodge. It is to be hoped that this interesting feature of lodge life will soon be arranged, as it will undoubtedly prove an excellent drawing card for the meetings.

At a recent meeting Brother Bradbury, Past Grand President, on behalf of the Lodge, presented the retiring President, Brother Clarence W. Riffe, with a handsomely framed P. P. certificate, and pinned upon his breast the P. P. badge of our Order. In a neat speech Brother Bradbury reviewed the past work of the retiring President, and wished him success for the future. Brother Riffe responded in a happy vein, and assured the members that his past services in the Lodge only spurred him on to performing his duty in the future.

During the past month many Grand Lodge officers have favored Burnaby Lodge with a visit, and needless to say, each and all received a hearty welcome.

P. W.

### Pickwick Lodge, San Francisco.

THE Grand Lodge delegates are unanimous in the verdict that no Lodge in the jurisdiction is more hospitable than Pickwick, of San Francisco. A social time at Pickwick has always been the opening feature of the Grand Lodge convention, when held in this city.

This year Brother Thos. Butcher was the host, and did things in royal style, the refreshments being as near to perfection as it was possible to make them. A splendid musical and literary programme was vastly enjoyed, the contributing talent being Pickwick's famous singers and reciters, assisted by Burnaby's talented contingent. The Alcazar Quartet was an addition that was as appreciated as it deserved to be. President Hicks presided. Speeches of moment were made by Messrs. Meek, Holmes, Platt, Bradbury, Booth and Hogarth—all in connection with the Grand Lodge convention.

Pickwick Lodge has started a football club (under association rules). The idea is to encourage the members to kick where there is some purpose and profit in it, and the hope is expressed that Burnaby Lodge will see the advantages of the departure and follow suit. The foremost members of the Order are encouraging the innovation, and already Brother Thos. Butcher has given them something to kick at in the shape of a ball, whilst Past Grand President Thomas Bradbury has generously pledged himself to "supply the balance" of the paraphernalia. Bradbury evidently knows nothing of football clubs or he would not thus recklessly sign away his fortune, present and prospective.

On Monday evening last, Pickwick members enjoyed the usual monthly social. President Hicks formally presented to the lodge the two large flags, donated by Brother Price of Victoria. One of the flags was inscribed "God Save the King," and this moved the audience to rise to their feet and sing with great fervor the British national anthem. Bro. H. Digby Johnston being called upon, spoke eloquently of the King's visit to Ireland, saying that by thus going amongst their Irish subjects and so tactfully and sincerely interesting themselves in their welfare the King and Queen had done more to bring about conciliation than all other agencies ever attempted. It was a stirring address, and evoked merited applause.

Mr. Atkinson, a volunteer from South Africa, spoke interestingly of his experiences in the field. Songs were contributed by Brothers Coates, Williamson, Gerrans, Ewart,

Watters and Midshipman Shephard. Bro. Williamson's rendering of "The Lost Chord" was particularly fine.

H. J. F.

### Albion Lodge, Oakland.

Albion Lodge is progressing very favorably, both financially and numerically, under the able presidency of Bro. Peddie. On Tuesday evening, July 14th, a debate took place in the Lodge rooms between two members of Clan McDonald and two of Albion Lodge, the subject being: "Resolved, That a limited monarchy is the best form of government." Albion Lodge was much worsted by the Canny Scotchmen. The evening was very enjoyable, and the large store of Scotch whiskey laid in by Albion Lodge to revive the spirits of the Scotchmen after their expected defeat, only served to accentuate their jubilation over their victory. An able address was also delivered by Austin Lewis, the brilliant orator of Albion Lodge.

Only July 21st the Lodge rooms were given over to the Albion Lodge Football team, who are now called the Albion Rovers. A most excellent program was rendered under the management of Bro. Oakes, whose indefatigable efforts on behalf of the first concert and dance given by the Albion Rovers was duly acknowledged by the members and numerous friends of the Order. Mr. Taliesin Evans made the speech of the evening on football matters, his remarks being received with vociferous applause by the audience. He predicted a great and glorious success of the game next season, informing the audience that fifteen clubs would be in the field, against six last season. Bro. Orton of Albion Lodge received the congratulations for his untiring work in connection with the club.

On Tuesday, July 28th, a large gathering of members was present to greet the return of the Grand Lodge delegates from the Grand Lodge. Each delegate gave to the Lodge a very able account of what was done, after which there was an animated discussion on several points. It seemed to be the feeling of the Lodge that it was unnecessary to raise the Grand Secretary's salary and that the per capita tax should have been reduced to the 80 cents which it was before. No particular action was taken, as Albion Lodge seemed to feel that it would be undesirable for them to acquire the reputation of being a "kicker."

On Tuesday evening, August 4th, a special meeting was had in the Lodge rooms for the purpose of incorporating Albion Lodge under the State laws of California, as had been decided upon at a previous meeting some time before.

It has long been felt by the members of Albion Lodge that incorporation would be the proper thing, so that the Lodge would be enabled to invest the large funds at its disposal in a safe and legal manner.

J. A. BARLOW.

### Royal Oak Lodge, Los Angeles.

The press committee of Royal Oak Lodge indignantly enter protest against the statements of our Los Angeles correspondent, that the Lodge has been asleep of late. They say that at every meeting Royal Oak receives and entertains numbers of visiting brothers from the East and in most wide-awake fashion, and that they are sharp to do their duty in every way. They have raised \$100 for a sick member not entitled to benefits and have gathered funds to bury a deserving but delinquent member. The committee thinks that these practical deeds of good deserve as much commendation as efforts in a purely social way—and we think so, too; and apologize for the lack of appreciation on the part of our too worldly representative.

### Jubilee Lodge, Sacramento.

Jubilee Lodge, No. 424, was visited July 28 by the Worthy Grand President, John Cocking, Worthy Past President Robert Sharp, and Worthy Messenger W. H. Price, on their way home from the Grand Lodge session in San Francisco. The following program was rendered, F. R. Pulford acting as chairman: "Good of the Order," J. Cocking; "An Extended Trip Through the United States and England," Robert Sharp; "Memoirs of the British Northwest," W. H. Price; laughable story, by F. J. S. Townsend; "Growth of the Order," W. H. Button; piano solo, E. W. Littleton;—funny



story, Dr. J. E. Poore; remarks by the following brothers: H. W. Rivett, W. H. Bradley, W. Wicks, R. Gluayas, George Howarth and J. E. D. Baldwin.

After the entertainment the Grand Lodge officers and members went to the banquet-room, where an elegant spread was in waiting, to which all hands did justice. W. W.

### Daughters of St. George.

ON the evening of July 20th Britannia Lodge, No. 7, gave its regular monthly evening at home, many availing themselves of the opportunity to spend a pleasant evening together.

Since the commencement of the new term, June 1st, Britannia has added ten new members to its list, with prospect of as many more in the near future.

On Wednesday, August 26th, the Lodge will give an entertainment and dance at 909 Market street. The committee will endeavor to make this function a grand success.

Empress Victoria Lodge, No. 142, will entertain its members and their friends with an "Evening at Home" on Monday night, the 31st inst., at Red Men's Hall, 320 Post street. A fine programme will be tendered, followed by dancing. No admission fee is to be charged.

### Facts Worth Knowing.

Foreigners are to be dismissed from British warships.

Visits to the National Gallery of Scotland, Edinburgh, for 1902 numbered 62,974.

It is said that "bullets fired at Paardeberg" are being made by the hundred thousand in German factories for sale on the Continent.

The St. George's Society at Baltimore has dedicated a granite shaft in honor of Queen Victoria in the Druidridge Cemetery.

For the first time in twenty years a badger has been trapped in Badenoch, a district high up among the Grampian Mountains.

Florence Nightingale has just entered upon her eighty-third year. For a long time she has lived in seclusion, and has suffered much physical pain. But she has wrought well. To her is due largely the educated women as trained nurses who are to-day blessing so many sufferers.

Khartum is rising from its ruins. All the new streets are broad and straight. The finest among them is Khedive avenue, 150 feet wide and two miles long, with rows of trees on either side and foot-paths thirty feet broad; and Victoria avenue, which runs southward to the Gordon statue, dividing the city into two equal parts.

Mr. Lloyd-George, M. P., who recently, on behalf of the Welsh literati, approached the Prime Minister to petition for a Government recognition of the services of the Welsh bard and antiquary, Myrddin Fardd, to Welsh literature, has just received a letter from Mr. Balfour announcing that the Crown has decided to make the bard a grant of £300.

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Look Out!  
For What?



## CLAN FRASER'S PICNIC

To be held at Schuetzen Park, near San Rafael, Wednesday, Sept. 9th. This is to be the outdoor family event of the season. The program of athletic entertainment will include football games, walking matches and foot races.

Dancing all day in the largest pavilion on the Pacific Coast. One hundred and fifty clansmen will be in regalia.

Round Trip Tickets (including admission to the Park), adults 50c.; children 25c.

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"I may say the members of our club are highly pleased with the paper."—Secretary St. George Wheelmen of America, New York.

"It is the most outspoken and best edited paper that reaches me from abroad."—A. C. S., Auckland, New Zealand.

"It gives the most information for \$1 of any paper published."—E. J. R., Thebe, Cal.

### President J. H. Cocking.

At the recent convention of the Sons of St. George in this city, Mr. J. H. Cocking, of Nanaimo, B. C., was unanimously elected Grand President of the Pacific Coast Jurisdiction.

The choice was a wise one, for Mr. Cocking is not only enthusiastic and assiduous, but is thoroughly familiar with the work of the Order, having been a member of his local Lodge, Lukerman, since its inception, and having served as a delegate to the Grand Lodge for the



J. H. COCKING

Photo by Tonkin, 1490 Market St., S. F.

last eight years, and his efforts on the floor of the grand body have always been characterized by sound logic.

Mr. Cocking is a native of Calstock, Cornwall, but he has lived in Canada over twenty years. For a number of years past he has been one of Nanaimo's most popular and prominent citizens, having represented his district in the Municipal Council a number of terms. He is president of the Board of Trade, also president of the Agricultural Exhibition, and a Police Commissioner.

As Grand President of the O. S. S. G. it is his ambition to make it the leading English society on the Coast, and his past record is an assurance that he will succeed.

### "The Rudder."

The July number of *The Rudder*, the great exponent of yachting, contains some superb pictures of the "Shamrock" and the "Reliance," and several able articles on the approaching contest. The August number will contain many beautiful and interesting pictures of the challenger and defender, not to mention a splendid three-color supplement especially painted by Mr. F. S. Cozzens, showing the yachts jockeying for the start. *The Rudder* is published at 9 Murray street, New York.



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Graud Secretary.....T. Poyser, 217 Eighth St., S. F.  
Grand Treasurer.....T. W. Butcher, 4150 20th St., S. F.

## SAN FRANCISCO.

## BURNABY LODGE, No. 194.

Meets every Saturday evening at 32 O'Farrell St.  
Worthy President.....J. E. Potter  
Worthy Secretary.....R. J. Airey

## PICKWICK LODGE, No. 259.

Meets Mondays; Red Men's Hall, 320 Post St.  
W. President.....F. B. Hicks  
Worthy Secretary.....T. Poyser, 217 8th St.

## OAKLAND. ALBION LODGE, No. 206.

Meets Tuesday evenings at Gier's Hall,  
Worthy President.....R. Peddie  
Worthy Secretary, J. J. Roberts, 12th & Market

## ALAMEDA. DERBY LODGE, No. 285.

Meet Tuesdays at Linderman's Hall.  
Worthy President.....A. C. Scott  
Worthy Secretary.....Fied Miller

## SAN JOSE. VICTORY LODGE, No. 287.

Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Pythias Hall.  
Worthy President.....J. Hogarth, 185 S Market  
Worthy Sec'y.....E. W. Maynard, 112 S. First St.

## SACRAMENTO.

## JUBILEE LODGE, No. 424

Meets Thursday Evenings at Foresters' Building  
Worthy President.....F. R. Pulford, 1112 J St.  
Worthy Secretary.....W. H. Button, 900 M St.

## GRASS VALLEY.

## VICTORIA LODGE, No. 289.

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Worthy Secretary.....Rd. D. Gluyas

## NEVADA CITY.

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Worthy Sec'y.....Thos. H. Waters, Nevada City

## LOS ANGELES.

## ROYAL OAK LODGE, No. 220.

Meets Mondays at 119 S. Spring St.  
W. President.....J. Watson  
W. Secretary.....Ed. Cooper, 1947 Estrella Ave.

## PASADENA.

## ALEXANDRA LODGE, No. 385.

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Worthy President.....Jas. Enever  
W. Secretary.....T. P. Adney, Box 401, Pasadena

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## SAN FRANCISCO.

## BRITANNIA LODGE, No. 7.

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W. F. Sec.....Mrs. R. Meadows, 328 Ellis St.

## EMPRESS VICTORIA LODGE, No. 142

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Wy. Pres.....Mrs. R. Fisher  
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## LOS ANGELES.

## VICTORIA LODGE, No. 138.

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2d Chieftain.....Samuel McGregor  
3d Chieftain and Secretary.....Jas. H. Duncan  
4th Chieftain.....J. W. Cameron  
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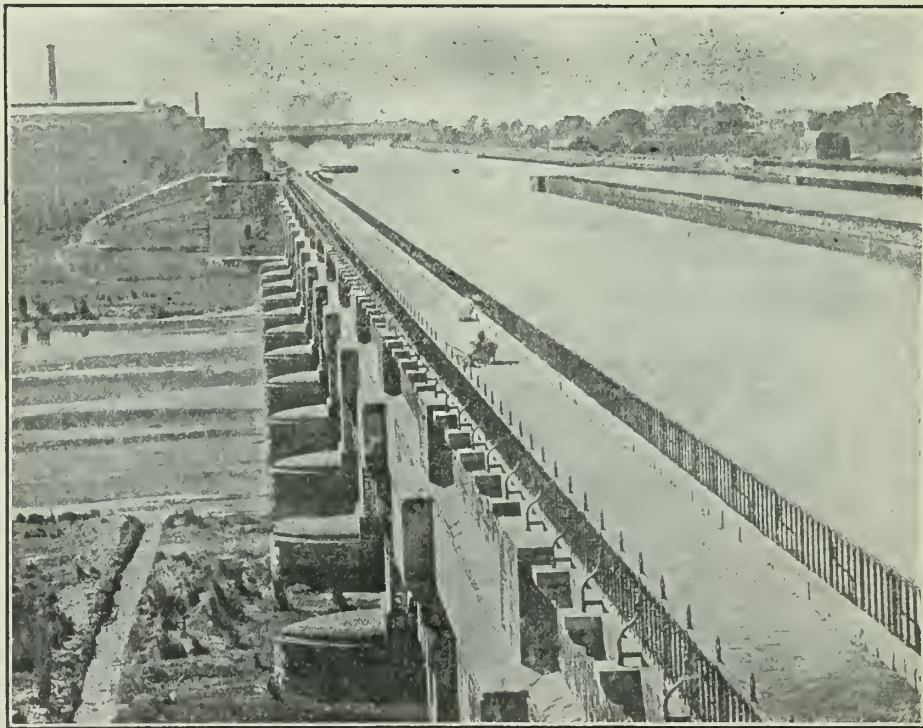
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# The British Californian

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CHARLES B. SEDGWICK - - - - - Editor

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GENERAL JOUBERT, the Boer warrior, is now engaged in raising ostriches in Mexico. It is a less exciting but more promising business than driving the British into the sea; and let us hope the General will make a success at it.

SAYS the *Monitor*: "Lord Salisbury's passing has not cost Ireland many tears."

Perhaps not. And perhaps Pope Leo's passing has not cost England many tears, but Englishmen have had the decency to show respect for the grief of others by refraining from unfriendly comment.

IN tennis and golf, at least, Britons now hold the world's championships. The Oxford and Cambridge golfers have made a triumphant circuit of the Eastern cities, defeating all teams matched against them and breaking records; whilst H. L. Doherty carries back with him to England the championship of the United States.

IT transpires that while it was correct that Ambassador Choate at the Independence Day dinner in London said he hoped to see a statue of George Washington erected in London, the Associated Press correspondent neglected to give the whole of Mr. Choate's remark. The Ambassador's concluding words were: "And I want to see in Washington a statue of the great Queen Victoria."

A SAN FRANCISCO young lady who passed through New York on her way home from a tour of Ireland, presented to Sir Thomas Lipton a shillalah, with the remark: "Here is certain luck for you, Sir Thomas; with this you can fairly knock the wind out of your rival."

Sir Thomas accepted the gift and promised to do his best, but inasmuch as the rival's wind was not knocked out, it must be that Lipton did not know how to use the thing.

THE kinship of Americans and Britons, it would seem, is more than a mere sentiment with the management of the Royal Academy, London. Americans are not foreigners, in the Academy's way of thinking. George Dunlap Leslie, a member of the Royal Academy, in a letter to the *London Times*, refutes the statement that the Academy ever despised or rejected the late James McNeil Whistler or his pictures, and continues: "It may not be generally known that, although the council of the Academy have special rules and restrictions against the admission of the works of foreigners, they never apply them to American artists."

COLONEL JOHN F. FINERTY, leader of Chicago's radical Irish, before leaving San Francisco the other day announced that he would return in November, bringing with him "speakers from the British Parliament."

Since the change in Ireland's condition the outlook for the Fenian agitators in Ireland and England has grown exceedingly gloomy, and the British taxpayers will be relieved to learn of the departure of these gentlemen for scenes afar. The poor-houses were intended for no such unworthy a lot. Out here the "patriots" may manage to keep body and soul together by vending their "warmed-over" chestnuts—and they and the British people will be grateful.

IT is now a settled fact that this country can put on the water the faster racing yachts. But it does not follow that Britons build inferior boats. Clyde-built yachts are as popular with American gentlemen who want an all-round good craft as ever they were; in fact, the British-built boat is now as much in demand as the American—as yachting statistics show—despite the high tariff. So that Britons can congratulate their American cousins on their splendid achievement, if not with satisfied minds, at least without any misgiving that the art of yacht building has become a lost one to the mother country.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S determination to put a stop to the discrimination against unorganized labor in the navy yards and other government works will meet with the approval of all law-abiding and fair-minded citizens. The law allows equal opportunities to all and special privileges to none, but the labor trust has set itself above the law and has successfully defied those who would enforce it.

So outrageous has the evil become that the President of the United States has at last been compelled to step forward and call a halt; and this he does in no ambiguous terms. In a letter to Secretary Cortelyou, with reference to the Government Printing Office, the President says:

"There is no objection to the employes of the Government Printing Office constituting themselves into a union if they so desire, but no rules or resolutions of that union can be permitted to override the laws of the United States, which it is my sworn duty to enforce."

COMMENTING on the victory of the Doherty Brothers, British champions at tennis, a Chicago daily offers consolation thusly: "Americans may take some satisfaction in the thought that the winning players are not simon-pure Britishers. Doherty is not an English name."

No, it is an Irish name, as is Shamrock; but we notice that it is a "British" yacht that has been defeated.

If an Irishman, or a Scotsman, may not be a Briton, pray who may be an American? Captain Barr, who sailed the "Reliance" to victory, is a native of Scotland and learned his business there; and a considerable portion of the winning craft's crew were born and trained on the other side of the Atlantic.

But no Briton seeks to detract from America's victory on that account.

A paper displaying such mean prejudice against any country or people is incompetent to discuss sports, for true sport calls for impartiality of feeling and generosity of mind.

A RECENT press dispatch from Manila reads: "General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., has returned from a visit to the Governor of Borneo, where he has been for some time, observing the methods adopted by the British Government to pacify and promote the interests of the natives and to improve the commercial conditions of the country."

"General Wood reports that the British Government has obtained remarkable results in the uplifting of the natives of Borneo, and returns to the Philippines with many new ideas which he will, with the assistance of Governor Taft, put into operation in these islands."

Britain may not be supreme in some things, but in the art of successfully and humanely governing uncivilized peoples she is without a rival. Americans and others who have traveled in the darker parts of the world—in India, Africa and among the aborigines of Australia and Canada—readily concede to Britain this honor, which, after all, is one more to be proud of than the honor of supremacy in any field of mechanics.

Frequent expressions are met with in the United States regarding "the misrule of Britain in India." They emanate from sources of ignorance or malice. There is firmness—not harshness—in the British system, and it is required. That good American, Rev. Dr. William Ashmore, who knows whereof he speaks, says of India: "That savage and treacherous tribes, up and down the valleys, have treated the foreigner—American as



well as Englishman—with a decent civility is owing to that particular kind of police that wears a red coat and has a Union Jack flying over its tented barracks." And Rev. David Downie, for many years an honored missionary of the American Baptist Union, offers this splendid tribute: "I have lived in India for more than twenty-seven years, and I esteem it a duty as well as a privilege to bear testimony against these false accusations."

In the first place, Britain has put a stop to the frequent invasions of foreign tribes, to which India was subject before the British came. She has also put a stop to intestine wars and has given the country peace. She has encouraged the development of the country and has fostered industries. She has constructed railroads and canals and has developed commerce. She has established a magnificent postal and telegraph system. She has abolished the arbitrary rule of the native princes, for the most part, and has given the country a government by law. But perhaps the greatest of all Britain's benefits to India is the excellent system of public education by which the poorest native may qualify himself for public life and usefulness. There are some 150,000 institutions of learning in India, with 5,000,000 students, 400,000 of whom are females. There are five great universities, turning out 10,000 graduates every year."

And, we may add, Britain is making steady progress in her desperate battle with famine.

America cannot do better than copy the British method in establishing a government for the Filipinos, and General Wood is to be commended for his wisdom and courage in taking the initial step.

THE San Francisco *Chronicle*, being a protectionist paper, has of course no fault to find with Mr. Chamberlain's tariff scheme as an economic proposition, but after much taxing of its imagination and a generous use of falsehoods the ill-natured sheet has succeeded in creating what it terms an "obstacle." Here are its statements and reasonings:

"The people of the United Kingdom are not generally aware of the fact that the greatest opposition to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's preferential plan is likely to come from the inhabitants of the colonies. The British are so engrossed with the sense of their own importance that they are apt to overlook colonial ambitions. They prefer to shut their eyes to the fact that there is a strong desire in Canada and Australia for the completest kind of commercial independence, and that it takes the form of antagonism to mixing up the fiscal systems of the colonies with those of the mother country. . . . The speech of Henry Bourassa of the Canadian Parliament in Montreal recently, voiced this feeling. His reference to the obligation of England to provide the fleet necessary 'to protect the provinces she has acquired' gauges the sentiments of most Canadians, and they are not likely to be materially changed until the people of Great Britain manage to conceal the fact that the only interest they have in the colonies is in what they can make out of them."

It seems strange that the *Chronicle* should be in possession of facts concerning British interests of which the people of the United Kingdom "are not generally aware." But, this aside, there is not the slightest foundation for the statement that the colonies are opposed to Chamberlain's plan. On the contrary, they years ago suggested some such preferential treatment, and, now that it is being put forward in definite shape, hasten to extend all the encouragement that lies in their power.

Only the other day we noticed in the *Chronicle* the following dispatch:

"Melbourne, August 12.—A conference of Australian chambers of manufacturers, held here to-day, has sent a cable message to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, assuring him of their friendly response to any feasible scheme of preferential trade within the British Empire."

Similar messages have been received by the British Colonial Secretary from commercial and political bodies in every section of the empire.

As to what the French-Canadian oppositionist, Henry Bourassa, said at Montreal, it was but the voice of one man, speaking, at best, for a very small minority; certainly not representing "the sentiments of most Canadians," as the *Chronicle* tries to make out.

The Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire recently met in congress at Montreal. Over 600 delegates, representing

the principal commercial bodies of Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Canada, attended. A dispatch in the *Chronicle* tells of one important piece of business they transacted, to wit:

"Montreal, August 20.—The congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire to-day adopted a resolution providing that a recommendation be made to His Majesty's Government to appoint a commission, consisting of representatives of the empire and the colonies, to consider the adoption of a commercial policy within the British Empire which shall materially strengthen it and which shall be based upon the principle of mutual benefit."

Does that look like opposition to the plan?

Instead of bothering his poor little brain about what "the people of the United Kingdom" are ignorant of, the misguided fellow who does the *Chronicle's* anti-British leaders should put in a little time perusing the telegraphic columns of his own paper.

THE seeming paradox of express trains stopping at all stations is advocated by J. B. Brown of Belfast, Ireland, according to *Popular Science News*. Says that paper: "He brought to the meeting of the British Association a large working model of a railway with an electrical train upon it, to show exactly how it may be accomplished. The idea is simple. His train is composed of several corridor carriages, and as it passes through each station it drops off behind one carriage containing all the passengers who want to alight there, and picks up in front another one with passengers from that station—all this while traveling at full speed. The carriage to be attached, however, has to start in advance and get well under way by the time the train catches it, and is coupled up by a patent automatic arrangement. The scheme is only possible when each carriage has its own motors on the multiple unit system."

JUSTIN MCCARTHY, in an article in the August *Fortnightly Review*, gives this "intelligence": "What do English readers think of Ireland's becoming a trust in the hands of some enterprising American capitalists? . . . I learn that Englishmen are threatened with an important competition in the creating and modeling of this new Ireland."

Englishmen, we feel sure, would welcome the competition for Ireland's sake, for that unfortunate country can stand a few millions of American money without hurt. But we fear the news is not true. American capitalists have had about all they want of trying to do business where Erin's perverse sons boss the situation. It is to be rid of the opposition and the dictation of the Caseys and their "labor" leagues that so many American capitalists are taking their money over to Canada and Great Britain.

UNITED STATES Senator Thomas M. Patterson, who is a member of the Alaskan Commission selected by Congress to report upon the legislative needs of the northern territory, was in San Francisco the other day and in an interview with a daily press representative, said of conditions in Alaska: "Another crying need is for law. Every man is a law unto himself, and the administration of justice is woefully slow. The mining laws need to be reformed and regulated and courts appointed with power to control the territory. In British Alaska they have good laws well administered, but in the American possessions lawlessness takes the place of civil order."

It is good to learn from the lips of a representative American that there are some things in which the British are not slow and incompetent.

CANADA is at last to have a direct press service from London. The Dominion government has decided to come to the aid of the newspapers with a subsidy equal in amount to what the Canadian publishers have agreed to subscribe, and the way is now clear for an independent cable service with Great Britain. Hitherto Canadian papers have been using the British "news" sent to the United States, buying the same when a day old at reduced rates. The stuff that was dished out to them during the Boer war, however, opened their eyes to the fact that some things are dear as a gift, and they were definitely cured of their desire to save on their news. Now they will buy British news in the British market, and will have the satisfaction of knowing that while it comes high, it is reliable.



A MEETING, under the auspices of the Clanna-Gael, was held the other day in Chicago to welcome home from "his triumphs" on the Pacific Coast that redoubtable tongue-warrior, John Keating. Keating denounced Redmond and the Irish Nationalists as "deserters" for accepting the Land Bill, but bade the faithful be of good cheer, saying: "I tell you the time is not far distant when the Bear of Russia will appear in his wrath, and our old ally, France, will see her chance. The British Empire will be destroyed and Ireland will be free. Think of what a welcome 25,000 of you brave men would receive carrying our Mausers into Ireland."

Yes, think of the welcome! It would eclipse, we conjecture, the uproarious welcome accorded Father Yorke's "three men and a boy" when that valiant Irish-Californian army arrived in Boerland.

THE British Empire has 14,800,000 tons of merchant shipping; Germany, 2,960,000 tons; France, 1,480,000 tons; Norway, 1,660,000 tons; Italy, 1,180,000 tons. By far the larger part of all these fleets is engaged in ocean carrying. But the United States of America has a fleet registered for deep sea commerce of only 873,000 tons.

The above facts are taken from a circular letter that is being sent to the newspapers of the country by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, over the signature of Aaron Vanderbilt, with a view to creating "a general discussion as to the best means by which American deep sea commerce can be re-established."

We agree that something should be done, for the above showing is a discredit to us, and beg to suggest that our moneyed men quit interfering in other nations' business for awhile and take a little patriotic interest in their own country's affairs.

IT is a pity that Lipton spoiled himself at the last hour and alienated the sympathy of his British friends by saying what he did about the alleged commercial decadence of Great Britain.

His remarks were altogether uncalled for; the subject had no bearing upon yacht racing; but when he did start in to criticise British trade and methods he should at least have endeavored to be fair and truthful. Since he referred to the Athara bridge incident, truly an American triumph over the Briton, he should have made mention of the many other cases where Britons have won contracts over the heads of Americans—also on the points of quick delivery and cheapness of price.

He should have told the story of how last year Great Britain exported of *manufactured* goods \$1,150,000,000, while the United States exported only \$400,000,000, thus making \$30 per head of the British population to \$5 per head for the United States. And his auditors would have had to do some fine figuring to come to his view that the people who are turning out five times more work are the least progressive—"decaying," in fact. He should have explained that while American exports are in excess of the exports of other nations, they are largely made up of oil, wheat and timber—things that come from the earth and have little to do with industry—with manufacture.

And if he did not know these things, he should have kept his mouth shut. We have enough of disparagement and misrepresentation of the mother country over here as it is.

Lipton is evidently very sore over the failure of his boat, and it is excusable; but in assuming that because he fails in a certain endeavor the whole British Empire is going to pieces, he betrays a conceit and big-headedness which were never suspected in him by his admirers, and which will cause them much regret and sorrow.

Perhaps, however, Mr. Lipton was insincere in his remarks—he merely wishing to please his American friends with flattery. If so, he is still more culpable, for he did a very disloyal thing to his native country, and a very hurtful one, and did this country no service.

The United States is great enough to stand on her merits, and can get along without "taffy." She has made, and is making, wonderful progress for a country of her age, and her achievements are such as to justify her own pride in them and the admiration with which the world views them. Surely Sir Thomas could have complimented the nation on this, without voluntarily depreciating the land of his birth and its best citizens—the men who in a hard fight are winning for it its bread and butter.

## Welsh National Eisteddfod.

The Welsh National Eisteddfod opened at Llanelly on August 3d. The bishop of St. Davids was president for the day. In his address he made a powerful plea for support for the Eisteddfod on account of its antiquity, its usefulness and its fostering of true patriotism. Color-Sergeant Davies, King's prizeman at Bisley, was present on the platform, and had a great reception. A brass band contest took place, the Aberaman representatives winning, with the Abertillery band second. On Tuesday morning the Gorsedd was opened under the presidency of Hwfa Mon, the Archdruid, and, notwithstanding inclement weather, the ancient ceremony attracted a crowd of 5000 people. The principal event of the day was the ceremony of crowning the bard. The subject of the prize poem was Vicar Pritchard, an old Welsh worthy. The length was limited to a thousand lines, and the prize consisted of £20 and a coronet. Of the ten competitors the Rev. J. E. Davies, of London, was declared to be successful, and he was crowned by Mrs. Brynmor Jones amid much cheering. The glee competition attracted eleven choirs and the Mid Rhondda won. On Wednesday the chief choral competition took place in the presence of 12,000 people. The test piece was Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," and the competition was open to choirs of from 150 to 200 voices, the prize being £200. Eight choirs entered. The competition was a very fine one, and the first prize was awarded to the Dowlais choir and the second to that from Mid Rhondda.

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## THE CLEAVAGE OF AN EMPIRE

By Arthur Johnston

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### SEVERING THE TIES. IV.

Since the winter of 1763 the Colonial agents had been aware of the intention of the Grenville ministry to bring in a bill providing for stamp duties in the Colonies, having been notified of the fact by Grenville himself. Action on this bill was to be postponed for one year, so as to give the Colonists ample time to discuss the measure, and if it were found objectionable to suggest one more satisfactory.<sup>1</sup> The bill, in fact, was postponed full fifteen months from the time of the notification of the agents, not being brought up in the House until February 13th, 1765.

During the whole of this interval, save at the eleventh hour, no action was taken by the Colonies towards the prevention of its passage, and no suggestion for any substitute was ever offered by them. The first to move in the matter was the Province of Massachusetts, which in the month of June, through its Legislature, sent to its London agent what was called a "Memorial." But it does not appear that he was directed to submit it to the Ministry. At the same time this Legislature appointed a committee to confer with the Legislatures of the other Colonies—not for the purpose of agreeing upon a course of action regarding the stamp act, but for the purpose of bringing about a concerted action of all the Colonies against the right of Parliament to tax the Colonies in any manner whatever, except, as it was then their pleasure to admit, by "external taxation." The result was the issuance from the several Assemblies of memorials, addresses to Governors and petitions to Parliament, which, however, were designed for purposes of propaganda in the Colonies rather than to effect the action of the Ministry in England.

These manifestoes, while "rejecting with the utmost abhorrence the thought of independency," and "recognizing in the most extensive and positive terms" the right of Parliament to regulate the trade of the Colonies by "external taxation," protested against all "internal taxation." They, however, offered no substitute, except the inoperable "voluntary contributions to the needs of the Empire," which had before proved so pregnant a source of trouble to the home Government and jealousy between the Colonies, besides having been entirely inadequate to defray the expenses of the provincial establishments.

These measures had been devised by Samuel Adams, who, though not at that time a member of the legislature of his Province, yet controlled that body by means of the town meetings, of which he was the life and soul.

Accordingly it happened that the Ministry were not apprised of the Colonial opposition to the stamp bill, until on the very

<sup>1</sup>It is stated by Franklin in a letter from Passy, of date March 12 1778, that: "Some time in the winter of 1763-4, Mr. Grenville called together the agents of the several colonies and told them . . . his intention was to levy a stamp duty on the colonies in the ensuing session, of which he thought it fit that they should be immediately acquainted, that they might have time to consider; and if any other duty equally productive would be more agreeable to them, they might let him know it. The agents were therefore directed to write this to their respective assemblies and communicate to him the answers they should receive."

The fact that Mr. Grenville was sincere in this offer, and that it was his most earnest wish to bring in a bill that would be acceptable to the colonists, was not at the time disputed, nor will it be now by any unbiased investigator; yet Mr. Bancroft assumes the responsibility of declaring that "this offer was only for form's sake." And as a warrant for this assertion, he sets forth a conversation between Mr. Grenville and "a considerate and most respectable merchant"—perhaps Alderman Beekford—which, if it prove anything, proves the exact contrary to that which Mr. Bancroft asserts to be true. The words of Mr. Grenville, as given by Mr. Bancroft, are: "if the stamp duty is disliked, I am willing to change it for any other equally productive. If you object to the Americans being taxed by Parliament, save yourself the trouble of discussion, for I am determined on the measure."—*History of the United States*, Vol. III, p. 415.

"The measure" was, of course, "the Americans being taxed by Parliament;" it would seem to be Mr. Bancroft's desire to so twist its meaning as to make it refer to the stamp act. If this were not his object, the words convey no sense.

In the early editions of Mr. Bancroft's history is appended a note in which the burden of the assertion is shifted to the shoulders of Secretary Calvert of Maryland; but in the later editions this is omitted, and Mr. Bancroft assumes the whole responsibility, fortifying it by words of Mr. Grenville given above.

eve of its passage some petitions against it were brought to the Commons. These petitions, under the rules of the House, could not be accepted, a fact which must have been well known to the agents who sought to present them.

On the other hand, some of the Colonies were declared to be satisfied with the measure. Huske, the New England member of Parliament, openly advocated it; Jasper Mauduit, the agent for Massachusetts, supported it; the agent for Georgia wrote in its favor, and the astute Franklin, without actually committing himself to any declaration for or against it, managed to create the impression that he desired its passage. This seemed probable because a stamp duty for the Colonies had been one of the features of his Federal scheme in 1754. But whatever his secret wishes might be, like the thrifty soul he was, he was quite ready to take advantage of its provisions in case it should pass and be accepted by the Colonies. With this end in view, he shipped a quantity of blank paper to his house of business in Philadelphia to be stamped there, so that upon the going into effect of the act he might be in a position to "corner" the market.<sup>2</sup>

So successful was Franklin in disseminating the belief that he favored the act that it was fully credited, not only in England, but also in the Colonies. James Biddle of Philadelphia was so convinced of this that he publicly warned his fellow townsmen against the machinations of their unfaithful envoy.

A fact that further induced the Ministry to believe that the Stamp Act would find a favorable reception in the Colonies was that most of their agents and some of the leading Colonists applied for positions under its provisions either for themselves or their friends. Among the first were Franklin and Ingersol, and among the latter Richard Henry Lee of Virginia,<sup>3</sup> already one of the trusted chiefs of the Disunionist party.

Yet this same Richard Henry Lee, after the passage of the act had become known in the Colonies, was among the first to threaten with personal violence any stamp distributor who should dare to perform the duties of his office. The opinions of men who aspire to lead revolutions are subject to sudden and violent changes.

There was much to be said in favor of the measure. The Colonists had loudly complained that the revenue derived from tariff laws necessitated inquisitorial methods for its collection. There could be no such objection raised against the Stamp Act. The cost of collection would be small; almost it might be said to collect itself. It would bear lightly on the poor, for they would have little or no use for the stamps. The estimated annual revenue to be derived from it was trifling; but 8 pence per head for the entire population of the Colonies. There was, indeed, one objection raised against it, which passed current for want of a better. This was that it would denude the Colonies of money; but this was manifestly false on the face of it, for the act provided that the proceeds were to be expended in the Colonies, and, in fact, not one penny was to be withdrawn from thence.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>2</sup>"Acting upon his own advice, he now attempted to make 'a good night of it,' and sent over a quantity of unstamped paper to his partner, David Hall, for assurances had been given him that the paper could be stamped in America. Had this been allowed, the profit to the firm would have been considerable."—*McMasters' Benjamin Franklin*, p. 192.

<sup>3</sup>So says Bancroft, on the alleged authority of a letter published in the *Virginia Gazette* of September 26th of that year: "Richard Henry Lee had even solicited the office of stamp distributor, which promised to be very lucrative."

This is the passage as it appears in page 275, Vol. V, of the eight-volume edition of Bancroft's *History of the United States*, published in the year 1852. In the ten-volume edition of 1871 and the subsequent six-volume editions, the passage is wholly omitted, but without explanation of the omission.

Section 108 of the stamp act provided that: "All moneys which shall arise by the several rates and duties hereby . . . granted shall be paid into the receipt of his Majesty's exchequer, and shall be entered separate and apart from all other moneys, and shall be then reserved to be from time to time disposed of by Parliament towards further defraying the necessary expense of defending, protecting and securing the said colonies and plantations."

By providing that these moneys should "be paid into the receipts of his majesty's exchequer," it was not intended that they should be transmitted to England. On the contrary, it was ordered that they should remain in the provinces in which they were collected, and certificates for the several amounts only so transmitted.

Bancroft was aware of this. He says: "It was further provided that the revenue derived from the stamp act should not be remitted to England, but constitute a part of the sum to be expended in America."—*History of the United States*, Vol. III, p. 452.

It is impossible that the Disunionist leaders could have been unaware of this fact; yet nine years after the passage of the act, the First Continental Congress, in an address "To the People of Great Britain," asserted that: "Before we had recovered from the distresses which ever



It has been charged, and the charge has been frequently repeated, that by the provisions of the stamp act, the lives and fortunes of the colonists were placed at the mercy of a court irresponsible to the people and sitting without a jury. But this appears to be but another instance of malicious invention and credulous belief. The stamp act provided that criminal offenses against its terms should be tried in the ordinary courts; it was only in the case of fines or forfeitures that the cause was to be determined by a court of admiralty, as was the law in England; and even this does not appear to have been obligatory.<sup>5</sup>

In Parliament the bill met with little opposition. The Whigs, having succeeded in ousting those Tory interlopers who had threatened to disturb a rule that seemed destined to be perpetual, had no reason to oppose a measure favored by their chief. There were, it is true, some ultra-Whigs—or, as we should now style them, Radicals—who were ready to oppose any measure that had not originated with their faction, and, unfortunately for the nation, these men had the support of the illustrious name of Pitt. This great Minister, whose haughty imperiousness had been of late so augmented by the effects of some mysterious nervous affection, as to render it almost impossible for him to remain on terms of amity with his colleagues,<sup>6</sup> seemed to be bent upon doing all in his power to place obstacles in the path of the Ministry that he could not, or would not, undertake to guide. The utterances of these men had done much, and was to do much more, to encourage the spirit of disunion in the Colonies; as to the consequences they were reckless; they would ruin if they could not rule.<sup>7</sup>

But even these men had little to say against the bill, so general was the belief that it would be accepted by the Colonists with toleration, if not content. One of them, however, a protégé of a great Whig peer, a soldier-politician, named Barré, who appears to have succeeded in making a greater sensation in the Senate than he ever did in the field, is said to have uttered a violent denunciation of the Government for its proposed action in the matter of Colonial legislation. This fulmination, with the help of an imposing display of capitals and italics, Mr. Bancroft has set forth in his history. Barré is said to have extravagantly lauded the colonists, and bestowed upon them the title of "Sons of Liberty," a designation about that time adopted by a Boston revolutionary society. Bancroft depicts Barré as rising to reply to Townshend, "*with eyes darting fire!*" and Lossing, in his "Field Book of the Revolution," says that "after the utterance of these solemn truths *the House remained in silent amazement!*" But these are merely dramatic touches char-

attend war, an attempt was made to drain this country of all its money by the oppressive stamp act." And this falsehood was many times repeated by orators and writers in the colonies, both before and after it was affirmed by that Congress.

<sup>5</sup>Section 3 of the stamp act contained the following provision: "All forfeitures and penalties" (on account of trade acts) "shall and may be prosecuted, sued for and recovered in any court of record, or in any court of admiralty."

This is the section upon which is based the charge alluded to; but Section 114 provided that:

"All the offenses which are by this act made felony. . . shall and may be heard, tried and determined *before any court of law within the respective Kingdom, Territory or Plantations* where the offence shall be committed, *in such and the same manner as all other felonies can or may be heard, tried or determined in such court.*"

Which seems to dispose of the charge. Contrast this clamor about a fancied danger to personal freedom with the fact that at this time there was a law upon the statute books of the Province of Massachusetts that empowered a tax collector, without process of law, trial or judgment, to throw into prison any citizen that he claimed was delinquent in his payments.

<sup>6</sup>So great became his aversion to human society that at one time he took refuge in a lonely house in the suburbs of London and there shut himself in a room, having his meals passed to him through a hole in the wall.

<sup>7</sup>"The seditious spirit of the colonies owes its birth to factions in this House. Gentlemen are careless of the consequence of what they say, provided it answers the purpose of opposition."—*Speech of George Grenville in the House of Commons, January 4th, 1766.*

<sup>8</sup>Lord Mahon, in his "History of England from the Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Versailles," indicates that the speech is spurious. If this be the fact, it is a temptation to see in it the hand of Franklin, for it resembles the colonial style, and does not bear the marks of being the work of a Grubb street pamphleteer. It is claimed that Jared Ingersol, the agent for Connecticut, listened to the speech and sent a report of it to his constituents, and that there are letters extant to prove this; but this can hardly be accepted as conclusive of the correctness of the received version, as, even if it were true, it may have received embellishments after it left his hands. Another fact which serves to cast a doubt upon the veracity of Ingersol's report is that the Parliamentary History shows that the only speech delivered by Barré at that time was made in reply to Grenville, whereas the one said to have been reported by Ingersol was declared to have been in reply to Townshend.

acteristic of American histories—the fact is, little is known about this speech, and it is even not positive that such a speech was ever delivered.<sup>8</sup> In any case, it is certain that the appellation "Sons of Liberty" was known and used in New England at least ten years prior to the delivery of the alleged speech, and, therefore, could not have been originated by Barré.<sup>9</sup>

On the 27th day of February, 1765, the Stamp Bill passed the Commons; on the 8th of March it was ratified by the Lords, and on the 22d of the same month it received the royal assent (by commission)<sup>10</sup> and became a law.

Until after the passage of the Stamp Act the people of Great Britain, and even some of the lesser informed colonists, had expected little or no opposition to its execution. But if there were any who believed that it was the policy of the Disunionist party to allow it to go into peaceable operation, the events of the following few months must have convinced them of their error. Hitherto apparently there had been but little interest shown in the coming legislation by the colonists in general, but if this quiescence was "the silence of despair," as Mr. Bancroft would have us believe, it was suddenly and miraculously metamorphosed into the turmoil of passion.

The agitation began with the town meetings and provincial assemblies, and in the course of a few weeks had spread to the populace of the towns and villages.

The Virginia House of Burgesses, being in session at the time of the arrival of the news of the passing of the act, was the first public body to take official notice of it. Resolutions were adopted condemning the act and denying the right of Parliament to impose taxes on the colonists, excepting "external" taxes; the right to levy tariff duties being not yet objected to.<sup>11</sup>

Other provincial assemblies followed the example of the Virginia Legislature. That of Massachusetts, now that more earnest work was in sight, wasted little time on resolutions, and voted to transmit to the Legislatures of the other Colonies a circular letter requesting them to send delegates to meet in New York in the following October "to consult together on the present circumstances of the Colonies, and the difficulties to which they are and must be reduced by the operation of the acts of Parliament for levying duties and taxes on the Colonies." Thus was inaugurated the celebrated "Stamp Act Congress," which did so much to solidify the action of the several Colonies.

This project is said to have originated with James Otis, and it was, indeed, he who made the motion which led to dispatch of the letter. The device, however, is so characteristic of the policy of Samuel Adams, being, in fact, but an extension of his town meeting plan, that it is not unreasonable to suppose that it was born of his genius.

But before this Congress could meet, other work was to be done. The people were to be heard from. By means of resolves of the Legislatures, of philippics in the journals, of homilies from the pulpits and vituperations from street orators, they had been urged to protest, and they protested in the manner in which the people always do protest when their passions have been inflamed by the recital of the wrongs they have suffered, or which they are told they have suffered. Lawless assemblages gathered in the streets of the cities. The lives of the stamp officials were threat-

<sup>9</sup>See article "Sons of Liberty in 1755," in *The New Englander*, Vol. XXXV.

<sup>10</sup>As an example of the manner in which American history is frequently written, may be cited a passage from Lossing's "Field Book," which says that "on the 22d of March the king cheerfully gave his assent to the famous stamp act."

Here the writer goes out of his way to ascribe motives to the king for the commission of an act which he never committed. The king neither signed the stamp bill, nor even was aware of its passage, a fact which Mr. Lossing, had he cared to investigate before making his unwarranted statement, would have had no difficulty in discovering.

But this writer, despite some bombastic extravagancies to be found in his book—due, no doubt, to patriotic ardor and too great credulity in idle tales—made laudable attempts to arrive at the truth, and honestly published the result of his investigation, even though it established facts unfavorable to the cause he so earnestly espoused. Thus many unfair and malicious assertions to be found in the pages of Bancroft's history are ignored or contradicted in those of Lossing's.

It was during the debate on these resolutions that Patrick Henry delivered his famous speech in which he compared George the Third with Tarquin, Julius Cæsar and Charles the First. Much has been made of this oration, as if it had greatly affected the course of the revolution. In reality there is no reason to suppose that it influenced, in the slightest degree, the action of the Disunionist party, or brought any converts to its ranks. Like all of Henry's speeches, it was mere stage play.

McMasters truthfully says of him: "No one spoke so well or reasoned so badly as Henry. He was to the end of his days an orator and an actor, and nothing more."—*History of the People of the United States*, Vol. I, p. 490.



ened and their property destroyed. In New York, Annapolis and Providence houses were pillaged and demolished. Nor was it alone those connected with the act that suffered from the fury of the inflamed populace; other and entirely innocent parties were made its victims, either because of their unpopularity or because they had provoked the enmity of the Disunionist leaders.<sup>12</sup> That these outbreaks were the direct result of Disunionist propagandism may be readily ascertained from a perusal of the literature of the day.<sup>13</sup>

But, as might have been expected, it was the town of Boston that was the most prominent scene of action of these exponents of brute force. At intervals from August 13th to August 25th the mob raged in its streets, its fury augmented by the consumption of its favorite beverage, rum. Shouting its slogan of "Liberty and Property,"<sup>14</sup> the turbulent crowd threatened death and destruction to all who should dare, by word or deed, express themselves in favor of the obnoxious Stamp Act.

It has happened, and not infrequently, that the idle, disorderly and dissatisfied element of a civilized state, roused to action for the purpose of coercing or overthrowing its constituted powers, have, in the end, coerced or overthrown its organizers. Like Frankenstein's unruly monster, a mob is apt to acquire dominion over its creator.

But it was not so with the mobs of the revolution. Their organizers were singularly fortunate or remarkably astute in their management of such aids to rebellion. The many popular outbreaks that occurred in the colonies during the decade that immediately preceded the Declaration of Independence—even where dispersed by the officers of the law, as in the case of the Hillsborough insurrectionists in 1771—seemed to have produced the effect most beneficial to the plans of the Disunion party. This effect was two-fold: One, that of goading the home government to the exercise of restrictive measures, aimed, of course, against the rebellious element, but necessarily affecting the orderly element also;<sup>15</sup> thus giving excuse for new complaint against the arbitrary acts of the ministry. The other, that of terrorizing those who were antagonistic to the Disunion policy. Both resulted in the making of "patriots." The former, from an honest indignation against what was believed to be an intent on the part of the home government to inaugurate an arbitrary rule. The latter, from fear of injury to person or property; for the timid and vacillating were quickly made to realize that the surest way to preserve both from harm was to conform—at least outwardly—to the tenets of the Disunion leaders. Even those who were of too stubborn a nature to be convinced by this *argumentum baculinum*, usually conceived it the part of wisdom to refrain from a too public declaration of dissent. For this rea-

<sup>12</sup>"In every colony from Georgia to New Hampshire inclusively, the stamp distributors and inspectors have been compelled by the unconquerable rage of the people to renounce their offices. Such and so universal has been the resentment of the people that every man who has dared to speak in favor of the stamps or to soften the detestation in which they are held, how great soever his abilities and virtues had been esteemed before, or whatever his fortune, connections and influence had been, has been seen to sink into universal contempt and ignominy. . . . Our presses have groaned, our pulpits have thundered, our legislatures have resolved, our towns have voted; the crown officers have everywhere trembled, and all their little tools and creatures have been afraid to speak and ashamed to be seen."—*Diary of John Adams, December 18th, 1765.*

Oddly enough, in connection with this entry, Mr. Adams deploras "the passive obedience" to the stamp act, which passive obedience, he says is, "by implication, at least, an acknowledgment of the authority of Parliament." It would be interesting to know what Mr. Adams would have considered active defiance of the act.

<sup>13</sup>A confirmation of the fact that the mob risings were the result of the teachings of the Disunionist propagandists may be found in a curious entry in the diary of Josiah Quincy, Jr., made a few days after the outbreaks. Apostrophizing his fellow citizens, he writes: "O ye Sons of Ambition! beware lest a thirst of power prompt you to enslave your country! O ye Sons of Avarice! beware lest the thirst for gold excite you to enslave your native country! O ye Sons of Popularity! beware lest a thirst for applause move you groundlessly to inflame the minds of the people!"

At this time Mr. Quincy was wavering between loyalty to the Empire and adherence to the Disunionist cause. Shortly he went over to the latter; influenced by the arguments or persuasion of that notable "Son of Popularity," Samuel Adams.

<sup>14</sup>The cry "Liberty and Property" was a common one in street tumults on the eve of the revolution. As is natural, it was shouted the loudest by those who knew not the meaning of the one and possessed none of the other.

<sup>15</sup>On this point Dr. Johnson wrote: "That the same vengeance involves the innocent and the guilty is an evil to be lamented, but human caution cannot prevent it, nor human power always redress it. To bring misery on those who have not deserved it is a part of the aggregate guilt of rebellion."

son, little of the loyalist sentiment that existed in the colonies was heard of by the people of Great Britain, where the belief prevailed that the colonists were almost a unit in opposing the ministerial measures.

Such were the benefits conferred upon the Disunion cause by the colonial mobs, and the upholders of that cause were shrewd enough to take full advantage of the terrible weapon they held so well in hand.

One method of using this weapon was to threaten a refractory loyalist, who had proved to be unresponsive to their arguments, with the visit of a "committee," in order to present for his consideration further and more conclusive ones. The unhappy non-conformist, well knowing what sort of a committee to expect, and what sort of arguments they were likely to offer, generally made haste to admit the validity of those already presented.<sup>16</sup>

The mob that assembled in the streets of Boston on the morning of the 14th of August, 1765, was as deliberately convened and set about its work as if the town crier had been sent forth with his bell to proclaim at every street corner the time and place of meeting and the program to be carried out.

The "Sons of Liberty," a semi-secret society, had been organized as an auxiliary to the Disunion party some time during the years 1764 or 1765;<sup>17</sup> the exact date seems to be uncertain. Its members were in the main mechanics and laborers, though among them were a sprinkling of the better educated, who controlled its action. Perhaps, too, there were some still higher placed, who acted as its advisers, but did not desire to be publicly identified with it—at least during the earlier period of its existence.

During the summer of 1765 this society adopted as its public place of meeting a spot situated in the then Hanover Square, but what is now Washington street, adjacent to Essex and Boylston streets. On this spot grew a grove of fine elms. One of these, a stately tree, of so great an age that it may well have cast the shadow of its boughs across the path of the condemned Quakers on their way to execution on the Common, was dubbed the "Liberty Tree," and under its branches the Sons of Liberty sat in tribunal.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>16</sup>Several such cases are reported. A notable one occurred in 1770. A prominent merchant of Boston, having refused or neglected to obey the command of a self-appointed tribunal to desist from importing goods from Great Britain, the matter was brought up at a town meeting, whereupon Samuel Adams arose and moved that the audience there assembled—numbering, probably, some two thousand people, among whom must have been many such as composed the town mobs—should resolve themselves into a "committee of the whole," and wait upon the recalcitrant trader. Upon learning of this resolve, the merchant, preferring to keep his goods upon his shelves and his money out of the pockets of the rabble, promised obedience to the mandate.

Mr. Hosmer has given us a humorous, though seemingly an inaccurate account of this episode. The merchant, whom he describes as a "Scotchman, a little fellow in a reddish, smoke-dried wig, with a squeaking voice and a roll of the r's like a well-played drum," he tells us, "rushed before the crowd exclaiming 'Mr. Mode-r-r-rator, I agr-r-r-ree, I agr-r-r-ree,' greatly to the people's amusement." And he further tells us that the terrified dealer in prohibited wares only recovered from his fright upon the offer of protection from the redoubtable Samuel Adams himself.

It seems, however, that this gentleman was not present at the meeting at the time the motion was made, and signified his willingness to obey its command only upon being notified of its action by a messenger despatched for that purpose. But whether or not he was as terrified as Mr. Hosmer would have us believe, there is not the slightest doubt that he had good cause for alarm, as he had reason to know from the experience of others.

<sup>17</sup>Previous to this time there had existed in Boston an organization called the "Caulkers" or "Caucus" Club, from which, no doubt, is derived the modern name of "caucuses." Like the Sons of Liberty, it was composed chiefly of artisans or laborers, mostly from the shipyards, as its name would indicate, though some were tradesmen and town officials. Among the latter sort was, I believe, both the elder Samuel Adams and the younger. The aim of this society was not avowedly revolutionary, though it is conceivable that disloyal sentiments would not have been regarded there with any great disfavor.

<sup>18</sup>In the year 1775, during the occupation of Boston by the British troops, this elm was felled by a party of loyalists, who, no doubt, wished to retaliate upon the tree the indignities they had received at the hands of its sponsors. Naturally the opportunity was taken to charge the British troops with another "outrage," and so the ruthless act was attributed to them. A newspaper published in the town of Essex about that time related how "with malice diabolical" a regiment of soldiers "made a furious attack upon it," and how "during the operation," one of the soldiers was killed "by falling from one of its branches!"

A ridiculous improbability, only comparable to the story of the man who sat upon the limb he was sawing off, but not too ridiculous to be embalmed in doggerel rhyme, which tells us how:

"A Tory soldier on the topmost limb, headlong fell,  
Nor stopped descending till he stopped in hell."



On the evening of August 13th, after the adjournment of the meeting, a committee of the society<sup>19</sup> decorated one of the branches of this tree with a couple of figures; one meant to represent Andrew Oliver, the stamp distributor of the province, and the other intended to be emblematical of Lord Bute, believed—but quite erroneously—by the ignorant on both sides of the Atlantic to be responsible for the late ministerial measures.<sup>20</sup>

On the morrow, the 14th of August, these figures seen upon the trees, served the purpose intended, that of a signal for the gathering of the mob. Accordingly, as the day passed by, there was mustered in the neighborhood of the tree an immense assemblage, composed of the worst element of the city, ready for the perpetration of any mischief they might be incited to commit.

The effigies were then removed from the tree by members of the Sons of Liberty, and under their guidance the rabble marched in procession through the main streets of Boston, shouting their war-whoop of "Liberty and Property."<sup>21</sup>

After demolishing a newly erected building, believed to have belonged to Andrew Oliver and using the debris to kindle a fire in which to burn the effigies, they laid siege to his house, threatening to take his life. But he, having escaped by a rear passage, they contented themselves with breaking his windows, smashing his furniture, tearing down his fences and uprooting the trees in his garden.

The next day the rioters roamed the streets, uttering threats against all government officials and imbibing their favorite beverage, but beyond this committed no serious outrage.

On the following day they visited the house of Chief Justice Hutchinson, breaking the windows and threatening his life. But for some reason—let us hope a grateful remembrance of his services to his fellow citizens—were guilty of no further violence at this time.

For some ten days thereafter the mob appeared at intervals upon the streets, terrorizing peaceable citizens and forcing the Governor to leave the city and seek a refuge in the castle in the outer bay.<sup>22</sup>

While the city was thus given over to the mob, one Jonathan Mayhew a popular preacher, professing strict Puritan principles, thought the opportunity a good one for asserting the people's rights, and denouncing the government for its arbitrary acts. Therefore, upon the following Sunday, he delivered, under the guise of a sermon, an inflammatory harangue, in which he inveighed against the ministry for its late action. He took for his text Galatians V. 12-13: "I would they were even cut off which trouble you; for brethren we have been called unto liberty." It does not certainly appear whether or not he included in his text the remaining part of Paul's admonition: "Only use not liberty for an occasion to the flesh, but by love serve one another." But if he did so, it would seem that his congregation must have left the church before the conclusion of the sermon, for though there was much liberty in evidence during the next day's proceedings, there was little manifestation of love.

Such a discourse was scarcely calculated to calm the passions of the rioters, and on the following day they did their best to convince their fellow citizens of the fact.<sup>23</sup>

<sup>19</sup>Bancroft gives their names as: "Benjamin Edes, the printer; Thomas Crafts, the painter; John Smith and Stephen Cleverly, the braizers, and the younger Avery, Thomas Chase, a hater of kings; Henry Bass and Henry Welles."—*History of the United States, Vol. III, p. 492.*

Lossing gives the names somewhat differently, making no mention of their occupations, and also failing to give due credit to Chase for his king-hating proclivities.

<sup>20</sup>Bancroft says there was also suspended an emblem of Grenville. But the effigy of Grenville was suspended, not on August 14th, but on November 1st.

<sup>21</sup>It has been suggested that this cry was hardly an appropriate one for those who uttered it most loudly. But on this, as on several later occasions, it might be urged that its use was justified by the liberty they took with the property of their neighbors.

<sup>22</sup>Bancroft cannot forego the opportunity of sneering at a loyal official. He says that Governor Bernard did not cease to tremble when inside its walls. But as he had no possible means of knowing this fact—if fact it were—his assertion should be regarded only as one of those artistic touches he so often applies to brighten up the pictures he draws.

<sup>23</sup>There is no certainty that this discourse influenced the proceedings of the mob, though all commentators have assumed that it did. It may be that the outrages had been planned beforehand, and would have been perpetrated even though Mayhew had been silent. But the delivery of the discourse was certainly opportune and in it was contained an obscure and sinister allusion to "persons among ourselves," who were responsible for the passage of the stamp act, which may easily have been held to apply to Hutchinson. True, after the event, he, like Samuel Adams, repudiated responsibility for it, writing to Hutchinson that he

Upon that day, Monday the 26th of August, called together by a fire kindled in the middle of King street, the very heart of the city, the rioters assembled in full force, armed, as was their custom, with bludgeons and staves. They marched to the premises of the marshal of the court of admiralty, broke down the doors and made a bonfire of the records. Not finding the owner, they consoled themselves for their disappointment, and at the same time fitted themselves for further spoilage by imbibing the stock in trade of a near-by inn-keeper. They then sacked the premises of the Comptroller of Customs, smashing his furniture, destroying his papers, drinking his wine and stealing his money.

By this time the rioters were prepared for the crowning outrage of the campaign. The word was given to make for the dwelling of Chief Justice Hutchinson. The rabble, maddened with strong drink, and rendered still more frantic by the exhortations of their leaders, rushed towards his house, uttering bloody threats against his person.

That the life of Hutchinson would have been sacrificed to the unreasoning rage of the rioters, had they been able to discover him, there is not the least reason to doubt. That his blood was not spilled that night was solely owing to the devotion of his daughter. Learning of the approach of the rioters, he had sent away the members of his household, but had determined to remain and attempt by argument to restrain them from further violence. But his daughter refused to leave his side while he was in peril, and finding that his commands and entreaties were alike ineffectual to cause her to alter her determination, he consented to depart with her, but only just in time to avoid the onslaught of the mob.<sup>24</sup>

The rioters, disappointed of their prey, vented their fury upon the premises. Its destruction was complete. The finest library west of the Atlantic was destroyed. Money and plate to the value of more than a thousand pounds sterling, was stolen, and by daylight, when the rioters had finished their orgie, the house was so completely gutted that nothing but the tottering walls remained.<sup>25</sup>

During all these days of mob domination, the city authorities made no effort to restrain their excesses. That they could readily have done so there is good reason to believe. In proof may be cited the fact that on the day following the assault on Hutchinson's premises, when the rioters had again gathered and were preparing for further depredations, they were met by a squad of the Governor's personal guard, which, after waiting in vain for the action of the town officials, he had hastily gathered together. At the first command of their officer to take aim, these bold marauders scattered like a flock of frightened sheep, and order was at once restored.

Why did the town officials rest supine? The law gave them the right to command the services of the militia, yet no attempt was made to call them out. Instead of doing so, they were left to look on, until at last many joined the rioters. The answer can only be that the town officials were in spirit in sympathy with the mob. The men whose duty it was to preserve the peace were primarily responsible for its being broken, having by their acts and words encouraged the demonstrations which they must have known would culminate in assaults on the property and persons of their political opponents.<sup>26</sup>

Those who believe that the opposition to the stamp act was conceived in the minds of the rabble who were guilty of the outrages committed under pretense of opposing it, must be singularly credulous. Such as these had no interest whatever in the operation of that law, for it would not have taken from their pockets one farthing annually. Some writers, seeing this dilemma, have attempted to account for this opposition on the hypothesis that these men had been roused to hostile demonstration by the passage of the sugar act. But if this were the case, how did it happen that this hostility was not manifested at the

would "rather lose his right hand than encourage such outrages." But he cannot be acquitted of guilty intent upon that plea, for he well knew the excited state of the populace, and deliberately aided in increasing it.

<sup>24</sup>This is the account given by Josiah Quincy, Jr., in his Diary dated the day following the occurrence.

<sup>25</sup>"There cannot, perhaps, be found in the records of time a more flagrant instance to what a pitch of infatuation an incensed populace may arise than the last night afforded."—*Diary of Josiah Quincy, Jr., August 27, 1765.*

<sup>26</sup>"I hope the eyes of the people will be opened, that they will see how easy it is for some designing, wicked men to spread false reports, to raise suspicions and jealousies in the minds of the populace, and enrage them against the innocent."—*Speech of Chief Justice Hutchinson, in the Superior Court, the day after the destruction of his house. Reported by Josiah Quincy, Jr.*



time that act went into operation? If it be said that its effect was waited for, it is answered that virtually it had no effect, because the smuggling of the prohibited goods went on after its passage the same as before. Again, if it were the sugar act that was the cause of the mob risings, how came it that these outbreaks occurred as well in the colonies that were little or not at all affected by the sugar as in those that were?

More than one historian has virtually admitted that the rioters were incited to these outrages by the teachings of the Disunion leaders. Lossing, who cannot be accused of any want of patriotism, writes:

"As is commonly the fact, the immediate actors in these scenes were the dregs of the population. Yet it is evident that they had, in a degree, the sympathy, and were controlled by the great mass of the more intelligent citizens."<sup>27</sup>

And Mellen Chamberlain, whose position, long held, of Librarian of the Boston Public Library, should give him exceptional opportunities for learning such facts, says, in relation to these riots:

"Men of standing connived at proceedings which they afterwards insincerely condemned."<sup>28</sup>

But Bancroft has no word of condemnation, either for the rioters or for those who encouraged them in their lawless acts. He falsely asserts that "nearly all the townsmen, and the whole continent, applauded the proceedings of the fourteenth of August,"<sup>29</sup> and exultantly styles the outrages then committed "the people's victory."<sup>30</sup>

Among these "intelligent citizens" and "men of standing" it is difficult to believe that Samuel Adams had no place. True, we have his disclaimer. It is pointed out that there is the evidence of his own hand to show that he regarded the acts of the mob as "high-handed outrages." But a disclaimer, never of much value under such circumstances, has less weight still, when offered by one whose duplicity is acknowledged even by his eulogists and admirers. We must look to his actions at the time, and not to his words after the event, for the best evidence of his culpability. That he influenced the minds of such as took part in these outrages, "indirectly and directly, too," seems evident when we recall his acknowledged habit of reciting to the idle and dissatisfied the tale of grievances they were suffering at the hands of the government. There is extant a sworn statement of a citizen of Boston which alleges that upon more than one occasion Samuel Adams, at street and tavern gatherings, urged men to acts of violence.<sup>31</sup>

Says Hosmer: "In the democracy of Boston, Samuel Adams, among the leaders, was especially the favorite of mechanics and laborers. His popularity was particularly marked in the ship yards, the craftsmen in which exercised a great influence."<sup>32</sup>

And Bancroft says of this same Samuel Adams: "With the people of Boston, in the street, at public meetings, at the ship yards, wherever he met them, he reasoned that it would be just to destroy any soldier whose feet should touch the shore."<sup>33</sup>

When it is remembered that these shipyard laborers, over whom it is acknowledged that Samuel Adams exercised such great influence, formed, in every instance, the nucleus of the Boston mobs, and were ever foremost in leading them to acts of depredations, can it be doubted—even if it be admitted that he did not personally incite them to the commission of unlawful deeds—that he had the power to restrain them? Why, then, did he not exercise that power? There is no evidence that, during the two weeks of Saturnalia indulged in by the rioters, he uttered one word, or made the slightest effort to calm the excited passions of the men of whom he was "the especial favorite." During this time his artful pen was at rest; his persuasive voice was no longer heard.

True, after the mischief was done, when his enemy was humiliated and put to rout, that pen was again active; that voice was again raised. He was one of the most prominent participants in the proceedings of a town meeting called ostensibly for the purpose of condemning the late lawless proceedings and taking steps for the punishment of the guilty. But as we are assured that there were many present and voting at that meeting who had taken an active part in the outrages, which by their votes

they condemned, the danger that punishment would be meted out to the guilty was not great.<sup>34</sup> It is said, indeed, that some of the rioters were actually arrested and placed in jail, but upon the demand of certain good citizens of Boston, the accommodating jailer released them.

To carry the farce to a fitting conclusion, the legislature, a few months later, following the lead of the town meeting, solemnly resolved "to bring the perpetrators of so horrid a fact to exemplary justice." And then, with an exhibition of dry pleasantry that all lovers of humor must appreciate, followed up their resolution with an act of pardon and indemnity for all concerned in the outrages.<sup>35</sup>

Why was Chief Justice Hutchinson set up as the chief mark for the fury of the mob? Upon all occasions he had worked for the good of the colony of Massachusetts, the land of his nativity, which he loved with an unselfish love, and of whose best citizens he had earned the gratitude and respect. By no act had he deserved the enmity of the people.<sup>36</sup> Least of all by his action in the matter of the stamp act, for it was well known that he had honestly and earnestly opposed its enactment.<sup>37</sup> Indeed, he had made a far more earnest attempt to prevent the enactment of such a law than any of the Disunion leaders had thought it expedient to do. He had forwarded a memorial to the ministry, pointing out its disadvantages, and pleading its inexpediency. Had he been honestly seconded by any number of prominent colonists, it is likely the bill would never have been brought up by the ministry.

As a reason for the hostility of the rioters, Bancroft has maliciously insinuated, by hinting at a pretended conversation between Hutchinson and the rioters, that he dared not deny that he had been in favor of the stamp act.<sup>38</sup> The conversation never took place, and never could have taken place.

Of the honesty and integrity of Chief Justice Hutchinson no fair-minded investigator can entertain a doubt. Yet Bancroft has done his best—or his vilest—to impugn both.

<sup>34</sup>Lossing asserts that "the Lieutenant Governor received a pledge from the meeting that all violence should cease, if he would agree not to commence legal proceedings."—*Field Book of the Revolution*, Vol. I, p. 468.

If this be so—and the pledge seems actually to have been given—it supplies damning evidence against the organizers and controllers of the meeting, since by giving it, they virtually admitted that they had possessed the power to prevent the excesses of the mob, but had not chosen to exercise it.

<sup>35</sup>The interval between these proceedings was some five or six months, but during that interval nothing whatever had occurred to make the crime committed by the rioters appear less heinous. And, despite the resolve to bring the perpetrators to justice, not the slightest effort had been made to do so.

<sup>36</sup>Lossing sums up the sins of Hutchinson against the people, up to the time of the stamp act, as follows:

"Several acts of Hutchinson had made him unpopular with certain of the people. In 1748, the paper currency of the colony having depreciated to about an eighth of its original value, Hutchinson projected and carried through the House a bill for abolishing it and substituting gold and silver. It was a proper measure, but displeased many. He also favored the law granting writs of assistance; and on the bench, in the Council, and in the Assembly, he was always found on the side of the ministry. These facts accounted for the violent feelings of the mob against him."—*Field Book of the Revolution*, Vol. I, pp. 467-468.

As to the first charge, his action thereon had taken place seventeen years previously, and it would be absurd to suppose that it was remembered by the rabble that was guilty of the outrage against him. That it was remembered by others, and to his disadvantage, is very probable, and among these others was Samuel Adams, and this action was one of the causes of his enmity to Hutchinson. It was, as Mr. Lossing says, "a proper" one, and he had thereby earned the approbation of all who held the welfare of the province above their own selfish interests. That he was always found on the side of the ministry is one of those vague and indefinite charges that are put forth when it is impossible to offer one more substantial. It is especially disproved in the case of the stamp act, in regard to which he was entirely opposed to the ministry and did not fear to plainly assert his opposition. Up to the time Mr. Lossing refers to, the only excuse for his assertion was the fact that Hutchinson had determined the matter of the writs of assistance according to law, and in this crime the other judges were equally guilty with him.

Lossing has made out as good a case as can be made out to account for the supposed enmity of the rioters to Hutchinson, and that, when analyzed, is resolved into nothing.

Besides, we have the testimony of John Adams that he was loved and respected by his fellow citizens up to this period.

<sup>37</sup>Hosmer candidly admits the fact. He says:

"Hutchinson most unjustly was made the special mark of their (the rioters') rage. . . . It must have been well known that he was opposed to the stamp act as unjust and impolitic."—*Samuel Adams; American Statesmen Series*, p. 52.

<sup>38</sup>"Let us hear from his own mouth," said their (the rioters') leader, "that he is not in favor of the stamp act, and we will be easy;" but Hutchinson evaded a reply."—*History of the United States*, Vol. III, p. 494.

<sup>27</sup>Field Book of the Revolution, Vol. I, p. 468. (The italics are mine.)

<sup>28</sup>The Revolution Impending: Winsor's Narrative and Critical History, Vol. VI, p. 30.

<sup>29</sup>History of the United States: Vol. III, p. 495.

<sup>30</sup>"At night a bonfire on Fort Hill celebrated the People's Victory."—*History of the United States*, Vol. III, p. 494.

<sup>31</sup>Deposition of Richard Sylvester, innkeeper, taken January 2d, 1769.

<sup>32</sup>Samuel Adams, *American Statesmen Series*, p. 115.

<sup>33</sup>History of the United States, Vol. IV, p. 109.



As if inspired with the spirit of malignant hate, he has pursued, through two volumes of his history, this pure minded, unselfish and accomplished son of New England with unrelenting malice and unsparing vituperation. The character of Hutchinson, as depicted by this celebrated historian, would have fitted him for the pillory, rather than the bench.

He was "avaricious," which was "the great incentive to his ambition." He was "selfish," but "knew how to veil his selfishness under the appearance of public spirit." He "cringed to the ministry." He "urged the thorough overthrow of English liberty in America." He "stimulated the enemies of American liberty to the full indulgence of their malignity," and "laid snares for the lives of the patriots." Upon one occasion, he advised restrictive measures against his native province, "only by insinuation." Upon another, he "engaged in a foolish strife" with the legislature, which he had "wantonly provoked." Upon still another, he "redoubled his efforts to deceive." He was "subservient in politics," and conducted the government "like one engaged in a conspiracy or an intrigue." He acted with "calculating malice" and "duplicity." He "excelled in dissimulation." He was "the chief misleader of the government." He "treasured up feelings of revenge." He was afflicted with "nervous timidity," yet was "arbitrary," and had "evil designs." In short, he was the personification of the seven deadly sins.

It is pleasant to turn from these malevolent attacks upon the fair fame of this truly estimable man to the generous testimony of his worth given by writers, who, if not so celebrated, are doubtless fully as patriotic.

Says Hosmer of the Chief Justice: "From a line of famous ancestors . . . he had inherited a most honorable name and great abilities. His manners conciliated for him the good will of the people, which for a long time he never forfeited. For sixteen years he was a member of the Council, and while in the Council he became judge of probate, lieutenant-governor and chief justice, holding all these positions at once. It is shooting quite wide of the mark to base any accusations of self-seeking on the number of Hutchinson's offices.<sup>39</sup> The emoluments accruing from them all were very small. In some, in fact, his service was practically gratuitous. Nor was any credit or fame he was likely to gain from holding them at all to be weighed against the labor and vexation to be undergone in discharging their functions. A more reasonable explanation of his readiness to hold such burdens is that the rich, high-placed citizen was full of public spirit. That he performed honorably and ably the work of these various offices there is no contradicting testimony. As a legislator no one had been wiser; as a judge of probate he had always befriended the widows and orphans; as chief justice, though not bred to the law, he had been an excellent magistrate."<sup>40</sup>

Says Charles Deane: "Hutchinson's mind was eminently a judicial one. . . . Candor, moderation and a desire for truth appear to have guided his pen."<sup>41</sup>

Says William Frederick Poole: "He had taste, the capacity for close application and research, the judicial understanding and the freedom from prejudice and partisanship which characterizes the genuine historian."<sup>42</sup>

Even John Fiske—in a spirit of impartiality unfortunately rare with him—has added his testimony to the patriotism and good intentions of Hutchinson. He writes: "As to Hutchinson's sincere patriotism there can be no doubt whatever. There was something pathetic in the intensity of his love for New England, which was to him the goodliest of all lands, the paradise of the world. . . . His conduct and motives were alike misjudged. . . . No public man in America has ever been the object of more violent hatred. None has been more grossly misrepresented by historians."<sup>43</sup>

Thus Bancroft enjoys the unenviable distinction among historians of repute of misusing his ability as a writer to malign the character of this disinterested and truly patriotic gentleman.

In the light thus thrown upon the character of Hutchinson, and his previous standing with his fellow citizens, no reason can

<sup>39</sup>One of the bases of the accusation of avarice and vainglory made against Hutchinson by Bancroft and others was the holding of these offices.

<sup>40</sup>Samuel Adams: American Statesmen Series, pp. 145-147.

It should be borne in mind that this testimony to the high character of Chief Justice Hutchinson is from the pen of the biographer and admirer of Samuel Adams, his determined enemy.

<sup>41</sup>Charles Deane: Hutchinson's Historical Publications: Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, III, 147.

<sup>42</sup>William Frederick Poole: New England Historical and General Register, XXIV, pp. 381-382.

<sup>43</sup>The American Revolution, Vol. I, p. 63.

be seen for the hostility of the anti-stamp act mob. The cause of the manifestation of that hostility, then, must be sought for outside of any supposed prejudice among the people.

With the Disunion leaders all considerations gave way before the means of their attainment of their cherished design—the separation of the colonies from the mother land. To attain that end they must make proselytes, which could not easily be done if men who were respected by the people were allowed to present arguments against the righteousness or expediency of their plans. Therefore it was necessary to sweep out of their path all who were likely to use their influence in that way. And what better method could be taken than to prejudice the people against them by persuading them that they were plotting against their liberty. Loyalty stood in their way, therefore loyalty must be made odious.<sup>44</sup>

Easily first among these loyalists was Chief Justice Hutchinson, and therefore it had been decreed that he was to be regarded as the people's enemy, and the people had put their seal upon that decree.

It was the first victory for the Disunion forces of Boston. Henceforth, no word of Hutchinson had power to prevent recruits from joining their ranks. The man who, for twenty years had been loved and respected by his fellow citizens;<sup>45</sup> the man of all men who could have used his influence in amicably settling the differences between the colonies and the mother land, was thenceforth bereft of all influence. From that day, during the nine years of public life that yet remained, he was looked upon, by two-thirds of his fellow citizens, as an alien enemy in the land of his birth.

<sup>44</sup>During the Civil War an analogous expression: "Treason must be made odious;" was much used by the orators and writers on the Federal side as applied to Confederate sympathizers in the Northern States.

<sup>45</sup>"Has not his merit been sounded very high by his countrymen for twenty years? Have not his countrymen loved, admired, revered, rewarded, nay, almost adored him?"—*Diary of John Adams, March 17th, 1766.*

(To be continued.)

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## BRITISH NEWS IN BRIEF.

*Important Events not Chronicled in the Daily Press.*

British shipyards are overcrowded with orders.

The King of Italy will visit England in November.

Crops in Scotland are in a bad way and much privation is feared.

The British Commons has passed the agreement with Cunard line over some opposition.

The great bridge, now under construction, across the St. Lawrence River, will have a span of 1800 feet.

Work has been started on the Queen Victoria memorial to be erected in front of Buckingham Palace, London.

It is announced that a Canada Atlantic train has just run at the rate of 100 miles an hour between Vaudreuil and Montreal.

It is estimated that the apple crop of Nova Scotia for export this year will be between four and five hundred thousand barrels.

The long-distance swimming championship of Great Britain has been won for the sixth time in succession by Jarvis, of Leicester.

The British South Africa Company have agreed to subscribe not more than £5000 to the Lord Mayor of London's fund for the Cecil Rhodes memorial.

Toronto's financial statement shows that there is a cash balance in hand and in banks of \$1,107,835.45. The net bonded debt of the city is \$15,343,558.66.

India's total imports for 1901-2 were Rs. 104,04,36,358, against Rs. 101,16,73,590 in 1901-2; and the exports Rs. 137,62,63,756, against Rs. 132,92,74,459.

A "Hugh Price Hughes" memorial church is being erected at Godalming, near London, in permanent commemoration of Mr. Hughes' life-long service of Methodism.

The English athletic championships have this year been divided among seven Englishmen, one Scotchman, one Irishman, one American and one German—Morris, the pole jumper.

Mr. W. Hounsell of Bridport, Dorset, left £5250 to Protestant charities. Mr. Hounsell on the recent death of two of his sisters gave £9750 for beneficent purposes—thus completing a gift of £15,000.

The election of the Lord Mayor of London takes place on September 29th, when Sir James Thompson Ritchie, an elder brother of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, will be elected to succeed Sir Marcus Samuel.

The King has approved the appointment of Lord Northcote, now Governor of Bombay, as Governor-General of Australia, in succession to Lord Tennyson, who has resigned that post. The appointment will take effect in December.

Mr. Wm. McLeod Thorburn, Dundee, has been nominated as one of the judges of Gaelic in the musical competitions at the "Mod" to be held at Inverness on the 24th of September next, over which the Marquis of Tuilbardine is to be president.

Toronto's annual exhibition was opened August 30. The late Queen Victoria's jubilee presents, valued at over £400,000, and the Coldstream Guards' Band of England were the main attractions. The presents will afterwards be shown at the St. Louis Exposition.

The British Postmaster-General reports that the number of letters, etc., delivered in the United Kingdom in 1902-3 was 4,143,000,900,000—an increase of 5.7 per cent on the preceding year. The revenue was £15,004,938, and the expenditure £10,818,066.

The British military authorities have now decided finally to abandon khaki as the fighting color of the British army. When engaged in field maneuvers or in actual campaigns the troops will wear a bluish gray dress—a color which is well known in Scotland as Atholl gray.

The House of Lords has agreed to the Irish land bill in the form finally approved by the House of Commons. The latter house accepted all the amendments save two unimportant ones added to the bill by the Lords. The measure now awaits the royal assent to become law.

The great slave trade at Kano, the metropolis of Nigeria, Africa, having 100,000 inhabitants, which averaged 500 men and women sold each day, has been abolished by the British, who have extended their authority over it. Three provinces on the Niger were seized because the native chiefs refused to surrender the murderer of a British officer.

Lord Iveagh has given to the King for distribution among the Dublin hospitals a sum of £50,000 in commemoration of their Majesties' visit to Ireland. Mr. Hugh H. Smiley has made a donation of £5000 to Lady Dudley's fund for the establishment of district nurses in impoverished parts of Ireland.

From an analysis of the Canadian Department of the Interior's statement showing the number of homestead entries made in the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia and the Northwest Territories of the Dominion during the fiscal year ended June 30 last, it appears that the 31,383 entries represent 89,907 souls, of whom 10,942 were Americans.

The Canadian Government has chartered the sealing ship Neptune to convey an expedition to Hudson's Bay. The expedition will winter there and determine the period of open navigation with a view to the use of the route for grain shipments. It is also stated that the expedition will enforce the Canadian customs laws against poaching American whalers.

The leading press organ of the protectionists in Australia demands that the next Federal Parliament should be on a thoroughly protectionist basis, and that a protectionist government should guard the present tariff and be prepared to negotiate a preferential tariff with Great Britain on the basis of increasing the present duties against the foreigner to the verge of prohibition.

In order to encourage the lead industry the Canadian Government has decided to grant a bonus of \$15 a short ton on all lead produced during the next five years. When, however, the standard price of pig lead in the London market exceeds £12 10s a long ton, the bounty is to be reduced proportionately by the amount of such excess. The total bounty paid is not to exceed \$500,000 in any one year.

The report of the committee appointed to consider the choice of a site for the federal capital of Australia places the town of Tumut first. Tumut is a small town in New South Wales on the Tumut River, a tributary of the Murrumbidgee, 264 miles southwest of Sydney. Tumut is in the midst of a rich agricultural and pastoral district, to which stock is sent in times of drought. Mining is also carried on in the district.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have paid their long promised visit to Truro, Cornwall, and were present at the consecration of the nave of Truro Cathedral. The completion of this house of God is an event of remarkable interest. The stone was laid in May, 1880, and now—twenty-three years afterwards—the cathedral is practically complete. It is spoken of as the first Protestant cathedral built in England since the Reformation.

The report by the Tramways Committee of the Town Council of Glasgow for the year to May 31st, shows that the revenue amounted to £656,572, and the working expenses, including depreciation, to £431,870, thus leaving a gross balance of £224,702. The revenue of the previous year was £614,413, and the working expenses, including depreciation, £405,103, leaving a gross balance of £209,310 4s 4d. This year's gross balance thus shows an increase of £15,392.

Members of the British House of Commons are at present touring Canada, as guests of the Dominion Government. They are surprised and delighted with all they see, and are acquiring a first-hand knowledge of the country which should be of value to them in their parliamentary business. The visitors will be received by President Roosevelt at Washington early next month, returning by way of New York, where a reception will be given by the Mayor at the City Hall.

The New Zealand Budget shows an increase in the annual appropriations of £31,000, and an increase in the revenue of £84,000. Public and private wealth is estimated at £350,000,000. The public debt stands at £55,000,000, and the credit balance, including the balance from last year, is £570,000. A loan of a million for public works is proposed. The money is not required immediately, and will probably be raised locally as required. A reduction of expenditure on public works and strict economy are advocated. Preferential trade proposals will take the form of a rebate on the lines of the Canadian tariff.

The remains of Lord Salisbury were interred August 31 beside those of his wife, in the family vault at Hatfield. The passing of Britain's brilliant statesman, though not unexpected, has been deeply mourned by the nation he so ably served, and has caused profound regret all over the civilized world. While firmly upholding Britain's interests at all times, he was a man of peace, and the nations had confidence in him. Lord Salisbury was born at Hatfield, February 13, 1830. It is a singular circumstance that his death occurred on the fiftieth anniversary of his entry into public life as a member of the House of Commons from Stamford.



### Britain's Costly Warships.

Britain's new battleship, "King Edward VII," has been successfully launched. She is the largest warship in the world—16,650 tons displacement—and cost £1,500,000. Her two sister vessels, the "Commonwealth" and "Dominion," are each costing nearly as much—£1,350,000. The "Dominion," which is the last of the three ships known as the King Edward VII class, was launched by Princess Louise at Barrow on August 25. The "Dominion" is 425 feet long, has 19,000 indicated horse-power and will have an estimated speed of over eighteen knots. She is 16,350 tons. The "Irresistible" cost £1,113,329, the "Bulwark" £1,082,805 and the "Venerable" £1,129,756. The "Queen" is expected to cost £1,085,000 and the "Montagu" £1,082,877. Each year the cost of constructing battleships increases, and one shudders to think of what the line of battleships of 20 years hence will cost.

### The Best Surgical Steel.

That no country except England has yet succeeded in producing the finest steel for surgical instruments is asserted by a New York daily on the authority of a Brooklyn instrument-maker. Says this journal:

"According to this specialist, American-made steel has not yet reached a point of perfection that makes it available for a superior class of work. 'Surgical steel can be wrought and bought only in England,' he said. 'The famous surgeons of Berlin and Vienna must send to England for their instruments. In modern surgery, where life or death depends absolutely upon the reliability of the instrument to do exactly the work that the operator expects of it, no surgeon will take chances with knife, scissors or forceps that he can not depend upon as absolutely as he can depend upon his own nerve.'"

### Chamberlain Defines His Proposal.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, replying to a request for a short statement of his fiscal proposals, has written as follows to a London paper:

"I have never suggested any tax whatever on raw materials, such as wool or cotton, and believe that such a tax would be entirely unnecessary for the purpose I have in view, namely, for mutual preference with the colonies and for enabling us to bargain for better terms with our foreign competitors.

"As regards food, there is nothing in the policy of tariff reform which I have put before the country which need increase in the slightest degree the cost of living of any family in the country."

In a valuable little booklet on "The Wood Pulp of Canada," Dr. George Johnson, the Dominion statistician, estimates that there are 4,500,000,000 tons of wood pulp in sight in Canada. This means that at the present rate of consumption in Great Britain and the United States, it would take 5000 years to use up Canada's visible supply of pulp. In making this estimate, no account is taken of the various measures that have been adopted to preserve the forest wealth of the country. Including them in the discussion, it becomes apparent that with reasonable attention to the needs of the case, the wood pulp of Canada is practically inexhaustible in supply.

The agitation has begun in England for the establishment by popular subscription of a memorial to Sir Henry Bessemer, the man who enormously extended the application of steel by cheapening the operation of making it. Other factors have played a part in the reduction of the cost from \$250 to \$20 or \$25 a ton in less than half a century; but by far the most influential is the process which bears this great inventor's name.

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**Historical Events in September.**

The seventh month of the old Roman year had 30 days assigned to it. By the Julian arrangement, while retaining its former name and number of days, it became the ninth month. September was called "harvest month" in the Emperor Charlemagne's calendar.

September 1—East India Company ceased to rule India, 1858. This company received its charter from Queen Elizabeth in 1600.

September 2—John Howard, "the philanthropist," born at Hackney, near London, 1726. Died of prison fever in 1790.

September 2—Battle of Omdurman, 1898.

September 3—Death of Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of the British Commonwealth, 1658. He is now regarded as having been one of England's greatest men.

September 5—John Eliot, "the Apostle of the Indians of North America," finished his translation of the Bible in the Mohican dialect, 1665.

September 5—Malta captured from the French, 1800.

September 7—Elizabeth Tudor, Queen of England, daughter of Henry VIII, and Anne Boleyn, born at Greenwich Palace, 1533. In her long reign of 45 years the true greatness of England began. An unequalled literature arose. The foundations of England's naval force were laid. Commerce developed itself largely. The Exchange of London was opened and the beginnings of Britain's vast colonial empire commenced. This great and well beloved Queen died March 24, 1603.

September 9—Richard Chenevix Trench, Archbishop of Dublin, belonged to an Anglo-Irish family of Galway, the Trenches of Woodlawn. Born at Dublin, 1807. A distinguished scholar and divine. Died March 29, 1886.

September 11—James Thomson, poet, born 1700, at Ednam, Roxburghshire, Scotland. Author of "The Seasons" and of the song, "Rule Britannia." Died 1748.

September 13—Death of heroic James Wolfe, British general, at the moment of victory in the Battle of the Heights of Abraham, Quebec, 1759. This battle decided the fate of Canada. General Wolfe was born at Westerham, in Kent, January 2, 1727.

September 14—John Harvard bestowed his fortune on Harvard College, 1638. Harvard

College, often termed a university, is the oldest college in the United States, founded 1636. Thomas Carlyle left by will to Harvard College all his books used in writing "Cromwell" and "Frederick the Great."

September 15—Liverpool and Manchester Railroad opened, 1830.

September 18—Queen Victoria's proclamation of the Commonwealth of Australia, 1900.

September 20—Mungo Park, African explorer, born, 1771, at Fowlshiels, Selkirk, Scotland. He was the son of a Scottish farmer and is believed to have been murdered by the natives of Haussa, as he attempted to sail through a narrow channel of the river.

September 20—Battle of the Alma, 1854.

September 21—John Loudon Macadam, born in Ayrshire, Scotland, 1756. Originator of the paving system bearing his name. Died, 1836.

September 25—Lucknow Day, 1857.

September 27—Stockton and Darlington Railroad opened, 1825.

September 29—Horatio Nelson, the greatest of British admirals, born at Burnham Thorpe, Norfolk, 1758. Died at the moment of victory in the glorious battle of Trafalgar, October 21, 1805.

September 30—Richard Brinsley Sheridan, a distinguished Irish dramatist. His best known play is "The School for Scandal." Born at Dublin, 1751; died July 7, 1816.

**The New History Appreciated.**

The new history of the American War of Independence, which is now appearing in the *BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN* under the title of "The Cleavage of an Empire," is commanding widespread attention, and has been the subject of much favorable comment in the press. Almost without exception our exchanges approve of the undertaking and predict good from it.

The author and the publishers wish particularly to thank—for their generous reviews of the work—the following named newspapers: *Los Angeles Times*, *Redlands Facts*, *Vallejo Chronicle*, *Santa Cruz Surf*, *Victoria (B. C.) Colonist*, *Nanaimo (B. C.) Herald*, *Toronto Mail and Empire*, *Portland Oregonian*, *Butte (Montana) Tribune-Review*, *Los Angeles Western Investments*, *Denver (Col.) Post* and the *London (Eng.) Daily Mail*.

**The Morality Play—"Everyman."**

The old English morality play, which Charles Frohman brought over from London with the original cast of players, will be seen at Lyric Hall, 119 Eddy street, this city, for a limited engagement, beginning September 2nd. It comes directly from New York, where for five weeks it proved not only a drawing attraction, but one of the greatest of dramatic novelties ever seen in this country. "Everyman" was written in 1486 by Peter Dorland, a monk of Diest. It was first revived by the Elizabethan Stage Society of London under the direction of Ben Greet. Wherever seen it has created a profound impression. It not only drew large audiences at St. George's Hall and at Mrs. Langtry's Imperial Theatre, but was given private presentations at the leading English schools and universities. In New York it excited great interest, and its engagement was twice extended to meet the demand for seats. "Everyman" is superbly acted, but, following the ancient custom, the identity of the players is lost. The programme simply has the names of the characters as they appear. The play is given in a hall to keep it distinct from all theatrical environments, and emphasizes its mediæval atmosphere.

**London Paper Wishes Us Success.**

"American histories have been notoriously prejudiced, and an enterprising paper, the *BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN*, has undertaken to print a veracious history of the War of Independence, in order to pave the way to a better understanding between the two countries. Let us hope this laudable endeavor will be successful.—*The Daily Mail, London, July 31, 1903.*"

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## British and American Union.

REV. WM. RADER, in an address on the "Brotherhood of the Nations," was the chief attraction at the September meeting of the Union. The noted divine is a pleasing speaker, and his sentiments were closely in accord with the principles and claims of the Union. He enumerated the many particulars in which the British and American peoples are one, and spoke of the broader patriotism of principle. Patriotism, he defined as "loyalty to that flag and flags flying to the best interests of all mankind."

A synopsis of the address will be found in another column.

It was the third annual meeting of the Union, and President D'Evelyn took occasion to briefly refer to the work accomplished and what was hoped for in the future. He entered a plea for a more active interest in the organization by those whom it represented, and complimented the faithful on their loyalty. He said the Union had materially bettered the standing of Britishers in this community during the short period of its existence.

As usual, there was a good musical programme, the numbers being as follows: Piano solo, Master E. Crowhurst (the boy pianist of Oakland); vocal solo, Mrs. J. J. Newbegin; selections, Madame Srobani, of the Italian opera; solo, Miss M. Hewitt, and selections on the Victor Talking Machine, supplied by Sherman, Clay & Co.

At the close of the meeting, the result of the election for fifteen directors to serve for the ensuing term was announced, as follows: F. W. D'Evelyn, J. J. Newbegin, Wm. Parry, C. B. Sedgwick, Herbert Harris, Thomas Price, R. H. Grey, Thomas Pennington, G. A. Wright, T. C. West, J. Jenkin, W. B. Chapman, Edmund Taylor, Wm. Hewitt and George Pennington. These directors will choose officers from their number at the first meeting of the new board, September 25th.

## THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY.

The Women's Auxiliary, British and American Union, will give a Hallowe'en party at Golden Gate Hall, the last evening in October, preparations for which are now being made by a committee. There will be refreshments, dancing, and other inviting features.

On the 7th inst., the Auxiliary elected new directors, as follows: Mrs. M. R. Hewitt, Mrs. Wm. Greer Harrison, Mrs. E. J. Thayer, Mrs. J. Kemp, Mrs. M. L. Dane, Mrs. R. H. Grey, Mrs. G. A. Wright, Mrs. G. Muhlner, Mrs. Dr. McDonald, Mrs. Armitage, Mrs. Bruker, Mrs. Emily Hutchings, Mrs. R. Leach, Mrs. Sadler and Mrs. Walker.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad has placed in operation a type of locomotive having a single pair of driving wheels such as is commonly used in England for high-speed passenger service. Two of them are in use between Philadelphia and New York.

## Brotherhood of the Nations.

(From an address by Rev. Wm. Rader, before the British and American Union.)

THE two most conspicuous flags in the sky of to-day are the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack. Their fraternal union is typified in the generous gallantry displayed between the Reliance and the Shamrock. The contest between the yachts is an exhibition of the feeling now obtaining between Great Britain and the United States. This spirit is not new. When a window was given Dean Farrar of Westminster in honor of Sir Walter Raleigh, James Russel Lowell wrote this quatrain:

"The New World's sons, from Britain's breast we drew

Such milk as bids remember whence we came;

Proof of her Past, from which our Present grew,

This window we erect in Raleigh's name."

Americans are Britons. Therefore the statue of George Washington is placed in St. Paul's Cathedral. Our oaks sprang from English acorns. "Are you an Englishman?" asked an Arab of a traveler in the desert. "No, I am an American." The Arab held up two fingers, though he had never heard of the proverb, "As like as my fingers to my fingers." Our fathers were the best men England could give us. Historically, we trace our lineage back to a common source. "A Syrian ready to perish was my father."

Reading again the chapter of the war which tells the story of our rebellion and England's attitude toward the Union, and listening again to the surge of her living sea around Henry Ward Beecher, one cannot now see how England could have taken any other position. In 1803 she freed her slaves, and believed us when we declared for liberty, but, when we continued for a half century or more to hold our black chattles, we were doubted. We are doubted no longer. When the Spanish war broke out there was a probability of the European powers signing a compact with Spain, and Lord Salisbury, who has just laid down his sceptre, declared that in the event of such a compact, every battleship in the British navy would be at the service of the United States. Britain and America have a common duty. The patriotism of each nation must include the other. Patriotism in England and America must not be confined to the tomb of Washington or the column of Nelson. It must be an Anglo-Saxon patriotism, pledged to the highest interest of mankind.

## Millions for Irrigation.

Great Britain has spent £35,000,000 on irrigation works in India, and the commission now proposes a further outlay of £30,000,000 to protect over six million acres from famine. The scheme includes the damming of the principal rivers of Southern India in order to irrigate the Deccan Highlands and also a daring plan for blocking the outlet of the Wular Lake, in Kashmir, for storage for the Ghelum River, which would then be connected by a canal with the Upper Chenab, the united waters being carried across the Ravi Valley to irrigate the Southern Punjab wastes.

## The Ammunition Helped.

Following is a copy of the recent cablegram sent from England to President Roosevelt by the winning rifle team:

London, July 11, 1903.

To President Roosevelt,

Oyster Bay.

American rifles, ammunition and men won victory to-day over Great Britain, Canada, France, Norway, Australia, and Natal, and brings back Palma Trophy.

(Signed) LIEUT. ALBERT S. JONES.

Sec. of National Rifle Ass'n of America.

The ammunition used, it should be stated, was 30-40 regular factory cartridges, manufactured by the Union Metallic Cartridge Company.

New Zealand has £170,000,000 of private wealth, apart from the Government lands and property. The estimated total wealth of the colony is £270,000,000, public and private debts do not exceed £70,000,000, leaving a margin of £200,000,000. There has been settled upon the land during Premier Seddon's term of office over 100,000 souls.

## To Employers of Labor.

If you are in need of help of any kind, send to the Pacific Employment Agency, G. C. Carriger, manager, and F. M. Gunn, secretary, 520 Sacramento street, San Francisco, or phone Main 1191. All kinds of labor supplied to employers in the city or country. We are right in the center of the labor market in the city, and being fully established and well known to the working people, are able to furnish first-class men for all trades and callings on the shortest notice. Employers of labor are respectfully requested to give us a trial.

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## The British Fraternal Societies

### Clan Fraser No. 78, O. S. C.

To-morrow, September 9, is the date set for Clan Fraser's family picnic and Scottish gathering at Schuetzen Park, near San Rafael. It is a holiday, and the indications are that an immense throng will put in an appearance. All arrangements are completed, and the committee, who have labored hard to make this initial outing pleasurable to those who attend and a credit to the Clan, feel satisfied that they are offering an attraction that has never been surpassed. Among the games will be a one-mile walking match, a football game with five on a side, shooting, bowling, dancing and cake-walk competitions. The committee in charge of the various features of the day's entertainment is composed of the following: William Cornack, J. W. King, M. L. Crowe, Thomas Wilson, A. King, Hugh Fraser, T. A. Munro, Walter Reed, William Miller, John T. Smith, Jr., James Smillie, H. R. Calder, R. E. McIntyre, R. M. Murray, William Rae, E. Kerr, William Beuick, Alex D. Fraser, William R. King.

Clan MacDonald of Oakland, the Caledonian Club, and the Thistle Club are taking a deep interest in the event, and each will be represented at the picnic by large contingents.

Clansman Maxwell L. Crowe has returned from the Royal Clan convention, recently held at Cleveland, Ohio, and reports a harmonious and successful session, the reports having shown a large increase in membership and a welcome addition to the funds. He visited the Clans in Chicago and other towns, and was everywhere well received.

On Saturday evening, the 5th inst., the Clan gave a social and dance to its members and friends at Shiel's Hall. The gathering was large, and keen enjoyment was shown in the faces of all present. Chief Wm. Cornack presided. The programme was as follows: Song, "Sail Ho," Fred Medley; recitation, Thos. T. Fraser; song, "Robin Adair," Mrs. McGregor; vocal selections by the Occidental Quartette; recitation, "Tam O'Shanter," David McNeill; song, "Let Me Love Thee," Mrs. E. Schwerin; song, "Your Own," Donald Clark; Scotch recitations, Alex Smith; dance music, by Fairgrieve's band.

Royal Deputy, Edward Kerr, made the address of the evening, referring in eloquent terms to the Clan's work.

### Cymrodorion Society.

The members of the Society gathered together in goodly numbers on Monday evening, August 16th, at a down town restaurant, the occasion being a complimentary dinner to Mr. David S. Hughes, a member of the *Chronicle* staff, and one of the founders of the Cymrodorion Society, on the eve of his departure for a visit to his native land. Prof. Thomas Price presided and acted as toast master, and, while there was (perhaps it would be more correct to say, *because* there was) no set toast list, the speeches were all good and interesting, the speakers not being trammelled by any obligation to stick to a text, but being allowed to wander where their inclinations would lead them. Mr. Taliesin Evans proposed the health of the guest of the evening, in very complimentary terms, which was drunk with musical honors, and Mr. Hughes responded modestly and appropriately. Among the other speakers were Messrs. H. J. Lloyd, John Davies, Jerry Watts, J. Llewelyn Williams, W. Ogwen Jones and H. T. Roberts, while musical numbers were contributed by Dr. Ellis Jones, Messrs. R. J. Hughes, David Lewis, H. J. Lloyd, D. S. Hughes and William Barr, the latter gentleman also acting as accompanist.

Huw. Menai.

### Dr. Ginno Moved.

Dr. J. W. Ginno, the well known dentist, has moved his offices from the Union Square Building to more commodious quarters at 234 Post street. Dr. Ginno is a graduate of the Medical College of California, and stands high in his profession. Among other affiliations, he is a member of Burnaby Lodge, Sons of St. George. Dr. Ginno will be pleased to make appointments by phone—Black 4234.

### Sons of St. George.

ON September 19th, Burnaby Lodge, San Francisco, will give an entertainment and dance in Laurel Hall, Shiel's Bldg., 32 O'Farrell street. The affair will be invitation-al to the members and their friends, and a crowded hall may be expected upon that evening. The committee is preparing a choice programme, and Brother A. Allison will take care that the dancers are not forgotten.

On August 22d, a very interesting ceremony took place in the Lodge. On behalf of Burnaby Lodge, W. Past Grand President Bro. Bradbury presented Bro. J. F. Johns with a solid gold watch charm as a token of the respect and esteem in which he is held by his fellow members. Bro. Johns feelingly thanked the Lodge for its gift.

During the past month the Lodge has had the pleasure of receiving into its membership Mr. Jacob Nielsen, a native of San Francisco. The Lodge charter has been draped, in memory of our late Brother, Arthur Winhall, who was accidentally killed on August 18th.

The members of Britannia Lodge, Daughters of St. George, ably assisted the officers in rendering the music of the funeral service at Mount Olivet Cemetery on August 22d.

P. C. W.

### In the Sunny South.

Monday, August 16th, Alexandra Lodge, Pasadena, met the Royal Oak Lodge of Los Angeles in battle royal at whist, and Los Angeles won. Pasadena was represented by Bros. Holmes, Sanderson, Ellis, Gibbs, Malden, Vatcher, Moore, Langdon, Shead, Posey, Adney and Boston; Royal Oak by Bros. Cook, Lock, Townsend, Cooper, Renshaw, Watkins, Latter, Shochbridge, Hadney, Estvewall, Hansen and Beaden. After the affray, refreshments ad libitum were furnished by Royal Oak, and Brother Holt, who has just returned from England, gave his experiences and observations to the Four Hundred. He said that, contrary to the average impression prevailing in America, England is by no means in a weak or unfortunate condition; that everywhere is labor and plenty of it, everywhere prosperity and plenty; money so cheap that capitalists are loaning at 1½ per cent, and improvements so numerous, especially in transit facilities, that nothing in the United States is comparatively astonishing. Brother Rodgers, the new Pasadena member, followed Brother Holt in songs and recitation, delighting the boys with his wonderful histrionic talent. The Pasadena brethren went home amply consoled for their defeat.

On Monday evening, the 31st ult., a smoker was held. Liberal refreshments gratified the brethren and their friends, and the intellectual part of the programme was all that could be desired. Brothers Craig, Callender, Sully, Neal, Weeks, Warren, Vail, De Celis, Posey and Thirkell sang popular songs, while Brother Rogers' pantomime convulsed the audience; a phonograph, mandolins and guitars varied the programme and increased the pleasure. Members were present from lodges in New York, San Francisco, Sacramento, Victoria and Pasadena. President Sharp spoke convincingly on the advantages of the Order.

E. H. R.

### Jubilee Lodge, Sacramento.

The members recently participated in a fine social, the occasion being a visit to the Lodge by the Worthy Past Grand President, F. D. Brandon, of San Francisco; Worthy Past Grand President J. Sims, of Nevada City; Worthy Past Treasurer T. Butcher, of San Francisco; Worthy Grand Auditor T. Jack of San Francisco. A splendid programme was carried out, J. E. D. Baldwin presiding. Remarks were made by T. Butcher, of San Francisco, T. Jack, William Wicks, E. Booth, Dr. J. E. Poore, J. S. Townsend, William McPherson, of Santa Cruz. A banquet was served. The meeting was one of much interest and of enjoyment to all present.

### Victory Lodge, San Jose.

No. 287 reports a prosperous year, and it is very gratifying to the members to know that they are financially able to meet all demands that may be made upon them. At its last meeting, Grand Representative J. Hogarth

gave a very interesting and exhaustive report of the condition and proceedings of the Grand Lodge, showing that he had given careful attention to every detail of the session. He received a hearty vote of thanks for his close attention to duty.

### Alameda County Lodges.

On Tuesday evening, August 25th, one members of Albion Lodge and their friends made a fraternal visit to Derby Lodge to participate in an impromptu debate, Albion Lodge having previously received a challenge from Derby Lodge, daring them to visit Alameda and meet the champions of Derby Lodge. Bro. Jenkins conducted the routine business of the Lodge in the absence of Bro. Scott, after which he surrendered the gavel to Bro. J. Lancaster, of Oakland, who presided during the debate and the festivities which followed. Prof. Pollitt presided at the piano.

The following gentlemen were nominated as debaters: Derby Lodge—Dr. W. J. Hosford, Capt. Henry Taylor and Dr. E. T. Hosford, Albion Lodge—The Hon. Austin Lewis, Prof. Wilson and Rev. Booth. Derby Lodge was instructed to take the affirmative side and Albion Lodge the negative. Capt. J. Campbell was appointed judge of the debate.

The committee announced that the subject would be as follows: "Resolved, That the English Race is Deteriorating," opened by Captain Taylor, of Derby Lodge. The various speakers created immense amusement, as none of them had the slightest idea in advance of the subject they would be expected to speak upon. Many of them, no doubt, made statements that, to be heard by outsiders, would be met with vigorous objections. The judge, with a few choice remarks, decided in favor of the negatives, and declared that, as Americans, we fully appreciated the fact that the English race is not deteriorating.

Bro. Price, ably supported by Brothers Combers, James, Larkin, Smith, Jenkins, Hosford and Miller, now appeared on the scene with a bountiful supply of refreshments, after which the extemporaneous program was rendered, as follows: Song, "The Men of Merrie, Merrie England," by Brother Waite; song, "Run for the Doctor," by W. J. Hosford; song, "Soldiers of the King," by Prof. Wilson; song (by special request), "The Days When I Was Young," by Bro. Fish; song, "Polly Perkins," by Bro. Larkin; remarks on "Good and Welfare," by Bro. Peddie, the President of Albion Lodge; harmonica solo by Bro. Warford, of Christ Church Hospital Corps; song, "A-Hunting We Will Go," with encores of "Love's Sweet Dream" and "McNamara's Band," by the Rev. T. Booth; "A Bunch of Side-Splitting Stories," by Capt. Taylor; Rudyard Kipling's latest, "The Ford of Carbul River," by the Hon. Austin Lewis, after which the company arose and dispersed to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne."

Great credit is due to the brothers of Derby Lodge for this most enjoyable reunion.

On Sept. 1st Albion Lodge was honored by a visit from President Potter, of Burnaby Lodge, and also Bro. Fisher, of Burnaby Lodge, who addressed the Lodge.

The report of the Incorporation Committee was received and the Lodge, acting on the report, decided, with the committee, that it would be impracticable to incorporate on the

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present plan, and felt that the legal advice originally given by Bro. Lewis was correct, and no doubt the matter of incorporation will be taken up at a later date.

The Albion Rovers' Foot Ball Team report that everything is in readiness for the next season, and that the club is in a most healthy condition, and have new uniforms and also foot ball, and Idora Park will be the playing ground for the coming season. Some good sport is guaranteed.

J. A. BARLOW.

### Daughters of St. George.

Britannia Lodge No. 7 gave a Dolly Varden party at Pythian Hall on the evening of August 26th. The attendance was unusually large, and everybody passed a pleasant evening. The Dolly Varden minuet was danced by young ladies of the lodge in correct costume, and proved a great success. Mrs. L. D. Staples was in the chair, and presented a programme of rare excellence, the numbers being as follows: Vocal solo, Hugh Williamson; recitation, Miss Clara Cook; fancy dances, Misses Dorothy Lansberg, Mary Moesby and Georgiana Bacon; vocal selections, Miss Flossie Beauford; remarks, Mr. Atkinson, late of the British Army; musical numbers, the Orphans' Orchestra. This was the first appearance in public of the Orphans' Orchestra, and, conducted by Brother H. W. Gerrans of Burnaby Lodge, they made a very creditable showing.

Dancing took up the remainder of the evening, the floor managers being Miss Finley, Mr. J. M. Pointon and Miss Martha Symington.

J. M. P.

### Empress Victoria Lodge.

Members of the Lodge and friends enjoyed a pleasant "Evening at Home," August 31st. There was a bazaar, a raffle, and dancing, and a fine programme of music. The overture was played by Mrs. Helen Williams, in a most acceptable manner, the piece chosen being "Les Huguenots." Miss Atkinson sang, and Mr. Fisher, of Burnaby Lodge, gave a splendid recitation. Other recitations were by Mrs. Emmons and Miss Marion Fisher. Mr. Emmons rendered vocal selections. Everybody was highly pleased with the entertainment, and three new members were made.

### Badges of the Order.

We are pleased to announce that emblematic badges, buttons, pins, etc., of the St. George design may now be obtained in this city in any quantity. Brother J. M. Pointon, of Burnaby Lodge, has accepted the agency for leading Eastern and English manufacturers, and has a full line on hand, in solid gold and rolled plate, and he would be pleased to hear from individual members and from lodges in the country, with a view to supplying their wants. He also carries a number of designs suitable for members of the Daughters of St. George. The more badges worn, the better known becomes the Order.

### First Football of the Season.

An interesting football match (Association rules) was played at Ninth and Bryant streets, on Monday last, for the local championship. The contest was between the American-British Rifle team, champions of last year's league contests, and the Thistle Football Club. The proceeds of the game were donated to an ex-player's widow. Neither side scored.

Sir Richard Tangye tells some good Cornish yarns in *Chamber's Journal*, one of which is as follows:

A Cornish clergyman, having allowed his church to get in a state of disrepair, was ordered to restore it. He commenced with the sounding board over the pulpit, on completion of which he took his gardener into the church in order to test it. Having placed the man in a remote corner, the parson mounted the rostrum and read the lesson of the day. "How does that sound, James?" "Sounds very well, maister; 'eered every word," replied the gardener. "Now, James, you change places with me and say something." Nothing loth, James ascended the pulpit stairs, and this is what he said: "Haven't had any wages for a month. How does that sound, maister?"

"I am obliged to you for notice of expiration, as I should be sorry to miss any of the numbers."—W. C., Duarte, Cal.

### "Auld Lang Syne" in Tarian.

(From an Old Magazine.)  
Should Gaelic speech be e'er forgot,  
An' never brocht to mind,  
For she'll be spoke in Paradise  
In the tays o' auld lang syne.

When Eve, all fresh in beauty's charms,  
First met fond Adam's view,  
The first word that he'll spoke till her  
Was, "Cumarashum Dhu."

And Adam in his garden fair,  
Whene'er the tay did close,  
The dish that he'll to supper teuk  
Was always Athole brose.

When Adam from his leafy bower  
Cam' oot at break o' day,  
He'll always for his morning teuk  
A quaich o' usquebae.

An' when wi' Eve he'll had a crack,  
He'll teuk his sneeshin' horn,  
An' on the tap ye'll weel nicht mark  
A ponny praw Cairngorm.

The sneeshin' mull is fine, my frien's,  
The sneeshin' mull is grand;  
We'll teuk't a hearty sneesh, my frien's,  
An' pass't frae haun to haun.

When man first fand the want o' claes  
The wind an' cauld to fleg,  
He twisted round about his waist  
The tartan philabeg.

An' music first on earth was heard  
In Gaelic accent deep  
When Jubal in his oxters squeezed  
The blether o' a sheep.

The praw bagpipes is grand, my frien's,  
The praw bagpipes is fine;  
We'll teuk't anither pibroch yet  
For the tays o' auld lang syne.

### Heroic Deed.

In "V. C." General Ben Viljoen describes to an interviewer "a mad act of courage" on the part of a British colonel. He says:

"We were lying behind boulders high up on one side of a kopje, and the khakis were coming up over the crest before they had any view even of the top of the hill, far less of us. Then came their faces, then their breasts; and we fired. The first rank went down like a swath of grass. But others pressed forward, the colonel leading. We fired again, the colonel reeled and fell forward, shot through the leg. But almost instantly he was up again, the wounded leg hanging horribly limp and trailing upon the ground; he leaned upon a rifle, using it as a crutch, and so forced himself forward in jerks, calling hoarsely to his men, beckoning them angrily on with his arm, and thus limping calmly to the very muzzle of our Mausers. It was splendid, and when he fell for the last time—well, we were sorry."

"What was his name?" I asked.

"Colonel Lloyd of the West Riding regiment. Months after we laid a wreath of flowers on his grave, and the card bore the inscription: 'In honor of a brave enemy.' It was an act difficult to forget."

### Facts Worth Knowing.

Canada has held the Seawanhaka cup since 1896, keeping it seven consecutive years.

The so-called ironbark tree is a sort of Australian eucalyptus, and weighs 64 pounds to the cubic foot.

London possesses at present no less than 313 parks and open spaces, while in 1884 their number was only 102.

The Canadian and American Governments are building a galvanized iron wire fence several hundred miles in length on the boundary line between Montana and Canada.

Private McCulloch, of the Guards, is said to be the tallest man in the British army, standing 6 feet 10½ inches.

The name "Cousin Jack," as applied to Cornishmen, was first used in California in the days of '49, says the *Tribune-Review*. A son of old Cornubia, who was profuse and not very choice in the use of words, received the cognomen of "Cussing Jack," which was soon altered for the more euphonious name of "Cousin Jack." The appellation is of American origin.

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Worthy Secretary, J. J. Roberts, 12th & Market

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Worthy Secretary..... Fred Miller

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Worthy Sec'y..... E. W. Maynard, 112 S. First St.

## SACRAMENTO.

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Worthy Secretary..... W. H. Button, 900 M St.

## GRASS VALLEY.

## VICTORIA LODGE, No. 289.

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Worthy President..... John Dower  
Worthy Secretary..... Rd. D. Gluyas

## NEVADA CITY.

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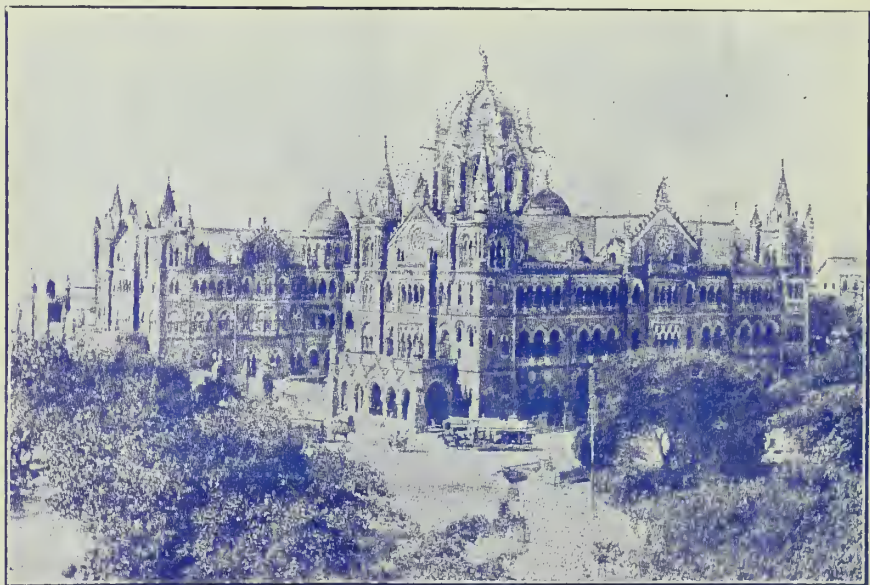
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# The British Californian

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A MONTHLY RECORD OF BRITISH AND BRITISH-AMERICAN PROGRESS.  
NON-SECTARIAN IN RELIGION. NON-PARTISAN IN POLITICS.

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Entered at the San Francisco postoffice as second class matter.

CHARLES B. SEDGWICK - - - - - Editor

Business Office, 927 Market Street.....Phone Mint 1531

THE pitiful cry from Macedonia is unheard by Father Yorke et al. The "friends of humanity" have seemingly a deaf ear for all appeals that do not come coupled with a denunciation of Britain.

WE are to hear no more of "the full dinner pail" in political campaigns. The *Salt Lake Herald* is responsible for the statement that the Republicans are about to adopt as their campaign slogan "the full baby carriage."

ACCORDING to a *Times* correspondent the cotton fittings for the new St. Regis Hotel in New York—one of the finest in the country—have been made in Lancashire, England, notwithstanding the enormous duty.

THERE is some honesty in Dublin, if nothing else. We read in an exchange that eleven sovereigns and half-sovereigns tendered to Dublin cabmen in mistake for silver coins last year were given up to the police.

A NEW ZEALAND paper is authority for the statement that tomato plants have recently been grafted on potato plants, giving a crop of tomatoes above ground and of potatoes below. Potatoes grafted on tomatoes have produced flowers and tomatoes and a few tubers.

A STIFF anti-boycott bill, prohibiting boycotting, unfair lists, picketing and other interference with lawful business, has been passed by both houses of the Alabama Legislature. It is pleasing to know that there is one section of the country where Americans dare be Americans and muster the courage to declare against the cowardly instrument imported from Ireland.

NO one can tell the truth like an American newspaper scribe. In the opinion of the Sultan of Turkey, and so Joseph Morcombe, a Washington correspondent, has been engaged to go over and take charge of Abdul's publicity bureau.

The Turk has always been thought a bit of a truth-teller himself, but it seems he is not in it with the Western newspaper man. Our press challenges the Sultan's admiration, and he has decided to have his official statements and his censorship of press matter supervised by a master hand. The truth, as Abdul would have it, will come out of Turkey at last.

IT is to be hoped Lipton will not carry out his intention of making a fourth bid for the America cup. Others wish to try, and he should step aside. He is but an individual and does not represent the British nation nor British yachting. He has not the proper spirit to win in a contest of this sort. He has said: "I believe that if we did win the cup it would not stay on our side more than a year."

If Lipton talks much more in this strain his sincerity in trying to win the cup will be doubted. The Briton is supposed to enter into his sports with the same grim determination that characterizes him in battle, but Lipton all along has seemed more intent upon pleasing his opponents than recovering the trophy. The spirit the Americans have displayed is the true British spirit—the spirit that admits of no probability of failure. Nothing is won without confidence, and as Lipton manifestly lacks this essential, he should be compelled to give way to some better man who has.

AT last the employers of the country, and the vast army of fair-minded and right-doing citizens, are organizing and it will not be long before this force and the tyrannical Labor Trust come to an understanding.

It is not difficult to forecast that outcome. The trades unionists number less than 10 per cent of the laborers engaged in gainful occupations in the United States, so that, leaving the employers out of the question, the day belongs to the non-unionists the moment they are ready to take concerted action.

SAYS a writer in the *London World's Work*: "The American public is learning at this late day that for years Russian diplomatic agents have been on the closest terms of intimacy with Irish agitators (in the United States) and have used them to keep alive the opposition to England. If the secret history of Russia's relations with the Irish malcontents could ever be published, the world would marvel at the amazing revelations, and it would be seen that in all the wide circle of Russian diplomacy having for its object the thwarting of English plans and fostering national hatred of England, no small part of the success of that diplomacy is due to the labors of Russian ministers and ambassadors in the United States."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is manfully maintaining his position in the Miller case, which involves the rights of all unorganized labor. He insists that a man shall not be barred from employment under the government because he happens not to belong to a union. Moreover, the President has made the clever move of causing all the government employees to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. They now cannot employ the Irish boycott without placing themselves in a peculiar, not to say dangerous, position.

The President may lose a second term of office by reason of his attitude, but he will shine all the more gloriously in history because of the fact.

IN an article on British manufacture in the *London Times*, we find the following: "To jump to the conclusion that we are already hopelessly outpaced in the race is foolish. Nevertheless the impression that we are in some such hopeless position is rapidly gaining ground, largely through the efforts of English writers who industriously extol foreign products and methods without knowing anything of those at home. And this impression naturally has an injurious effect upon our manufacturing interests; it causes neutral buyers to look to those new markets which are said to be so superior to the old one."

The *Times* itself has probably transgressed more than any other English paper in this particular, having given columns of free advertising day after day to rival foreign concerns. It now sees its folly, but goes a roundabout way in shouldering the blame.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN is making some telling arguments in his campaign for fair trade, showing conclusively that many British industries are suffering by reason of the hostile tariffs of certain foreign countries. The opponents of his fiscal scheme point to the fact that Britain leads the countries of the world in exports of manufactured articles and therefore she holds the industrial supremacy. This having come under free trade, the plea is to let well enough alone.

Mr. Chamberlain responds with facts and figures which go to show that this supremacy is in danger, that even Britain's trade with her colonies is threatened if the mother country fails to offer them reciprocal preference.

This is reason enough for making the change; there is the other one of increased advantages abroad and certain prosperity at home.

Because the country is prosperous under present conditions is no reason why a prosperity ten times as great should be declined. Moreover, a tariff against the countries which so unmercifully tax British goods would be just and right, and what is just and right must in the long run be best.



THE report of the Royal Commission on the war in South Africa does not make pleasant reading; it discloses a sad condition of inefficiency in the War Office; but it is reassuring to know that the defects are being thoroughly remedied and that when the next trouble comes along Tommy Atkins will not be at such great odds in the field.

RIGHTLY observes the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*: "If 10 per cent of the workmen of this country should be permitted arbitrarily to dictate who shall be, and who shall not be, employed by federal authorities, does any reasoning person suppose that this Government of ours would be 'a government of the people, for the people, and by the people'? Does not every one know that, in such an event, it would become essentially a government of trades-unionists, for trades-unionists, and by trades-unionists? Are the American people—are the 90 per cent of non-union American workmen—willing that such a revolution be wrought in the United States?"

AN American writing in the London *Times*, says: "To my mind nothing is clearer than that whatever chances my countrymen had at one time of getting slowly but surely a paying foreign trade in manufactured products have been lost for the present."

Several explanations of this loss of chance are given, the following being among the "mistakes" charged: "By rushing blindly into combinations, many of which are purely speculative, and then proceeding to advertise all over the world their intention to take everything and leave nothing for anybody else. This thundering in index has not left much for the text to say or threaten and little for its authors to do."

THIS interesting dispatch from Omaha appears in the daily papers:

"Colonel J. F. Y. Blake, who commanded the 'Irish Brigade' which fought with the Boers during the South African war, to-night addressed the Emmet memorial meeting in this city, during which he made serious charges against the national officers of the Clan-na-Gael. He said that the organization raised \$10,000 for the Irish brigade and informed him it had been forwarded to that organization. On his return, he says, he learned that the money was not sent to South Africa, and that officers of the Clan-na-Gael informed him that it had been retained by that order for the benefit of returning veterans. He asserted that the amount had never been distributed."

The same thievery was practiced all over the country where money was raised ostensibly for the Boer cause. As the cause was a bad one, however, the only sufferers by this dishonesty were the dupes who parted with their coin; but as they did it not out of love for the Boers, but with malice toward the British, they are deserving of no sympathy.

A PRESS dispatch, remarkable in its significance, was sent over the country on the 2d inst., from Boston. It read as follows: "For the first time since June 17, 1776, the British flag to-day waved over Bunker Hill. In honor of the arrival of the Honorable Artillery Company of London, the officers of the Bunker Hill Monument Association concluded that the Stars and Stripes and the colors of Great Britain be displayed from opposite windows at the top of the lofty monument, and all day the two flags floated over the spot made historic by the battle between the British and Americans 127 years ago. John W. Dennitt, custodian of the monument, said he received orders a few days ago from the secretary of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, Dr. Francis H. Brown, to show the British flag on the arrival of the artillery company, and to keep it up until its departure."

A subsequent dispatch said: "When the early risers saw the British flag they were amazed and shocked, and as the day wore on the news spread to the city proper and caused considerable indignation."

Boston has many good Americans, and they unquestionably approved of the action of the Monument Association in honoring their guests, but the city is also a stronghold of the Fenian Irish, and it is therefore not difficult to guess in what quarter the "shock" and "indignation" were felt.

The Commonwealth Senate at Melbourne has passed the Naval Agreement Bill, which provides for a colonial contribution of £200,000 a year for ten years to the Imperial Navy.

## India's Famines.

BY CAMILLO F. SALDANHA (*University of Bombay*).

OF all the explanations which have been given of the causes which underlie agricultural disasters in India, that which seeks to trace them to British rule appears to me to be the most untenable, the most absurd, and the most ungenerous. I venture, with all deference to these critics of the British Government, to assert that that government has done all and more than all that could be expected from any government on the face of the earth for the welfare of the Indian people and for their relief from the destructive effects of the recurrent famines.

The next indictment framed by these unconscionable critics against British rule is that the resourceless condition and chronic poverty of the Indian peasant are the result of the over-assessment of his lands. A careful comparison between the land taxes levied by the British and those levied in the pre-British days shows that the present rates are, if anything, lighter than in the olden days, when there were not the numerous sources of wealth which the British have opened up. Moreover, taking the present rents by themselves, it will be admitted that a tax of from one-fifth to one-tenth of the produce (according to the character of the lands) is not an excessive demand.

The third indictment rests on the insufficiency of the irrigation works. But works extensive enough to irrigate the vast cultivated area of two hundred million acres cannot spring up at the mere fiat of the British Government. However willing and anxious and generous the government may be, its expenditure must necessarily be controlled by its financial ability. All must admit that the British Government has been as liberal in providing irrigation works as its finances would permit. It has already expended more than one hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars in carrying out protective projects, and the irrigation system of India stands out to-day as, beyond comparison, the greatest and the most magnificent in the world. And the government this year has voted vast sums for more public works. In addition, every effort has been made to relieve actual distress in the days of famine, at enormous cost, and I would ask these critics what more could be expected from any government under the sun? The British Government has done more than all the former Indian governments put together, and it is as false and absurd as it is wicked to hold the British responsible for distress from famine.

One trouble is that India is now experiencing the inevitable effects of a transition from the old order of things to the new, when, owing to the play of various forces, the prices of all articles have risen, and when much of the produce is being exported to foreign countries. Owing to caste divisions and differences in language, one class absorbs the benefits of modern civilization and commercial intercourse at the expense of the other, so that the increased wealth of India under British rule has not yet had a healthy circulation—not an equitable one. The famines in India are not altogether famines of food, but famines of means and credit. In portions of India where the peasantry is well off, the money-lender is little known, but in the poorer districts he, by having helped the peasants in times of difficulty, has got a good grip on their lands and property. To save the poorer cultivator from the clutches of the money-lender, the British Government, ever ready to assist the people, has established agricultural banks where advances are made on the easiest terms consistent with the principles of sound finance, and at an incomparably lower rate of interest than that charged by the money-lenders. I am convinced that the British Government is doing and will continue to do all in its power, but I am satisfied that the efforts of the government need to be supplemented by vigorous private enterprise.

[From an address delivered before the British and American Union, San Francisco, October 2, 1903.]

## Railway Conveniences in India.

We are on our way to the Mussulman country, going straight to the northwest. I must admire the Indian railways. In the *cabinets de toilet* you can have a douche; there are little beds that can be pulled down if you wish to recline; and, by night, every traveler of first and second class has a right to one of these beds. If you wish to have your meals on the road, you notify the conductor, who orders them by telegraph, and the table is ready at the station where the train stops in the morning for breakfast, at 1 o'clock for tiffin, at 6 o'clock for dinner. Thus you travel, without fatigue, distances of a thousand miles. —Andre Chevrillon.



# THE CLEAVAGE OF AN EMPIRE

By Arthur Johnston

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## SEVERING THE TIES. V.

"The disturbances in America are now grown to tumults and riots; I doubt they border on open rebellion. And if the doctrines I have listened to this day be confirmed by this House, that name will soon be lost in that of Revolution."

So prophesied George Grenville in opposition to the policy of surrender to the demands of the American Disunionists advocated by Pitt and his followers.<sup>1</sup>

A similar prediction was made by Lord Chief Justice Mansfield: "No one in this House will live long enough to see an end put to the mischief which will be the result of the doctrine that has been inculcated. \* \* \* \* You have, my Lords, many friends still in the colonies; take care that you do not, by *abdication your own authority, desert them and lose them forever.* You may abdicate your right over the colonies; take care, my Lords, how you do so, *for such an act will be irrevocable!*"

Nor were warnings against this suicidal policy wanting from the colonies. Many true friends of Great Britain and America uttered them. Among these was John Hughes, the one time friend of Franklin, who thus concisely summed up the case, with special reference to the treatment accorded to government officials by the rioters and their abettors:

"If Great Britain can or will suffer such conduct, a man need not be a prophet to see clearly that her empire in North America is at an end."

With these notes of warning ringing in their ears, the new ministers proceeded in their self-appointed task of undoing what their predecessors had done, and by this action alienating the affections of the friends of the government in the colonies, and thus preparing the way for the advance of the Disunion party to the goal of its desires.

The Grenville ministry had fallen and had been succeeded by one headed by the Marquis of Rockingham. It consisted in the main of the self-styled "friends of America," but who, as the sequel showed, were friends neither to America nor Great Britain.<sup>2</sup>

The news of the change of the ministry, which had occurred in July, reached the colonies early in September. It relieved the fears of those timid loyalists, who vainly imagined that concession to the Disunionists' demands would bring about a better understanding with the mother land. The more farsighted plainly saw the fallacy of this belief; for it was evident that if these requirements, expressed in terms of riot and outrage, had the power to cause the downfall of a ministry that refused to heed them,<sup>3</sup> and to install in its stead one virtually pledged to concede all that they claimed a right to exact, the Disunionists had the game in their hands. They had only to play their cards with skill and caution in order to bring the home government into contempt and to demonstrate its unfitness to rule a great empire.

The repeal of the Stamp Act undoubtedly had been decided upon when the new ministers took office, and this fact was early known in the colonies.<sup>4</sup> This was another advantage for the Disunion leaders, for while they were sure of the outcome,

<sup>1</sup>It was during this debate that Pitt made his famous declaration so often quoted in the school books of the United States: "I rejoice that the Americans have resisted." Bancroft, having held up to the admiration of mankind the amazing spectacle of Barre declaiming "with eyes darting fire," and realizing the impropriety of crediting a subordinate with the ability to produce a display of visual pyrotechnics equal to that of his chief, here exhibits the Great Commoner uttering these memorable words, "*while floods of light poured from his eyes!*"

Thus is the dignity of history upheld!

<sup>2</sup>The Americans when the Stamp Act was first proposed, undoubtedly disliked it, as every nation dislikes an impost; but they had no thoughts of resisting it, till they were encouraged and incited by European intelligence from men whom they thought their friends, but who were friends only to themselves.—Dr. Johnson: "*Taxation No Tyranny.*"

<sup>3</sup>The fact that the fall of the Grenville ministry was not the direct result of colonial opposition to the Stamp Act does little to lessen the force of this statement, for in the colonies this was generally believed to be the case. And, at least, it was true that the action of that ministry in the matter of the Stamp Act did not have the support of Parliament.

<sup>4</sup>It was known at the close of 1765, or, at the latest, the beginning of 1766. In John Adams's diary, under date of January 7th of the

they could still inveigh against the tyranny of the measure, and thus continue to stir up dissatisfaction against the government. For this reason if 'twere done 'twere best done quickly. But the ministers, being, I suppose, of Paul's opinion that all things should be done decently and in order, went very deliberately to work. After some preliminary debate as to the advisability of doing what already had been determined should be done, the House decided to sit in committee to examine witnesses. Before this committee Benjamin Franklin, the newly appointed agent of the Pennsylvania Colony, was summoned to appear and testify.

Benjamin Franklin is by far the most picturesque figure exhibited in the panorama of the American Revolution. His life and character should have an interest to the student of humanity if only for the contrasts they present.

A deist and a debauchee, he was fostered, like a fairy changeling, in the cradle of Puritan New England.

A confessed unbeliever in revealed religion, yet the bosom friend of an English bishop<sup>5</sup> and the greatest evangelical preacher of the age.<sup>6</sup>

An avowed opponent of royal and aristocratic institutions, yet the boon companion of the nobility and favored of kings.<sup>7</sup>

At once a stoic and an epicurean; devoted to work, yet luxuriating in sensual pleasures.

Of a temperament essentially Gallic, he hid his feelings beneath a grave and deliberate demeanor, and a taciturnity almost Batavian.

For many years inculcating in his writings the homely virtues,<sup>8</sup> in practice disregarding them all.

Celebrated on two continents as a discoverer and a writer, he abandoned the walks of literature and science to traverse the devious path of politics.

In his Autobiography, Franklin, with a naivete almost as startling as that of Jean Jacques Rousseau, has exposed to view some of his youthful vices. But, in spite of this seeming ingenuousness, it would be a mistake to suppose that in the pages of that remarkable work he has told the story of his life without reserve. Extraneous evidence shows that he has distorted or suppressed many incidents that would have helped in the illustration of his character. However, that which is there recorded is not without value as an aid to its comprehension.

Of his religious convictions he tells us: "I was scarce fifteen, when, after doubting by turns several points, as I found them disputed in the several books I read, I began to doubt of the Revelation itself. Some books against Deism fell into my hands. \* \* \* \* It happened that they wrought an effect on me quite contrary to what was intended by them, for the arguments of the Deists, which were quoted to be refuted, appeared to me much stronger than the refutation. In short, I soon became a thorough Deist."

He was nevertheless willing to take part in the organization of a new religious sect, of which one Samuel Keimer, an immigrant from the old country—who was "something of a scholar" but had "a good deal of the knave in his composition"—was to be the prophet and he the expounder; only stipulating that in the compilation of the doctrines to be disseminated among the prospective faithful, he "might have his way a little, too, and introduce some of his."

latter year, appears this entry: "Otis \* \* \* says that Mr. Trail brings very comfortable news; that Conway" (Secretary for the Colonies in the Rockingham administration) "told him the Stamp Act must be repealed; that there was some difficulty about coming off with honor, and that America would boast that she had conquered Britain; but he hoped the Americans would petition; he longed to receive some petitions, etc. John Wentworth writes his uncle Samuel that the Marquis of Rockingham told him he would give his interest to repeal one hundred Stamp Acts, before he would run the risk of such confusion as would be caused by enforcing it."

<sup>5</sup>Dr. Jonathan Shipley, Bishop of St. Asaph.

<sup>6</sup>William Whitefield. Franklin says of his intimacy with this celebrated divine: "Ours was a mere civil friendship, sincere on both sides, and lasted to his death."

<sup>7</sup>Franklin styles the English peerage "a sort of tar and feather honor, or a mixture of foulness and folly," and says that it can only be worn "with everlasting infamy." Yet he lived on the most intimate terms with several English as well as French noblemen. Of his acquaintance with royalty, however, he seems to plume himself. He writes: "I did not think I should ever literally stand before kings, which, however, has since happened, for I have stood before five, and even had the honor of sitting down with one, the King of Denmark, to dinner."

<sup>8</sup>That all of Franklin's writings did not inculcate these virtues no reader of his unexpurgated works needs to be informed. And it may even be said that the admonition of Poor Richard to "be temperate in wine, in eating, girls and sloth," scarcely comes up to the modern idea of moral instruction for the young.



Though he thus early discarded his belief in revelation, and never afterwards regained it, when taking office, he did not scruple to solemnly swear to a belief in the divinity of Christ and the divine inspiration of the Scriptures. This oath he was required to take, and did take on several occasions.

For Franklin the Scriptures always had a fascination. At one time he essayed to improve them, at another to burlesque them. While still a young man he wrote a new version of the Lord's Prayer, which he claimed was more devout than the original. He also prepared a new creed and liturgy. But of all his productions in this line, that which seems to have given him the most satisfaction was a travesty on the Book of Job, in which Satan is shown attending the Court of Heaven on "a levee day," in his capacity as "one of the ministry."

But though steadfastly adhering to his conviction of the falsity of the Christian creed, and for some time pressing that conviction upon others, Franklin soon began to have doubts of its value as a beneficial factor in social relations. Referring to some dishonest actions of his free-thinking friends that resulted in injury to himself, and some dishonest acts of his own that had injured others, he writes: "I began to suspect that this doctrine, though it might be true, was not very useful." And in reference to a treatise written when he was nineteen years of age, in which he had set forth the doctrine that vice and virtue were empty distinctions, he says that "it appeared now not so clever a performance as I had once thought it." He further records that he "grew convinced that truth, sincerity and integrity, in dealings between man and man, were of the utmost importance to the felicity of life; and I formed written resolutions, which still remain in my journal book, to practice them while I live."

These reflections, Franklin tells us, were made when he was less than twenty-one years of age, but the rule of conduct thereby indicated, which was based on *expediency* and not on *principle*, seems to have guided him through life.<sup>10</sup> It mattered little what the *means* were so long as the *end* was attained.

In this he was consistent, and if we cannot truthfully credit him with carrying out his resolution of always practicing truth, sincerity and integrity in his dealings with man—or woman—we may reasonably attribute his failure to do so to his fidelity

<sup>10</sup>At the time of writing this brochure Franklin, then 65 years of age, was one day a spectator of the libertine and blasphemous orgies of the "Monks of Medmenham," in company with his friend Lord Le Despenser, the worthy "Abbot" of that delectable order, and the next an honored guest in the family of his friend Dr. Shipley, the "good bishop," as he patronizingly called him.

As hearing on the question of Franklin's religious convictions during the latter part of his life, it is interesting to refer to a curious entry in the Diary of John Adams. It relates to a conversation between Mr. Adams and M. De Marbois, the Secretary of the French legation, which occurred on board the French frigate "Sensible," on its voyage to America in 1779: "Said M. Marbois, 'The ambassadors have in all courts a right to a chapel in their own way; but Mr. Franklin never had any.' 'No,' said I, laughing, 'because Mr. Franklin had no——' I was going to say what I did not say, and will not say here. I stopped short and laughed. 'No,' said M. Marbois, 'Mr. Franklin adores only great nature, which has interested a great many people of both sexes in his favor.' 'Yes,' said I, laughing, 'all the atheists, deists and libertines, as well as the philosophers and ladies, are in his train—another Voltaire, and thence——'"

At a still later period of his life Franklin, when a member of the Constitutional Convention, moved that daily prayers be offered during the session, and fortified the motion by the delivery of a long homily on religious duties. But the other members do not appear to have taken this seriously, for he tells us: "The Convention, except three or four persons, thought prayers unnecessary." But Franklin had been reared among Puritan surroundings; he was very old, infirm and near to death, and he may have been more sincere than he was believed to be.

<sup>11</sup>Charles Francis Adams, the elder, has well expressed this fact. In the biography of his grandfather, he writes: "The ethics of Franklin permitted of the enjoyment of advantages obtained at the expense of others. \* \* \* The errors of Franklin's theory of life may be detected almost anywhere in his familiar compositions. They spring from a defective early education, which made his morality superficial even to laxness. \* \* \* His system resolves itself into the ancient and specious dogma of honesty the best policy."—*Life and Works*: Vol. I, p. 319.

<sup>12</sup>Of this Jesuitical feature of Franklin's character, several examples might be given. A notorious one was his transmission of private correspondence, surreptitiously obtained, to the enemies of the writers, for the purpose of destroying their influence. Another was the issuance from his private press of a forged edition of a Boston paper, containing an account of alleged atrocities of Indians in British pay. There has been an attempt to minimize the enormity of the latter act, by making it appear a piece of pleasant humor; but if it were a joke, it was in execrable taste, and there is no doubt that it deceived many. The fact that it was written in extravagant terms made little difference in its acceptance; there had been so many stories of British atrocities diligently manufactured, that nothing was too gross to be believed.

to his own axiom that "it is a convenient thing to be a reasonable creature, since it enables one to find or make a reason for everything one has a mind to do."<sup>12</sup>

At one time, indeed, Franklin tells us that he "conceived the bold and arduous project of arriving at moral perfection." "But," he naively adds, "I soon found that I had undertaken a task of more difficulty than I had imagined." We may, therefore, assume that he fell by the way while still at some distance from the appointed goal.

Of his youthful licentiousness he makes some confession, but seems to wish the reader to believe that these indiscretions ceased with his maturer years; which, however, was far from being the case.<sup>13</sup>

He tells us: "That hard to be governed passion of youth had hurried me frequently into intrigues with low women that fell in my way, which were attended with some expense and great inconvenience, besides a continual risk to my health. \* \* \* though by great good luck I escaped it."

Of one of these "intrigues"—or rather, in this particular instance, attempted intrigue—he gives a circumstantial account.

<sup>13</sup>The character of Benjamin Franklin for truth, sincerity and integrity was bitterly assailed by his own compatriots. Ralph Izard of South Carolina, one of the ministers appointed by Congress to the courts of Europe while associated with Franklin in Paris, conceived the worst opinion of his honesty and morality. In a letter to the President of Congress, dated June 28th, 1778, he writes of him:

"His abilities are great and his reputation high. Removed as he is at so considerable a distance from the observation of his constituents, if he is not guided by principles of virtue and honor, those abilities and that reputation may produce the most mischievous effects. In my conscience I declare to you that I believe him to be under no such internal restraint; and God knows that I speak the real, unprejudiced sentiments of my heart. If at any time I have been under the influence of prejudice, it has been in his favor, and nothing but my own observation could have convinced me so thoroughly how undeservedly it is possible for public approbation to be bestowed." In the same letter Mr. Izard charges Franklin with possessing an "uncommon degree of effrontery," and refers to "his tricks and chicanery," which "are in general carried on with so much cunning that it is extremely difficult to fix them on him."—*Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States*: Vol. 2; pp. 629 et seq.

Mr. Arthur Lee, one of Franklin's associate commissioners to the Court of France, also conceived the worst opinion of his honesty. In a letter to Samuel Adams written from Paris on May 22d, 1779, he declares that: "Neither my reading, experience nor imagination can furnish me with the idea of a mind more corrupt, nor that labors with more cunning and systematic constancy to carry that depravity into execution."—*Diplomatic Correspondence*: Vol. 1; p. 532.

To Francis Dana he writes: "The wickedness of that old man is beyond example, and his good fortune in escaping the punishment due to his crimes is extraordinary."—*Diplomatic Correspondence*: Vol. I; p. 553.

Mr. Lee made specific charges against Franklin in a memorial to Congress, but the only result was the recall and disgrace of Silas Deane, Franklin's closest associate in the Commission, who was made a scapegoat for the acts of both. Deane, after repeatedly and vainly petitioning Congress for a hearing, deserted the Revolutionary party and fled to England, where he did all in his power to injure the cause that he had so earnestly advocated.

John Adams, another of the associate Commissioners, also persistently complained of Franklin's conduct, and though he was not so loud in his complaints at the time as were Izard and Lee, which may, perhaps, be accounted for by the fact that he was living under the same roof as Franklin, and was, in a manner, indebted to his hospitality; yet, thirty years afterwards, when any animosity that he might have conceived against him would have had time to cool, he expressed himself freely enough. In an article in the Boston "Patriot" of May 15th, 1811, he refers to "the turpitude of his (Franklin's) intrigues," and complains of his "vilifications and calumnies."

Nor is there wanting testimony of Franklin's duplicity from the pens of his fellow townsmen. William Allen, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, who was associated with Franklin in the work of establishing the Philadelphia college, conceived such a distrust of the honesty of his motives, that he describes him as having a "wicked heart," and speaks of the "venom of his malice."

Much ink has been wasted in the attempt to blot out the record of these charges without, at the same time, blackening the character of those who made them, who were—with the exception of Chief Justice Allen, who was a steadfast loyalist—among the most honored members of the Revolutionary party. It has been said that Izard was passionate and meddlesome. That Lee was quarrelsome and suspicious. That Adams was vain and envious. Doubtless there is truth in these statements, especially the last mentioned. For Adams was childishly jealous of the "overbearing fame" of Franklin, as he before had been of the superior popularity of Hutchinson, and even of that of his patron James Otis. But it would be absurd to suppose that this can account for the unanimity of the testimony of these gentlemen in regard to Franklin's character. The fact that of all of Franklin's associates during his diplomatic residence in France, every one, except the despised traitor, Silas Deane, who was associated with Franklin in the charges, has testified against him, is too significant to be ignored.

<sup>14</sup>One of the charges against Franklin made by Arthur Lee was that of sexual immorality. At that time Franklin was over 70 years of age. That John Adams was satisfied of the truth of this charge appears very plainly from his writings.



A friend and "inseparable companion" of Franklin, having deserted his wife and child, accompanied him to London, and there formed the acquaintance of a young milliner, who "had been genteelly bred, and was sensible, lively and of a most pleasing conversation." Franklin's friend and this young woman agreed to live together as man and wife, and he, having to quit the city in order to earn some money for their subsistence, left her in Franklin's care. After his departure, the young woman, being, as Franklin tells us, "often in distresses," was compelled to apply to him for some small loans. He, presuming upon these favors, "attempted to take some liberties with her, which she repelled with a proper degree of resentment."<sup>14</sup>

This incident naturally terminated the friendship of the "inseparable companions."

Franklin seems to have been unable to see anything mean or despicable in his conduct in this matter. He appears to have deplored the incident, not on account of any breach of the moral law, or want of good faith on his part, but because he thereby lost all hope of recovering a sum of money he had lent to his erstwhile friend; though consoling himself with the reflection that he would have been "totally unable" to pay the debt, and because "by the loss of his friendship I found myself relieved from a heavy burden." Nowhere in Franklin's biography can be found a word of commiseration for the victims of his passions, his only concern being for the preservation of his own health and prospects of advancement.

These revelations seem frankness itself. Nevertheless, the half is not told. Franklin is known to have acknowledged at least two of his illegitimate children, a son and a daughter. Which of the "low women" of his acquaintance were responsible for their births we are not informed.<sup>15</sup>

After his marriage Franklin introduced this son into his household, where he was reared as one of the family. He, to carry out the family tradition, at the proper age, presented his father with an illegitimate grandson, whom Franklin complacently accepted and cared for among his other descendants.

Of his marriage—if marriage it may be called—Franklin gives us some curious particulars, which serve to throw some light upon his character. The lady was a Miss Reid, whom Franklin had courted, and with whom he had "exchanged promises," before leaving Philadelphia for England. During his absence, as he "never wrote more than one letter, and that was to let her know I was not likely soon to return," she, from despair or pique, married "one Rogers, a potter," who was "a worthless fellow, though an excellent workman," with whom "she was never happy" and soon "departed from."

Later, upon his return to Philadelphia, Franklin courted another young woman, this time with a view to matrimony, as her parents were thought to be well to do. But they refusing to give with her the one hundred pounds demanded by Franklin as a marriage portion—though he thoughtfully suggested that they might raise the amount by "mortgaging their house in the loan office"—he, disgusted with such unparental conduct, abandoned his pursuit of their daughter, though she was, as he tells us, "in herself very deserving."

This left him free to seek elsewhere for a partner. He therefore turned his attention to the young woman he had formerly courted and subsequently jilted, and found her not indisposed to respond to his advances. But though their "mutual affections were revived," there was a slight obstacle in the road to the matrimonial goal; that obstacle being the husband she had married and deserted. This, however, in Franklin's opinion, and seemingly in that of the young woman's parents, was not insurmountable. "There was a report of his death," though "it was not certain;" and it has been "said he had another wife."<sup>16</sup>

<sup>14</sup>"Parson" Weems, to whom we are indebted for the legend of Washington and his little hatchet, as well as for some pleasant fairy tales that he is pleased to term biographies, says that even Franklin's frolics "leaned to virtue's side." Perhaps the above is a case in point.

<sup>15</sup>The mother of the boy was said by Franklin's enemies to have been an oyster wench, whom Franklin left to starve in the street, but there is no actual proof of the alleged fact. In after years this son attained to some distinction. He was appointed Governor of New Jersey, and, unlike his father, remained faithful to the government whose servant he was. Franklin never forgave this family defection, and made a spiteful allusion to it in his will.

<sup>16</sup>Franklin, indeed, in one part of his autobiography, says that this man "went to the West Indies and died there." But he makes no mention of the date of the alleged death, and in another and later part of this work he speaks of his death as being only an uncertain report. In any case, his death, if it had then occurred, could not have been known at the time of Franklin's union with his wife.

But there was another, and seemingly a more formidable obstacle in the way. This husband had fled the city leaving "many debts, which his successor might be called upon to pay." This troubled the thrifty soul of Franklin. "However," he says, "we ventured over all these difficulties, and I took her to wife, September 1st, 1730." At this time Franklin was in his twenty-fifth year.

It does not appear that any of Franklin's biographers have succeeded in discovering a record of this marriage. It is said not to be entered in the register of the Presbyterian Church, of which, at that time, Franklin was a contributing, though not an attending member, and to which Miss Reid's family also belonged. It does not seem likely, as the circumstances must have been well known in the city, that any preacher there would have taken the responsibility of performing a ceremony that he must have known would be bigamous. Nor would it have availed the couple to have sought the services of any preacher in any other place, since their standing in the eyes of their acquaintances would not have been enhanced by such action.

We must therefore assume that there was no marriage between the parties, or at most that it was a Quaker one.

A short time after the couple had established themselves in a home, Franklin confided his illegitimate son to the care of his helpmate, who in due time presented him with another.<sup>17</sup>

It should not be taken for granted that this conglomerate household was a happy one. We get, now and then, glimpses of outbreaks of termagant temper on the part of the wife, of dissension with the children, and of more or less patient endurance on the part of the husband. But time works wonders, and in this instance, if it did not bring a sincere affection between this ill-matched couple,<sup>18</sup> it brought, at least, a very efficient substitute for it, which, perhaps, was made more enduring by absence.<sup>19</sup>

From the autobiography we learn of a breach of trust—to call it by no harsher name—committed by Franklin. A friend of his brother had intrusted him with the collection of a debt. He collected the money, amounting to "thirty-five pounds currency," but instead of remitting it to the owner, with the help of a dissipated friend spent it. This seems to have given him

"Franklin modestly disclaims the possession of this admirable quality. In a letter to one of his lady friends, he writes: 'Frugality is an enriching virtue; a virtue I never could acquire myself.' The fact that Franklin died possessed of a very large estate would seem to be a sufficient refutation of this disclaimer, if many of the incidents of his life were not. It is quite probable that the indulgence of his passions was, as he says, 'attended with some expense,' but in other transactions he did no discredit to his New England ancestry; though in fairness it must be said that he was liberal to his relatives."

"One of Franklin's biographers speaks of 'a common law marriage,' as if that would mend the situation. If such a marriage were legal, it would have been just as bigamous as if performed in church, and if not legal, it would have been no better than none."

"Jared Sparks, the best known biographer of Franklin, very coolly leads the reader to suppose that these two boys were full brothers. He does not, however, mention the dates of their births, which might have proved awkward. This well-known and esteemed writer is very careful to avoid noticing every incident of Franklin's life which might reflect upon the purity of his character, and to emphasize every incident that might appreciate it. Such attempts to build up a fictitious reputation for virtue and honor for their heroes are not peculiar to this writer, but characterize the work of nearly every American biographer of a celebrated compatriot. Such methods are largely responsible for the growth of the Revolutionary myth that depicts every man who took the part of the colonists as a spotless knight without fear or reproach, and all the adherents of Great Britain as actuated by sordid or treacherous motives."

Mr. Sparks, however, is an uncommon offender. His audacity in falsifying documents to serve his purpose is unprecedented. In the preface of Francis Wharton's "Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States," is set forth specifically no less than 52 passages from public documents of which Mr. Sparks has distorted the meaning, by either omitting words, or substituting others. Not that this is the extent of his frauds in that direction. Many other cases are indicated, among others one letter in which he has made thirty alterations and another in which he has made fifty! It should be remembered that these forgeries occur in a work prepared by Mr. Sparks in obedience to a resolution of Congress, which was long supposed to be entirely trustworthy. In this work, besides actual falsifications, Mr. Sparks has suggested false inferences and incorrect conclusions. Referring to the latter proclivity Mr. C. F. Adams says: "A doubt may be permitted whether a national publication like the 'Diplomatic Correspondence' is the right medium through which to disseminate arguments and inferences to sustain any peculiar views of the action of these times." A just criticism, but unhappily both Mr. Wharton and Mr. Adams have offended in the same way.

"Mrs. Franklin was exceedingly illiterate and her speech, if we may take the testimony of contemporaries, savored more of the wharves than of the drawing room."

"Of the forty-four years of his married life, Franklin was absent from his home for a period of seventeen years."



more pain than all his other sins, recorded and unrecorded, combined. But this act was committed when he was a young man, and the money was repaid after some years. We may be sure that he never offended in that way again.

Franklin writes with due modesty of his services to science, which were considerable, and of his fame as a writer, which was widespread. He seems to have derived greater satisfaction from his political maneuvers and cunning<sup>22</sup> than from the distinction he acquired as a result of his work in the laboratory or with his pen.

This distinction, however, gave him a great advantage in his mission both to England and France. In England he was welcomed as a writer of pleasant literature; in France—where electrical experiments had become the fashion—more especially as a scientist.

Franklin's literary style was Addisonian, tintured with the spice of Rabelais and the bitterness of Rochefoucauld; a melange that suited the taste of the age, which was growing a little weary of the moral dissertations of the immaculate Joseph, and was glad of some relief from the ponderous periods of Johnson.

As a scientist, had his disposition been less erratic, he might have rivaled Newton, but the single-mindedness and disinterestedness that science requires of her devotees, he could not give. He loved the applause of his fellows, and cared little in what manner he earned it.

The fact is this man of gigantic intellect was lacking in moral faculties.

This partial analysis of the character of Franklin is necessary in order to rightly estimate his action as a mediator between the colonies and the mother country. As set forth by American writers it is inexplicable. Possessing, as he did, the confidence of the colonies and the respect and esteem of the people of Great Britain, he was in a position to accomplish much towards healing the breach that had been opened between the two sections of the empire. What he did accomplish was to widen that breach, and to make reconciliation impossible;<sup>23</sup> to forfeit that respect and esteem, and at last to bring about his own ostracism by the commission of an act which even his admirers have hesitated to palliate or excuse.<sup>24</sup>

The art of being all things to all men was Franklin's in perfection.<sup>25</sup> This ability served him well until forced to the wall. At first having the confidence of both parties, by his duplicity he, for a time, lost that of both, only to regain that of one after being repudiated by the other. Then, indeed, he put forth all his energies in favor of the party whose representative he was, incited thereto no less by motives of revenge than inclination.<sup>26</sup>

<sup>22</sup>These are Franklin's own words. He says of a successful attempt at raising a subscription from the citizens of Philadelphia: "I do not remember any of my *political maneuvers*, the success of which at the time gave me more pleasure, or wherein, after thinking of it, I more easily excused myself for having made use of some *cunning*."

<sup>23</sup>Franklin speaks of "the ministerial people *affecting* everywhere to represent me as the cause of all the misunderstanding."

<sup>24</sup>This act was the surreptitious acquisition of the letters referred to in a former note. Of it Mr. C. F. Adams says: "That nice sense which revolts at wrong for its own sake, and that generosity of spirit which shrinks from participating in the advantages of indirection, however naturally obtained, were not his. If they had been, he would scarcely have consented to become the instrument to transmit the stolen letters."—*Life and Works*: Vol. I, p. 319.

<sup>25</sup>In his article in the Boston "Patriot" John Adams says of this trait of Franklin: "While he had the singular felicity to enjoy the entire esteem and affection of all the philosophers of every denomination, he was not less regarded by all the sects and denominations of Christians. The Catholics thought him almost a Catholic. The Church of England claimed him as one of them. The Presbyterians thought him half a Presbyterian, and the Friends believed him a wet Quaker. The dissenting clergymen in England and America were among the most distinguished assertors and propagators of his renown."

He might have added that the Atheists also claimed him, and with more color of reason than any of the others.

Nevertheless, in spite of this almost universal tolerance, there were many, even among his own townsmen, who had no confidence in the honesty and good intentions of Franklin.

<sup>26</sup>It is a matter of common belief that the men who took different sides in the Revolutionary contest were from the first steadfast in the faith. This belief is entirely erroneous. The course of many of the prominent actors in the Revolution was long in doubt. Even in the case of that furious patriot Arthur Lee, it was only the failure to obtain the reversion of the Recordership of the City of London that threw him heart and soul into the Disunion cause. Families were divided. Two brothers, Samuel and Josiah Quincy, after long wavering between the contending parties, decided to take opposite sides. Friends were parted. John Adams and Jonathan Sewell, intimate companions, of the same age, engaged in the same profession, and having similar tastes and aspirations, after some debate, each went a separate way; one becoming the second President of the United States and the other dying in exile. Who shall say that a little thing, such as a brief

The questions propounded to Franklin at the bar of the House of Commons were not confined to the operation of the Stamp Act, but extended over a wide range of subjects, comprising the matter of colonial representation, the right of Parliament to tax the colonies in any way whatsoever, and the allegiance they owed to the sovereign. All except the first-named, however, will be more appropriately considered in connection with a later phase of the Disunion campaign.

The objections offered to the Stamp Act by Franklin were that it would be difficult of operation in the back-country, that he was of the opinion that there was not gold or silver enough in the colonies to pay the tax for one year; and he emphatically declared that the Americans would never pay it, "unless compelled by force of arms."<sup>27</sup>

There was undoubtedly some force in the first-named objection, though it was not an insuperable one, for in those sparsely settled regions there would have been little occasion for the use of the stamps. The statement in regard to the scarcity of gold and silver was probably a gross exaggeration, and even if true would not have prevented the operation of the act. As to his declaration that the Americans would never pay the tax, there were many intelligent Americans who had expressed the contrary opinion, and if we may put faith in his own statements and judge from his own acts, he himself was of a different opinion only a few months previously.

Franklin's replies to these questions have been extravagantly lauded as evincing almost superhuman sagacity. This praise has been accorded him on the mistaken supposition that the answers were unpremeditated; even Professor Tyler has been led into this error.<sup>28</sup> We know, from Franklin's own statement, that the questions and answers—with the exception of a few that were interpolated by Townshend and one or two other members who were not in favor of the repeal—were all cut and dried; prepared for the occasion by the Whig ministers whose object was to furnish a pretext for their intended action.

But far more effective as a support to the ministry in their intent to repeal the Stamp Act than any reasons that Franklin could advance, was the action of the British merchants.

Persuaded or coerced thereto by the Disunion leaders, many of the colonial traders had entered into an agreement pledging themselves not to import British goods.<sup>29</sup> This action had alarmed the merchants of London and other commercial cities of Great Britain, to whom the colonial merchants were already indebted in the sum of nearly four millions of pounds sterling, and who feared, in the event of a rupture with the colonies, the loss, not only of their trade, but of the money owing to them.<sup>30</sup> They were, therefore, clamorous for the repeal of the act. Their selfish desires later recoiled on their own heads, for many of them from an opulent city, or an appointment to an administrative office, might not have reversed their fates?

Other of John Adams's acquaintances, as John Wentworth and Daniel Leonard, after some deliberation, became staunch loyalists. Another, John Lovell, at first strong for the government, ultimately joined the Disunionists.

These examples might be multiplied many times.

"Later in the course of his examination, in reply to the question whether a military force could carry the act into execution, he said: "I do not see how a military force can be applied to that purpose. They cannot force a man to take stamps who chooses to do without them." Well prepared as he was, Franklin was not always able to preserve consistency in his answers.

<sup>28</sup>"No less did it" (the report of Franklin's examination) "contribute to the reputation of Franklin himself on both sides of the Atlantic; for by its incidental and modest exhibition of his *marvelous presence of mind under the shower of questions that were rained upon him*, in the House of Commons, of his unfailing resources, both in knowledge and in argument, of his frankness, reasonableness, shrewdness, wit, temper, tact, good humor, etc."—*Literary History of the Revolution*: Vol. II, p. 374.

<sup>29</sup>Upon the news of the intention to lay taxes on the colonies, many people had engaged to forbear the importation or consumption of English goods. . . . Now an agreement was signed by a great proportion of the inhabitants of Boston to eat no lamb during the year." (This was to provide wool for the manufacture of clothing.) "Neither of these measures much served the purpose for which they were professedly intended, but they served to unite the people in an unfavorable opinion of Parliament."—*Hutchinson's History of Massachusetts*.

<sup>30</sup>"The expectation of a rupture with the colonies . . . has struck the people of Great Britain with more terror than they ever felt for a Spanish armada or a foreign invasion. It was this terror, well or ill grounded, which rendered the repeal of the Stamp Act, among the merchants at least, a popular measure. . . . In the total exclusion from the colony market was it to last only a few years, the greater part of our merchants used to fancy that they foresaw an entire stop to their trade; the greater part of our master manufacturers, the entire ruin of their business, and the greater part of our workmen, an end to their employment."—*Adam Smith: Wealth of Nations. Ch. VII., Part III.*



were made bankrupt by the results of the policy which they had advocated.

This support was all the ministry needed to sustain them in the carrying out of their policy. Accordingly, on the 18th of March, 1766, the repealing act passed the Commons by a majority of more than two to one, and nearly at the same time it was passed by the Lords by a small majority. Accompanying it was a "Declaratory Act," which affirmed the right of Parliament to legislate for the Colonies "in all cases whatsoever."

This compliance with the supposed wishes of the Colonists was fondly imagined by the mass of Britons to be the beginning of a good understanding with the people of America. Everywhere were heard expressions of hearty good will to those Britons across the seas who were credited with having but endeavored to preserve their rights under the constitution.<sup>31</sup> In London there was the most extravagant rejoicing. The city was illuminated, the ships in the Thames displayed their colors, and cheering crowds assembled in the streets to celebrate the event. In other parts of the island bonfires were kindled and similar signs of rejoicing indulged in. One might have thought that all the patriots of Boston had emigrated to their ancient home.

All this rejoicing was to solemnize the supposed renewed cordial relations between the two sections of the Empire.

But for the Disunion leaders it had another meaning. For them it was a sign of victory over an alien and hostile people. As represented by them, "America"—to use the words attributed to Secretary Conway—might begin to "boast that she had conquered Britain."

<sup>31</sup>"After the repeal of the Stamp Act, every newspaper and pamphlet, every public and private letter, which arrived in America from England, seemed to breathe a spirit of benevolence, tenderness and generosity. The utmost delicacy was observed in all the State papers in the choice of expressions, that no unkind impression might be left upon the minds of the people in America. The letters from the ministry to the Governors recommended the mildest, softest, most lenient and conciliating measures. \* \* \* Oblivion of every disagreeable circumstance which had happened through the warmth of the people in the late unhappy times was recommended in the strongest terms."—*Diary of John Adams: November 11th, 1766.*

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

### An American Estimate of Salisbury.

"Lord Salisbury was a true descendant of the great nobles and statesmen of the Elizabethan age, of the Burghleys and Cecils who were the bulwarks of England's strength in those stormy days, and he inherited from them much more than his name and habitation. In temperament and tastes he was the typical *grand seigneur* of Tudor times, or such a one with his evil traits suppressed and his good qualities developed. He was a courtier, statesman, royal minister of the sixteenth century, moving stately and masterful through the much changed scenes of the nineteenth century. No man of his age was more apart from the spirit of the age, and yet none more conscientiously fulfilled the duties of the age as he saw them—apparently, we might say, bending the spirit of the age to conform to his unyielding pride as much as he would deign to conform to it. In him was incarnate the England of three centuries ago. As such he was unique. We shall not look upon his like again. But if the individual passes, the national type remains. No man of his age more truly embodied in himself the genius of the British nation. But it was not only the genius of the Elizabethan age or that of the Victorian age, but that which, unbroken and unchanging, as characterized the land from Alfred to Edward VII., and has made the story of those storm-swept isles and of the race they bred the most marvelous in all the annals of the sons of men."—*New York Tribune.*

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### A Plot That Failed.

Writing in *Collier's Weekly*, George W. Smalley, the noted journalist, exposes Germany's recent plot to destroy the friendship between the United States and Great Britain. We have not space to give the article in full, but the following excerpts cover the principal points:

Early in 1892, some person in authority in Berlin, being persuaded that good relations between Great Britain and the United States were interfering with German policy, hit upon a scheme for disturbing those relations. This person in authority may have been the Kaiser, or may have been his Chancellor, or may have been some one else. What may be taken as certain is that the scheme could not have been attempted without the knowledge and sanction of the Kaiser, and that he is, in fact, responsible for what occurred. He saw that these good Anglo-American relations had been growing steadily closer for some two or three years, and he rightly traced this growth to what had happened shortly before the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. It had become known in the United States that some kind of concerted action by the European powers in the interest of Spain had been proposed by one of them, that England had been asked to join, and her refusal had spoiled the plan. Now to convince the American people that their belief in this matter was a wrong belief and that England was in fact pro-Spanish, might provoke a fresh outbreak of Anglophobia in the United States and serve the purposes of the Kaiser in more ways than one. He set about it in the usual German way.

Now, the dispatches above mentioned and one later dispatch asserted three things:

1. That Lord Pauncefote took the initiative in seeking to hamper the American Government in its dealings with Spain.
2. That it was by request of Lord Pauncefote that all six powers telegraphed their respective Governments suggesting that they should remonstrate with the American Government against the war with Spain.
3. That Lord Pauncefote submitted to the other representatives the text of a collective telegram for communication to their Governments.

Not one of these statements is true. To make the denial of them specific, I deal with each in turn, remarking first that, taken together, they embody the whole charge against the British Ambassador. The Germans, indeed, went further and declared that in this matter he was acting for his Government, and that it was, in fact, Great Britain and the Government of Great Britain which acted an unfriendly part to the United States. The latter accusation is disposed of categorically by the statement of Lord Cranborne in the House of Commons, that the Foreign Office knew nothing about the matter till they received Lord Pauncefote's cable dispatch covering the joint telegram, and that they then replied that he was to proceed no further. Now for the accusations in order.

1. It was not Lord Pauncefote who took the initiative, but the Austrian Minister, now Austrian Ambassador, Dr. Hengelmüller, whose Spanish sympathies were notorious. The British Ambassador as "doyen" of the Diplomatic Corps was requested to call the meeting of the six representatives. It was a purely ministerial act, and the meeting was held at the British Embassy for the same reason. The five other representatives met in the first instance at the Austrian Legation, on the opposite side of Connecticut avenue, concerted among themselves their plan of action, then in a body walked across the avenue to the British Embassy, and there the formal meeting was held.

2. It was not by Lord Pauncefote's request that the collective telegram was sent to the different Governments. The action of the six representatives was made a joint action, and Lord Pauncefote made no request of any kind.

3. Nor did Lord Pauncefote submit the text of the telegram for communication to the different Governments. What he did do was to submit a rough draft for the consideration of his colleagues. This draft was discussed, and finally handed over to M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, to assist him in framing the collective telegram which was ultimately adopted. In the original form it was void of offense. As altered by M. Cambon, it contained phrases of which this Government, had it ever reached this Government, might have complained, and would have refused to accept. In assenting to it in that form, Lord Pauncefote perhaps made a mistake. But he assented to prevent a worse ending.

For the plain truth about the whole matter is that all six Ambassadors, except Lord Pauncefote and possibly Dr. von Holleben, were hot for intervention and hostile to the United States

in respect of its action against Spain. Lord Pauncefote knew their state of mind; all Washington knew it. In these circumstances Lord Pauncefote's object was to moderate the zeal of his colleagues. No doubt, he thought he saw an opening, a possibility of averting war. . . . Probably he knew that General Woodford, our Minister to Spain, believed that war was needless. Certainly he knew how President McKinley had, down to a certain point, exhausted every effort to keep peace. Knowing that so many of his colleagues would, in any event, urge their Governments to take some action in behalf of Spain, he sought to frame a statement in the form most conciliatory and most friendly to the United States. . . . Neither in Europe nor in the United States was Dr. von Holleben's amazing perversion of the facts believed. It did not injure Lord Pauncefote. It did not disturb the good relations, growing ever better, between Great Britain and the United States, it drew from the journal which down to that time had been, among all important American journals, the readiest to speak ill of England the remark well worth quoting again:

"Whatever may have been Lord Pauncefote's technical connection with the proposed Second Collective Note, it is preposterous to suppose that he of all diplomats was intriguing in April, 1898, against the interests of the United States. His whole course in this country is in contradiction of that idea. The main purpose of Lord Pauncefote's official life has been to promote friendly relations between his government and people and ours."

With that honorable testimony from an honorable opponent the story might end. Unhappily it does not end. It ended only with the death of Lord Pauncefote, beyond doubt hastened by these cruel and concerted calumnies.

[Mr. Smalley, it should be stated, enjoyed the confidence of Lord Pauncefote. It was from the Ambassador himself that Mr. Smalley learned the facts in the case.—Ed., B. C.]

### Mapping the Ocean's Bed.

While men are sleeping, his Majesty's ships are forever sounding and charting the ocean's bed, for the benefit of mariners, wherever the ocean flows. Last year eleven vessels were thus engaged, carrying seventy-eight officers, of whom forty-nine were surveying officers, and 781 men.

Altogether 318 rocks and shoals dangerous to navigation were reported, thirty-nine by the surveying vessels, twenty by other of his Majesty's ships, and nineteen by sundry British and foreign vessels. Eleven were discovered by the simple expedient of vessels striking on them, and 223 were reported by Colonial and foreign governments. One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four miles of coast line were charted, and an area of 12,661 square miles was sounded.

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## BRITISH NEWS IN BRIEF.

*Important Events not Chronicled in the Daily Press.*

The Canadian Northwest wheat crop is 65,000,000 bushels. Glasgow University building is to be extended at a cost of £90,000.

The special Centenary Fund of the British and Foreign Bible Society now exceeds £50,000.

A perfectly satisfactory artificial gutta-percha is being made in England under the Gentzsch patents.

The Duke of Richmond, Lennox and Gordon died September 27, at Gordon castle, Banffshire, as the result of a cold.

A harbor extension scheme involving an estimated expenditure of £255,000, is in contemplation at Scarborough, England.

The coal areas of Newfoundland are to be explored by the government and British capitalists.

A new polar expedition, under Capt. Drake, will leave London in December.

Canada has made an appropriation of \$250,000 for building and exhibits at the St. Louis World's Fair.

Prince Edward Island has appealed to Great Britain against reduction of its representation in Dominion parliament to four members.

During the last six months Ireland sent to Great Britain 148,101 more cattle, 108,160 more sheep and only 712 fewer horses than were received from the rest of the world.

The Auditorium, Quebec's handsome new theatre, has been completed at a cost of \$200,000. It has a stage 75 feet wide and 45 deep, and seats 1,800 people.

The Canadian immigration officials estimate that the population of the Dominion in the next twenty years will be between twenty-five and thirty million.

The Baltic, soon to be launched at Belfast, will be the biggest liner in the world, having a tonnage of 24,000—nearly 3,000 tons more than the Celtic.

Sir Michael Herbert, British Ambassador to the United States, died suddenly of consumption, September 30, while sojourning in Switzerland.

Mr. William Alexander Mackinnon, 34th chief of the Clan Mackinnon, recently died at Acryse Place, near Folkestone, in his 90th year.

Lord Lamington has been appointed Governor of Bombay in succession to Lord Northcote, who is about to assume the Governor-Generalship of the Australian Commonwealth in the place of Lord Tennyson.

Captain Wales of Sydney is in England with a view of arranging for a yacht to be built for the purpose of contesting for the America's cup. He proposes to fit the boat with a twin keel of his own design.

The Australian Premier, Sir Edward Barton, has resigned, following his appointment to a judgeship in the Federal High Court. Alfred Deakin, Attorney-General, has undertaken the task of forming a new cabinet.

With the exception of the substitution of steel structures for a few temporary bridges, the Uganda Railway is completed. Through trains run twice a week from Mombasa to Port Florence, and trading vessels are being placed on Victoria Nyanza.

The recently discovered gas fields in Sussex are showing a remarkable development, and manufacturers are moving into the neighborhood. A revival of the old iron industry of Sussex is promised.

The Ceylon government cotton experiment will cover 150 acres near Anuradhapura, the ancient capital. An American superintendent is expected and Indian seed and laborers are being procured.

Prime Minister Seddon of New Zealand announces that the Government proposes to buy meat in the colony and ship it direct to the United Kingdom, where depots for its sale at cost will be established in the big manufacturing centers. The purpose is to drive out competitors.

Improvement in the drainage of cultivated districts in the Soudan, which has been carried out extensively since its occupation by the British, is said to have reduced the proportion of cases of malaria from 52 to 3 in the 100. The mosquito pest is also disappearing in these drained districts.

Rear Admiral Sir Charles Drury, who recently took the place of Admiral Sir John Fisher as Second Lord of the British Admiralty, is a Canadian. As a gunnery expert Admiral Drury holds a high rank, and this, it is believed, to a large extent earned him his promotion.

To secure more direct connection between European centers and the Pacific Coast, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has decided to operate four steamers between Antwerp and West St. John, the company's winter port in New Brunswick. The steamers will run fortnightly after December 1st.

Cotton-growing is making wonderful progress in West Africa. The Lagos Railway has already found it necessary to put on extra trains to bring down the large supplies to the coast, and there is every prospect of a further increase in the amount raised for export.

A scheme is on foot for the combination of the flour mills of London with a capital of two and a half millions sterling. London is promised far-reaching results if the combination is established. American flour will, it is said, be driven out of the market, the London mills will be doubled in extent, the price of flour will go down, and bread may cost less.

The imports into the Transvaal during the first half of the current year amounted in value to £11,415,044, as compared with £4,217,698 in the corresponding period of last year. The exports for the same period amounted in value to £5,708,515, including gold to the value of £5,579,730, as compared with a total of £2,852,043 in the first half of 1902.

The Rev. R. J. Campbell of London has been visiting Chicago and other American cities, and says that he has seen nothing in America, either in New York or Chicago or anywhere else, to compare with the strenuousness of London business life. "The conviction has gradually strengthened with me that Great Britain has no need to fear for a good while yet."

The invasion of European markets by American coal, of which so much was heard two or three years ago, has not left much trace in France. Mr. Hertslet reports that the importation of American coal into the Havre and Rouen district has entirely ceased, and the British coal trade is at the present time free from the American competition with which it was threatened.

A new machine for laying bricks, or rather for adjusting them after they have been laid by hand, has been invented by John Henry Knight of Barfield, England. The machine does all the skilled labor, and all the necessary handwork is the spreading of the mortar and the placing of the bricks roughly upon it. The inventor thinks that each set of two workmen can thus lay six hundred to seven hundred bricks an hour.

New Zealand is taking steps to thwart the formation of trusts. A bill was recently introduced in the House of Representatives for the purpose of preventing combines from unduly enhancing the prices of articles of commerce and common consumption. Severe penalties are provided for any breach of the law. Three judges will constitute the court for trying such cases.

The huge hotel which the Midland Railway Company have added to the public buildings of Manchester, England, was formally opened on September 4. It is a six-story building of red polished granite and terra-cotta, is highly ornamental, and has elegant appointments within. It covers two acres and has 500 rooms. A magnificent concert hall, and a winter garden are features of the new hostelry. The cost was over £1,000,000.

Says an exchange: "There will be a full crop of superior apples in Nova Scotia as carefully estimated, giving over 400,000

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barrels for export. Varieties are about as follows: Nonpareil, 60,000 barrels; King, 50,000; Gravenstein, 50,000; Ribston pippin, 40,000; Golden russet, 30,000; Baldwin, 60,000; Rhode Island greening, 30,000; all other varieties, 80,000. As the fruit crop in England is a failure, prices are likely to be good in this country."

Says an exchange: "The removal of tolls on the Canadian canals has resulted in a heavy movement of corn over the Canadian lake route, and thence down the St. Lawrence, as the exporters can now handle corn for 3 cents less a bushel than by the part lake part rail route to Boston. . . . The ocean steamship lines having their terminals in Baltimore, New York and Philadelphia are all, it is said, affected by the loss of trade. The reports that come from Montreal are to the effect that this has been a record year with her in the shipment of grain."

After a toilsome march, during which two privates died of sunstroke, a detachment of the Hampshire Regiment has reached Upper Sheikh, where the troops from Bohotle and Damot, and those from India, are being concentrated under Colonels Egerton and Manning. General Manning has issued a report upon the Gumburn disaster, which he definitely attributes to Lieutenant-Colonel Plunkett's disobedience. For this, he says, Plunkett paid the penalty of his life, though he and all those with him strove to retrieve the mistake by great gallantry.

At a meeting held recently in Manchester, England, it was unanimously resolved that it is desirable to hold an international exhibition in that city in 1905, and a committee was appointed to take such steps as they consider necessary. It would be the first international exhibition held in Manchester, though two large and important exhibitions have been held there—namely, the Art Treasures in 1875, and the Royal Jubilee in 1887, both being very successful, and the latter being visited by 4,750,000 people, yielding a net profit of over £50,000.

The banquet in honor of the Honorable Artillery Company (London), held on October 5th at the Parker House, Boston, Mass., was one of the principal events of that occasion and a very elaborate affair. The principal souvenir was a plate 9½ inches in diameter, which was emblematic of the two countries and of the two organizations. Each plate, together with a souvenir menu, was packed in a white leather-covered case. Another souvenir consisted of a fac-simile of the cartridge-box of the company, bearing the date "1903" made to contain cigars and cigarettes for use at the table. The chairs were especially manufactured for the occasion. In the back of them were set cross cannons, surmounted by the company's shield.

The government instituted inquiries into the allegations of distress in Orange River Colony which were made in the Cape Parliament, and the reports have now been published in the *Gazette*. These reports, which cover every district in the Colony, declare that there have been no cases of destitution, though some poverty exists. It is pointed out that the need of assistance will disappear if there is a good season, except in the cases of habitual idlers. In some districts, it is added, there is a great demand for white labor at high wages, but none is obtainable, while in other districts the people resent the suggestion that they are destitute, as all are working hard. Throughout the Colony generally the applications for relief show a considerable decrease.

The *London Telegraph* says the British War Office, after three years of experiment, has substantially adopted a new type of field gun, which is said to be the best in Europe. It is a fifteen-pound rapid-fire gun, which is effective with shrapnel at a range of 6,500 yards, but is able to plant shells at a range of more than 10,000 yards. The War Office has practically decided to rearm the cavalry with a light straight-thrusting sword, discarding the old short lance.

At a meeting of the Watt Memorial Committee at Greenock, it was decided to set up a memorial to James Watt on the site of his birthplace at Greenock. The form the memorial shall take was not decided. Appeals for funds are to be made to the users of steam throughout the civilized world.

It has been arranged that the Antarctic relief ship *Terra Nova* shall leave Dundee shortly. Admiral Aldrich has stated that the *Terra Nova* would proceed with all dispatch to Hobart where she would be joined by the *Morning*. Concerning the command of the expedition, the Admiral stated that each master would command in his own ship—Captain McKay in the *Terra Nova* and Captain Colbeck in the *Morning*. Each vessel will carry instructions in duplicate for Captain Scott, upon whom the supreme command will devolve when communication has been established. The *Terra Nova* is deeply laden. She

carries a large quantity of stores, part of which will be transferred to the *Morning* at Hobart. A picked crew of 38 men, many of them experienced whalers, has been engaged. Admiral Aldrich expressed confidence that the *Terra Nova* and the *Morning* will succeed in relieving the *Discovery*.

At Birmingham a Tariff Committee has been formed, and is flooding the kingdom with leaflets supporting Mr. Chamberlain's proposition for "retaliation on the foreigner and preferential trade with the British colonies." One leaflet deals with the glass trade, and reads as follows: "Twenty-five years ago the plate-glass trade employed 20,000 workmen at good wages. It has now practically died out of the country, for the last of the big English plate-glass works was closed on June 30, 1903. Yet the demand for plate glass is so large that last year no less than 412,804 cwt. was imported into the United Kingdom. Many thousands of men have been thrown out of work by the dumping of the surplus products of foreign glassworks at cheap prices in the British market. In the northern glass-working districts (Tyneside and Sunderland) about twenty glass-works have failed and disappeared. The same story is told in Yorkshire and in the Midlands (Birmingham, Dudley, and Stourbridge)."

A "General Report to the Board of Trade upon the accidents that have occurred on the railways of the United Kingdom during 1902" has been issued as a blue-book [1,505]. The numbers of passengers killed and injured in train accidents show an increase on the figures of the previous year, which was an exceptionally favorable one, but the numbers are still small as compared with the average of the previous years. There were only five fatal cases. The total number of deaths and injuries to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains reported in 1902 were 123 killed and 1,814 injured, as against 135 killed and 1,669 injured in 1901. When all classes of accident on railways are taken into account, therefore, only one passenger was killed in 9,211,002 passenger journeys, and only one in 466,700 injured. Season-ticket holders' journeys are not included in these figures, because the number cannot be estimated. The number of season or periodical tickets issued in 1902, reduced to the equivalent number of yearly tickets, was 592,570; and it is obvious that if an accurate estimate of the passenger journeys taken by the holders of such tickets could be made, a large increase in the number of passenger journeys would be shown, and in calculating a passenger's risk of accident, there would be a corresponding diminution of such risk.



**HENRY J. CROCKER**  
For **MAYOR**  
REPUBLICAN NOMINEE



### A Bit of Cornish History.

The St. Hilary Parish Magazine in its notes on the antiquity and history of the parish, says the oldest relic of the past in our midst is the inscribed stone on the left of the path to the church porch commonly called "The Constantine Stone." It was probably a milestone put up by order of Constantine the Great somewhere in the neighborhood in the year A. D. 306. It may have been erected in 307 or 308, but 306 is more likely, as that was the first year of Constantine's reign, and it seems to have been the habit of these emperors to give such orders as soon as they began their rule. The inscription on the stone, which is nearly 1600 years old, was deciphered a few years ago by the Rev. W. Iago of Bodmin, who gives it as follows: "Imperatore Cesare, Flavio Valerio Constantino Pio Nobilissimo Cesare Divi Constanti Pii Augusti Filii," which he translated "the Emperor Caesar, Flavius Valerius Constantinus Pious. Most Noble Caesar, son of the Divine (i. e., deceased) Constantius Pius Augustus." A stone with a precisely similar inscription was found near Newcastle-on-Tyne, proving that Constantine the Great claimed sovereignty in this country from Northumberland to the Land's End in the days before there was an Englishman in England. The English did not until a century and a half later leave their homes on the Continent. The country was then Britain, inhabited by the Britons, forefathers of the Cornish and Welsh, the Romans being the masters.

### Animals Liked Scott.

Sir Walter Scott's genial personality made him a general favorite. The following story, told by a writer in an exchange, goes to prove that animals were also susceptible to his magnetic influence:

"A great company of guests were mounted for an expedition. The order of march had been all settled, and the sociable was just getting under way, when the Lady Anne broke from the line, screaming with laughter, and exclaimed: 'Papa! papa! I know you can never think of going without your pet?' Scott looked around and I rather think there was a blush as well as a smile upon his face, when he perceived a little black pig frisking about his pony, and evidently a self-elected addition to the party of the day. He tried to look stern, and cracked his whip at the creature, but was in a moment obliged to join in the general cheers. Poor little piggy was dragged into the background. This pig had taken, nobody could tell how, a most sentimental attachment to Scott, and was constantly urging its pretensions to be admitted a regular member of his retinue, along with the greyhounds and terriers. Indeed, I remember him suffering another summer under the same sort of pertinacity on the part of an affectionate hen. I leave the explanation for philosophers."

### "The British Nation."

To the series of "Twentieth Century Text Books," edited by Professor A. F. Nightingale of Chicago, and issued by D. Appleton & Co., New York, Professor George M. Wrong of the University of Toronto has contributed a short history of the British nation. It is a 600-page volume and carries some 300 illustrations, in addition to numerous maps and genealogical tables.

The political and social development of the British people is sketched by Professor Wrong graphically and yet without heat or prejudice. He does not comment or criticize, but gives plain facts. There is no partiality to be detected in the tone of the book. But if it has a fault, that fault is that the chapters dealing with the American Revolution are altogether too scant. One leaves the pages with no full comprehension of the causes of that unhappy conflict, or of the motives of the main actors in it. Still, this is better than a plethora of lies, common to most American histories.

The Boer war is treated fairly, and Britain is given due credit in India. The concluding chapter on "The Growth of the British Dominions" makes a fascinating story, the author's final words being: "Britain still stands in the first rank, and shows no sign of declining from it." (New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price \$1.50.)

Dr. J. W. Ginno, graduate of the Dental College of California, has moved his offices to 234 Post street.

### FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

It is purposed to exhibit an elaborate model of the Capetown docks at the St. Louis Exposition.

The latest official statistics give the number of Roman Catholics in Great Britain at 1,933,000.

On March 31—the close of the financial year—the British National Debt amounted to £798,349,190.

Government expenditure in British India has increased from £37,808,141 in 1891-92 to £43,839,053 in 1901-2.

Out of 69,961 issues in three years only two books, value 7s., have been lost from the King's Lynn Free Library.

The area under cotton in India is 15,750,000 acres. The returns vary from 40 to 300 pounds per acre, the average being 72.

The first play in the Welsh language has been produced at Llandudno. It deals with the stirring times of Prince Llewellyn.

A wonderful automobile run from London to Glasgow, 427 miles, in 21 hours and 16 minutes, without stopping, was made recently.

To dock, scrape and paint one of the big British ironclads costs on an average £4,000, and this has to be done often twice a year.

Cardiff exports 12,000,000 tons of coal a year, Newcastle about 4,000,000. Newport and Sunderland each ship abroad about two and a half million tons a year.

Although lately thought to be dying, the famous tree in the gardens of Gray's Inn, London, planted by Francis Bacon, has revived and is in full bud.

When the moon moves south in her orbit abundance of rain will follow, but when she goes north drought is to be expected, says the Government astronomer of Australia.

At Sotheby's auction rooms in London, Scots pennies of the twelfth century sold for ten guineas each, and £169 was paid for a gold noble of the reign of David II, of which only three other specimens are known.

An advance in the prosperity of Great Britain seems to be clearly indicated by the fact that persons of independent means have increased since 1851 from 30,000 to 800,000, or out of all proportion to the advance in the population.

Replying to congratulations from the Gordon Highlanders on his promotion to Field-Marshal, Sir George S. White says: "My military career has been built up on the courage and honor of the Gordon Highlanders, and the tartan with the yellow stripe in it will ever be to me the most cherished uniform in the British army."

There are 2,700,000 persons of German birth in this country at present. This is the greatest number of any one nationality. Canadians are next with 1,170,000; Irish next with 1,600,000; English next with 840,000; Swedes next with 575,000. These figures do not include persons born in this country, of foreign-born parents.

The Victoria Station, Manchester, is now the largest railway station in Great Britain. It will shortly have twenty-five roads running through it, and there are at present over 1,300 passenger and goods trains passing through each day. Before the enlargement of Victoria Station the Waverley Station at Edinburgh was the largest.

Sir Henry Arthur Blake, who has recently been appointed Governor of Ceylon, holds at the moment a similar position in Hongkong. Born at Limerick in 1840, he is the son of a county inspector of Irish constabulary, and was himself a cadet in that force in 1859. He has been Governor of the Bahamas and of Newfoundland, and Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica.

The British Museum is keeping files of 3,400 sets of newspapers and magazines, representing 220,369 separate numbers each year. London contributes 1,226, provincial England 1,664, Scotland 228, Ireland 222. An annex has been built at Hendon to hold the old newspaper files, any number of which is still available for use on application, and the Museum is itself to be enlarged by an extension costing about £200,000.

Pleasanton, a lovely little town in Alameda County, Cal., has a park, and, through the kindness of the Duke of Portland, it has been supplied with slips of the historic Robin Hood oaks in Sherwood Forest. Fancy may revel in imagining Robin Hood revisiting the shades of his favorite trees on a continent that was unknown in his time, and among a people that did not exist until long after he and his merrie men were dust.—*Town Topics*, New York.

The oldest stamps in the world are those issued at Hongkong, which have never been changed since they were first instituted in 1859. Every other stamp in the world has been changed in the forty-odd years, but the head of Queen Victoria on the Hongkong stamp has never been altered. Now, however, it appears that a new set of stamps is about to be issued with the head of King Edward, and when the change has taken place the oldest stamp will be the Russian, with the double-headed eagle and the shield of St. George, which was first issued in 1864.

There is only one place in the world, it is said, where the sun sets twice daily, and that is at Leek, in Staffordshire, England. The reason of this is that a jagged mountain is situated to the west of the town, and in the evening the sun sets behind it and darkness comes on. Then the first sunset occurs, the gas-lamps are lit, and apparently night has set in. But it has not, for in the space of an hour or so the sun reappears again through the opening at the side of the mountain and daylight again appears. Artificial lights are extinguished and daylight again prevails, until the sun descends below the opening and the second sunset occurs and night comes to stay.



MILTON'S COTTAGE.  
Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks, Eng.  
Where "Paradise Lost" was finished.

Milton's Cottage at Chalfont St. Giles is to be restored at a cost of £300. The building is used as a public museum, and contains a first edition of "Paradise Regained" and some cannon balls fired into the church hard by by Cromwell's troops when encamped in an adjoining field after the battle of Aylesbury.



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**A. R. CALDER, TAILOR**

Agent for the Royal Tailors, Chicago

**Woman in New Zealand.**

EDITOR BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN: As there seems to be a good deal of misapprehension on the part of many women in this section of the globe with regard to the advantages of woman suffrage in the Australasian colonies, it may not be out of place to give, through the columns of the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN, a brief outline of the movement in New Zealand, where it has been for the last ten years an accomplished fact and an inestimable benefit. There was at first a very strong opposition on the part of many to a legislative measure which would confer upon women the right to vote—a right enjoyed by every barroom loafer. There were all the old hackneyed arguments about woman's inferiority, her home ties, domestic duties, the interference with vested interests, etc., just the same as there have been opposing forces arrayed against almost every other social reform and progressive enactment. All this was soon overcome, however, and to-day so improved is the condition of many things, social, religious and political, through woman's influence, that no one would for a moment think of going back to the old order of things. The prediction that the enfranchised woman would rush frantically to the polling booth and excitedly and aggressively wave a ballot paper has never been verified, and existed only in the imaginations of those who were afraid of anything which would tend to purify the political and moral atmosphere. No one who has seen woman's noble efforts to alleviate distress and uplift the fallen, as well as her political achievements in the direction of prison and hospital reform, old age pension and other humanitarian efforts, could conscientiously withhold from her the privilege which a vote accords. Sometimes the strongest opponents to woman's progress are to be found among women themselves, who can never be guided to loftier heights than tea and gossip. The reasons urged by these against giving women the vote are illogical and many of them ridiculous, and they have never stood the test of actual experiment. President Roosevelt said the woman who gave children to the State was the right kind of a citizen. He might have gone further and said that the woman who gave citizens to the State ought to have a voice in the laws that govern them. "The woman's cause is man's, They rise or sink together, Dwarfed or godlike, bond or free."

ELLA R. HATHAWAY.

**A Famous Firearm.**

In the times of remarkable industrial and manufacturing development one hears much about industrial kings, men who have achieved much, and deservedly so. Not the least prominent, and certainly one of the most interesting of these men, judged by the results that followed his invention and labors in the United States, was Eliphalet Remington. The Remington Works as they exist to-day constitute the sturdy oak that has grown and developed from the acorn, so to speak, he planted back in 1816.

Some idea of what standing the Remington Works have in the business and manufacturing life of this country can be readily obtained from the interesting book which the company has issued as a catalogue for this year. As a specimen of the printer's and illustrator's work, the catalogue is all that could be desired. The variety of shotgun, rifle and pistol described is well worthy the attention of the general public as well as the sportsman, and all others to whom firearms are of use in one way or another. The illustrations include eighteen (18) shotguns, two (2) pistols and twenty (20) rifle models, besides various sights, targets and samples of cartridges. Copies of this latest book on what to buy in the way of firearms can be had by addressing the Remington Arms Company, No. 86 First street, San Francisco, Cal.

The growth of the Remington manufacturing plant has more than kept pace with the rapid development of this country's domestic and

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BY MARIANA WHEELER

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foreign business in the past seventy years, and to-day the works occupy eighteen acres of ground. On the latter are sixty buildings, with a floor space of 400,000 square feet. The company employs 1,500 men, mostly skilled labor. It requires more than three hours merely to walk through and but casually inspect the various rooms and departments of the works.

And how humble the start of so great a plant! Remington, a farmer boy, made his first gun at his father's forge. This was the result of an immediate demand on the part of the neighbors for similar guns. That is how he began the making of firearms.

**Think We Do a Good Work.**

EDITOR BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN—Dear Sir: Enclosed please find \$1 for renewal of my subscription to the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN. Fifteen years ago an Englishman was a marked man here; to-day he is recognized as an important factor in the community and is catered to and respected as such. This changed feeling has been brought about by such labors as yours, despite the many worthless compatriots we meet in California. Wishing you continued success,

Coronado, Cal., Sept. 25.

EDITOR BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN: Whilst renewing my subscription to your valued paper for another year allow me to express my appreciation of what you have done for the British-Americans in this country in spreading the truth as to the aims and character of our countrymen at home and abroad.

You have done much indeed to defeat the vicious aims of those enemies of our race who would stir up strife between our native and our adopted countries, and you have all the small support I can give you in your laudable endeavors.

D. C. G.

Bakersfield, Cal., Sept. 4.

**Lacrosse.**

Lacrosse, the delight of all Canadians, has taken quite a boom in California, and during the next three months many important and hotly contested games will take place on the local fields, we are informed. For some time past local teams have played at regular intervals at Golden Gate Park, the Presidio, and at Oakland. At a meeting of the California Lacrosse Association, held at 1724 Devisadero street, on Friday last, it was announced that the Vancouver lacrosse team of Canada will visit San Francisco October 15th, and will engage with the locals in a series of three games. The world's famous Shamrock team of Montreal will also visit California as the guests of Charles Clark of San Mateo. While here they will also give battle to the Californians.

**Scottish Bowling Club.**

The Oakland folk have succeeded in laying a magnificent green. Though not so large as the one in Golden Gate Park, it can easily and comfortably allow of four rinks being played side by side. The opening of the Oakland green was signalized by a match between Oakland and San Francisco on Admission Day, 9th September, when San Francisco won easily. A return match is to be played on the Golden Gate Park green on Thanksgiving Day.

The tournament is going on merrily every Saturday afternoon, and is narrowing down to a few crack players, while some who have been considered cracks got left on the first play. This has been the cause of considerable wonderment to some, but it is only one more proof of the charming uncertainty of the game. Practice games are held every Wednesday afternoon, and on Saturdays, when there is room to spare.

GEO. ST. J. BREMNER.

Smiles passed round the Bench at Folkestone (England) licensing session, when the police called out for the Honest Lawyer. It was only an inn that was meant.

PHONE BUSH 106

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## British and American Union.

## LORD LONSDALE SENDS GREETINGS.

THE Earl of Lonsdale was to have addressed the British and American Union on the 2nd inst., but the sudden death of the British Ambassador, Sir Michael Herbert, who was a brother-in-law of Lord Lonsdale, at the last moment prevented this. His lordship, however, sent his deep regrets, coupled with the following warm indorsement of the Union's work:

"I wish the British and American Union every possible prosperity and success, and may it lead to the welding of links that may chain our nations together. For, after all, the two nations may be likened to two large rivers flowing in independent directions, but having their rise in the one source. They divide and go their separate ways to the sea, but it has always been my sincere desire that they may unite again in one grand tide, to be broken by nothing. May the Union prove to be the oil in stormy weather."

Two very instructive addresses were listened to with great interest; one by Mr. J. G. Norman on the expansion of the Asiatic trade, and the other by a native of Bombay, Mr. Camillo F. Saldanha, on the subject of famines in India. The remarks of the speakers will be found in abridged form on another page.

On motion of Director T. C. West it was unanimously ordered that the secretary cable the condolences of the Union to King Edward on the regrettable loss of the nation's brilliant representative at Washington, Sir Michael Herbert.

In announcing the result of the election of officers to serve for the ensuing term, President D'Evelyn referred briefly to what had been accomplished during the past year and stated that the work of giving practical expression to the Union's principles would be continued with unabated zeal by the new board. The new officers are as follows: President, F. W. D'Evelyn; first vice-president, J. J. Newbegin; second vice-president, G. A. Wright; third vice-president, Thomas Pennington; recording secretary, C. B. Sedgwick; corresponding secretary, R. H. Grey; treasurer, William Parry.

Vocal and instrumental music of a high order was presented, as follows: Song (contralto), Miss Madeline Haly; song (baritone), Mr. Robert Bonner; song (baritone), Mr. Homer Henley; song (basso), "The Death of Nelson," Mr. George W. Wood; recitation, Miss Marie Kenney. The Union has never been favored with more superb singing, and the audience manifested its appreciation in rounds of applause.

On the evening of October 28 the Union will participate in an old-time Hallowe'en party, which is to be given by the Women's Auxiliary in Golden Gate hall. A first-class and select entertainment is promised and the members of the Union are cordially invited to attend, bringing with them their friends. Tickets may be obtained from officers of either branch of the society, or at headquarters, 927 Market street.

## THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY.

The Women's Auxiliary of the British and American Union are now holding their business meetings at the rooms of the Theosophical Society in the Flood building. The Auxiliary's membership has increased so rapidly of late that the parlors at headquarters were found to be too small to accommodate the large numbers usually present at the regular meetings, hence the necessity of providing more commodious quarters. At the rooms in the Flood building, the members may be made more comfortable, and there is better provision for those little social events by which the Auxiliary has built up, and hopes to maintain, its popularity. Meetings will be held on the first Monday in each month, from 1 to 5 p. m.

The ladies assembled at the home of Mrs. Leach, recently, and tendered a reception to members of the Everyman Company, from London. A very pleasant afternoon was spent. Social gatherings have also been held at the homes of Mesdames Hewitt, Grey, Armitage and Sadler.

The Auxiliary's annual Hallowe'en entertainment and ball will take place on the evening of the 28th inst. in Golden Gate hall,

San Francisco. Extensive preparations are being made for the event by a committee composed of the Auxiliary's ablest workers, and the advance sale of tickets indicates that the function will be a brilliant success. Refreshments are to be a feature. The best musical talent obtainable is being engaged for the occasion. Tickets are 50 cents each.

The Directors of the Auxiliary have elected officers as follows: President, Mrs. R. Hewitt; first vice-president, Mrs. William Greer Harrison; second vice-president, Mrs. G. A. Wright; recording secretary, Mrs. Thayer; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Grey; treasurer, Mrs. Kemp.

## October.

The eighth month of the old Roman year, which began in spring. By the Slavs this is called "yellow month," from the fading of the leaf; to the Anglo-Saxon it was known as winter-fylleth, because at this full moon (fylleth) winter was supposed to begin.

October 1—Sixpenny telegrams instituted in London, 1885.

October 7—Province of Massachusetts incorporated, 1691.

October 14—Battle of Hastings, 1066. William Penn, son of Sir William Penn, born at London, 1644. Founder of the colony of Pennsylvania. Died at Ruscombe, Berkshire, July 30, 1718.

October 16—Ether first used in a surgical operation in Great Britain, 1846.

October 17—First Bessemer steel patent issued, 1855.

October 17—Sir John Bowring, statesman, born at Exeter, 1792. Knew 200 and could speak 100 languages. Died at Exeter, November 23, 1872.

October 20—Sir Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde, born at Glasgow, 1792. The hero of a hundred fights. Commanded the Highland Brigade in the Crimean War; the victory of the Alma was mainly his, as was the repulse of the Russians by the "thin red line" in the battle of Balaklava. When on July 11, 1857, the news reached England of the Sepoy Mutiny, Lord Palmerston offered him the command of the forces in India, and he started the next day for Calcutta. He reached it in August; on November 17th, with 4,700 men, effected the final relief of Lucknow; and on December 20, 1858, announced to the viceroy that the rebellion was ended. He was made a Field Marshal, and received a pension of £2,000. Died August 14, 1863, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

October 21—Trafalgar Day (1805). Lord Nelson killed.

October 25—Agincourt, 1415. Balaklava, 1854.

October 28.—Harvard College founded 1636 at Cambridge, Mass., by the Rev. John Harvard, son of a butcher of London.

October 29—John Keats, poet, born at London, 1795. Died of consumption at Rome, February 23, 1821.

October 31.—All Hallowe'en.

Last month immigrants arrived at San Francisco as follows: English, 210; German, 31; French, 10; Japanese, 96; Mexican, 40; Scandinavian, 16; Scotch, 9; Spanish-Americans, 12; West Indians, 7. It is noteworthy that settlers from England always predominate in the monthly arrivals at this port.

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## The British Fraternal Societies

### St. Andrew's Society

THE fortieth anniversary of the organization of St. Andrew's Society of San Francisco occurred Monday, 21st September, and the occasion was taken advantage of to tender a reception to Mr. Samuel Irving, one of the few surviving charter members of the Society. Mr. Irving was the Secretary on the evening when some eighty-four Scotsmen gathered together, forty years ago, and formed the first secular benevolent society on the Pacific Coast, viz., the St. Andrew's Society. During all these forty years Mr. Irving has been an active and enthusiastic member, holding at various times the offices of President, Secretary, Relief Officer and Trustee, which last office he has held for the past twelve or fourteen years. It was therefore peculiarly fitting that some recognition be taken of the long and able service rendered by Mr. Irving to St. Andrew's Society, and the reception given him by the Society, on the fortieth anniversary of its organization, was in every respect worthy of the occasion. A magnificent portrait of Mr. Irving, painted by the well-known artist, Mr. Partington, was unveiled during the evening. A large company of members and invited guests was present, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. The programme of toasts and responses was full of humor and sentiment and allowed good scope for glowing tributes to the many virtues of Mr. Irving. The speakers were Messrs. Dunn, McGilvray, Patterson, Cumming, Balnaves, McLaren, Lawson, Reid, Hutchison, Taylor, McNab, Duncan, Fyfe, Rolph, Webster, Macpherson, Wilkie and Gray. Appropriate vocal numbers were rendered by Messrs. Reid, Aitken, Brenner, Cameron, Ballingall, McNair, McLaren, Balnaves, Crawford and Black. Refreshments, of the Scottish order, were served.

It has been the custom of the editor of the *Edinburgh Scotsman* to send boxes of heather, gathered on the hills and moors of Scotland, to various Scottish societies abroad, and last year the St. Andrew's Society was the recipient of one of these most welcome presents. Word has been received lately that a similar box is on the way, and the literary committee has been instructed to get up a "Heather Social" when at an open meeting of the Society the heather will be distributed to the members and friends present, and songs sung in reference to and in praise of the "Heather." Such songs as "My Flame Is Where the Heather Blooms," "My Heather Hills," "O'er the Muir Among the Heather," "When the Heather is in Bloom," and such like songs will be rendered. The open meeting will be held Monday evening, 12th October.

The annual election of officers of the Society for the ensuing year will take place on the first Monday in November, and already considerable interest is being shown among the members in this event. It is more than probable that several of the officers will be contested by two or more candidates. Nominations from the floor are in order every meeting during October.

G. ST. J. BREMNER.

### Caledonian Club.

INSTEAD of the customary banquet, the Caledonian Club this year purposes entertaining its members and friends with a first-class concert and dance in Scottish Hall. Light refreshment will be served, and the committee promise a function fully as enjoyable as former affairs of the kind. The date has not been set, but it will be some time in December. The club has had a prosperous year and the membership is awaiting an opportunity to publicly compliment the officers on their splendid showing.

### Clan Fraser No. 78, O. S. C.

THE Clan's great gathering and games at Schuetzen Park on Admission Day drew a good attendance of members and Scottish folk generally, and they all put in a highly enjoyable day. The hot weather was perhaps a detriment, but the holiday makers managed to get around this inconvenience, and take pleasure in the event anyway.

The games and contests were intensely interesting, each event being spirited and ably contested, to the gratification of the sport-loving onlookers. Some novel contests, such

as spike-driving for ladies, and the boot and shoe race, created much merriment.

Highland costumes, bagpipes, and other Scottish features added to the interest of the gathering, and the Clan came in for compliments from all sides on its gallant showing.

### Scottish Thistle Club.

THE twenty-second annual Hallowe'en ball will be given Friday, October 30, at Lyric hall, 119 Eddy street. Good music has been procured, and a gala time is assured those who attend. All are welcome. The grand march will start at 8:30 p. m. Admission (payable at the door) 25 cents; hat and cloak room free.

### Clan Macdonald, Oakland.

On Friday evening, September 25th, Clan Macdonald was visited by Albion Lodge, Sons of St. George, and a debate indulged in on the subject: "Resolved, That hereditary titles are a detriment to British progress." The Clan's debaters were Frank O'Donnell, Wm. Angus and Jas. Rattray. They took the affirmative. The opposing speakers were Austin Lewis and Baron Thomas Booth, and the judges, R. Peddie, J. Lancaster and T. Fraser, decided that the Clansmen had failed to prove their case. Chief A. Rhodes occupied the chair, and members of Clan Fraser, San Francisco, attended in full Highland costume. A supper was given. A grand Hallowe'en concert and dance will be given by the Clan in Fraternal Hall. Admission 25 cents. The entertainment will be up to the Clan's usual high standard.

J. A. B.

### Sons of St. George.

THE quarterly reports of the Secretary and Treasurer show that Burnaby Lodge is in a most flourishing condition, both in finance and membership. During the past month the lodge has initiated the following candidates: Frederick Skuse, Arthur Barnes, Sydney C. May, Frank N. Hayman, Thomas Higgs.

On September 19th the members and their friends gave a "Ladies' Night" in Laurel Hall. The room was tastefully decorated with British and American flags, wrote an improvised stage added to the benefit of the talent. The room was crowded to its utmost capacity and everyone seemed bent on having "one of the good old times." W. President Joseph E. Potter opened the programme with a few remarks and was followed by the Orpheus Orchestra in the popular intermezzo, "Anona." Mr. W. Piper gave a vocal selection. Bro. H. W. Gerrans sang "Will of the Wisp" and "Only a Soldier Boy" in a highly creditable manner, the accompanist being Miss Maud Jack. Master Trevethrick, dressed as a little Scottish Highlander, charmed the audience with his fancy Scotch dances. Mr. G. Hildersley, late of the Savoy Theater, London, rendered two vocal selections, which called forth great applause. Miss Georgie Baker and Miss Mary Findlayson proved themselves adepts in the art of dancing, and were followed by a tenor solo, admirably rendered by Mr. Fred Hawken. The old-time favorite, Al Bentley, found no difficulty in entertaining his hearers with a choice selection of English comic songs, and was repeatedly encored. Professor Heidorn's Macaboe Mandolin and Zither Club scored a "hit" with its selections and were roundly applauded. A vocal duet by the "Russells" and a tenor solo by Mr. Lane concluded a most delightful entertainment.

The floor was then cleared for dancing. Mr. A. Allison acting in the capacity of floor manager. The Orpheus Orchestra, under the leadership of Bro. H. W. Gerrans, discoursed the latest popular dance music, and the midnight hour came far too soon for the merry dancers.

P. C. W.

### Pickwick Lodge.

On Monday evening, the 5th inst., Pickwick Lodge held its monthly social, a large and enthusiastic gathering enjoying the programme. President Hicks occupied the chair. Splendidly rendered duets were contributed by Messrs. Williamson and Hilderslee, while vocal solos of a high order were given by Messrs. Potter, Sadler, Eldred, Fisher, Bentley and Walters,

with Brothers Pollitt and Nowlan accompanying. Short addresses were given by Brother Fuller of Burnaby, Brother Carlen of Albion, and F. D. Brandon. Refreshments contributed to the pleasure of the occasion.

Secretary Thomas Poyser has been seriously ill, but at the time of our going to press is slowly recovering. Brother Orbell, under the able treatment of Dr. Harrison, is now well on the road to complete recovery, though Brother Powning is still in a low condition.

The following initiations have taken place since our last report: W. S. Field, J. C. Bottomhy, C. W. Cobb, E. A. Atkinson, Fred F. Butler and John A. Mason. Applications have been received from Mr. A. Hawksley and Mr. H. J. Sharnau.

Pickwick's foot ball team will be in readiness to take the field when the season opens, and is now practicing at the Park every Sunday. Brother J. M. Pointon is also busy recruiting for a Burnaby team.

The anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar will be celebrated by Pickwick and Burnaby with a stag social at Laurel Hall, 32 O'Farrell street, on the evening of the 22d inst. Each member is privileged to invite a friend.

### Albion Lodge, Oakland.

Albion Lodge continues to progress under the genial and Worthy President, Bro. Peddie. On Tuesday, the 29th September, Derby Lodge of Alameda returned the visit that Albion Lodge paid them some weeks ago. An impromptu debate was indulged in on the subject, "Resolved, That polygamy is an advantage to the human race and is upheld by Holy Writ." The speakers were chosen from both sides before the subject was decided upon, and the evening was spent in a most merry manner. Bro. Arrowsmith proving the joker of the evening by his allusions to the noble rooster. The debate with Clan Macdonald, September 25th, was also a very successful affair.

J. A. B.

### Alexandra Lodge, Pasadena.

The move into new quarters, more commodious and convenient in every respect than the old ones, is fully appreciated by the members. Last meeting night business was dispatched as rapidly as possible, for the reason that one of our number, Bro. E. Sanderson, was about to take unto himself a better half, and the members of the lodge were anxious that they show their good will by making him a wedding present, a very handsome clock. Bro. Sanderson returned thanks in his usual eloquent style, after which we adjourned and did full justice to the good things provided for our refreshment. Last Monday a number of us, "about a carload," attended Royal Oak's smoker, and had a most enjoyable time.

T. P. A.

### Prince Albert Lodge, Nevada City.

On Saturday, September 5th, a large gathering of members were present to greet Bro. Charles Pinch, who had just returned from a three months' trip to England. The members enjoyed a well rendered programme, and then retired to the banqueting hall, where a grand repast had been prepared. Every member listened with great pleasure to the graphic remarks Bro. Pinch gave of his trip to the old country; he was greatly pleased with the hearty welcome that was tendered him by this lodge, and thanked them very cordially. The programme was as follows:

Remarks, by Acting President W. Avery; brass quartet, Bros. Carveth, Roberts, J. James and Bennetts; song, William Tickell; flute solo, Martin Trehwella; remarks, Charles Pinch; duet, Israel James and Guy Collicut; song, George Bond; brass quartet, Bros. Carveth, Roberts, J. James and Bennetts; song, Israel James; song, John Vail; remarks, John Tredinick; song, John T. Hicks; recitation, L. Foote; song, John James; step dance, Bros. Terall and John James; song, H. E. Seymour Adams; song, H. W. Bennetts; remarks, John Stevens.

Prince Albert Lodge is steadily increasing and hopes before the year is ended to have a membership of over 200.

H. E. SEYMOUR ADAMS.

According to the latest return there are nearly ninety swimming baths in London, besides 2,600 private baths, and it is calculated that the cost of this public provision comes to over £80,000 a year, all of which falls upon the rates.



### Daughters of St. George.

Empress Victoria Lodge is making headway, and will hold a grand reunion at an early date. A series of socials are being arranged for the winter months.

Britannia Lodge, No. 7, held its regular evening at home on September 21st. The gathering was most pleasant, visitors from the Sons being present in large numbers. Songs, recitations and dancing made up the programme, and refreshments were served. On and after October 12th, the lodge will hold its evening at home on the second Monday of each month, instead of the third, as formerly. A bazaar will be held the first week in December. R. M.

### Beware of the Parcel Post

A correspondent writes to the London Times as follows:

"On June 8 last I sent two parcels to Los Angeles, California, containing worn clothing—one parcel was charged 12s 6d, the other 7s 6d. At the same time a deposit of 8s for customs duties (U. S. A.) was demanded, and I signed a paper making myself responsible for any other charge, which I naturally thought would be small. The contents of both parcels were valued at £4. They were safely received and delivered free of charge, but within the last week the G. P. O. have demanded and received from me a further sum of £3 3s 9d to meet the required U. S. A. customs dues. On my remonstrating I was told that I must put myself in communication with the U. S. A. Postal Administration. This would mean a probable failure of the return of any overcharge. In the interest of the general public I am anxious to make the matter known. A very large number of the poorer classes have relatives in the U. S. A., and to them the parcel post would be a great boon, but under the circumstances would become a terror. I cannot but think that before coming to any arrangement with the U. S. A. administration the Post Office Department in England should have been quite clear as to the customs dues likely to be demanded, and thus have protected the British public.

### London.

There are many Londons known to the statistician, but that known as the Metropolitan police district is the most comprehensive and complete. It comprehends an area within a radius of fifteen miles of Charing Cross, but it does not include the city of London. Much of this area is densely populated and thickly covered with streets and houses. Much of it is now every year being so conditioned and much of it, again, is still rural and beautiful.

Since 1870 the population of this large London has grown from 3,618,000 to 6,678,000 at the end of 1901. It is thus hardly using the language of exaggeration to say that the population has doubled in thirty years. Since 1870 over 500,000 new houses have been built, and of these over 200,000 were built after 1890. Since 1870 8,000 new streets have been formed, and these new streets measure over 1,300 miles, 531 of these miles having been added since 1890.

A hundred thousand people are being added to it every year, and twenty thousand houses. It shows no sign of stopping in its growth, and in a very few years promises to convert what is now an outer circle of townships into an inner circle, welded into the compact mass indistinguishable save as London.—*Westminster Review*.

The balance-sheet of the Mansion House Fund for the relief of the sufferers by the South African war has just been issued, showing that the total receipts were £1,139,797, of which sum the following amounts were distributed:

Widows and orphans, £443,636 17s. 9d.  
Sick and wounded, £97,164 15s. 9d.  
Disabled soldiers and sailors, £111,770 11s. 7d.  
Soldiers and sailors' families, £195,413.  
Soldiers and sailors' families (Queen Alexandra's Appeal), £62,688.  
Lord Mayor's Discretionary Fund, £218,605.

King Edward has ordered a barrel of whiskey from Kentucky. It should be remembered that among his two or three dozen titles he is also a colonel.—*Kansas City Star*.

### What Subscribers Write.

The following excerpts are from recent letters received by the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN:

"It is a most valuable publication, and I appreciate it highly."—F. E. G., Hanford, Cal.

"The BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN is the best paper I know of to represent the interests of the British people in this country."—H. J., Chicago, Ill.

"I admire your efforts on behalf of justice to our mother country, and I think every person of British birth should subscribe."—R. M., Los Angeles, Cal.

"I wouldn't miss the paper if I had to borrow the money. The HISTORY now running in it is worth twice the amount, let alone the other valuable news."—A. W. B., Moreno, Cal.

"I think your paper should be in the home of every British-born citizen of California."—J. B., Riverside, Cal.

"In sending you these renewals, I desire to thank you for the honest and manly publication I receive from you. It is very refreshing to read, after reading and observing the unfair great (?) dailies. I like the hot shot you pour into them at times."—A. R., Benicia, Cal.

"Enclosed please find \$1 for my renewal subscription to the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN. In my opinion there is no better publication for the British-American to read. It gives credit where it belongs, and is without prejudice. It is getting more interesting all the time."—D. C., Riverside, Cal.

### Gen. Edward S. Salomon.

General Edward S. Salomon, the Republican nominee for the office of District Attorney in the coming election, is not only known as one of the leading legal lights of the Coast, but also figures with considerable fame in the military annals of the nation. He served his country with great distinction in the Civil War. He once by his coolness and bravery averted what might have proved a disastrous panic. It was on the 19th of March, 1865, with Sherman's army near Bentonville, North Carolina. Salomon's command was withstanding a determined charge by the enemy. There were signs of wavering in his command, when Colonel Salomon coolly rode up in front of his men, under a terrific fire, and put them through the manual of arms, as if they were on dress parade. This re-established the equanimity of his men, they stood their ground and successfully checked the enemy's advance.

General N. J. Jackson says in his official report of this battle: "Colonel Edward S. Salomon. Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers, and the officers and men under him, deserve especial mention for their gallantry in holding an exposed position, on which in a great measure depended the fortunes of the day."

### Cricket.

The final pennant match of the season was played at Alameda on Sunday, the 4th inst., San Francisco beating the Pacifics. San Francisco wins the pennant. Alameda takes second place, Pacifics third, and Santa Cruz fourth. It has been a very successful season, a greater public interest than ever before having been taken in the sport.

### Lipton's Teas.

Attention is called to the Wm. Cluff Company's advertisement of Sir Thomas Lipton's Ceylon Teas, which appears elsewhere in these columns. Lipton's teas are too well known to need any recommendation, but it is not generally known that all grocers carry them, in one-half and one-pound tins. The sales of this celebrated brand of tea are increasing the world over, but nowhere are the sales reaching such gigantic proportions as in the United States.

A correspondent reminds us that the anecdote of the two ribald undergraduates who accosted Dr. Wesley with the news that the devil was dead, is usually fathered upon Dean Ramsay, who retorted by laying a hand on the head of each, and solemnly exclaiming: "The Lord ha mercy upon twa fatherless bairns!"—*T. P.'s Weekly*.

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## Woman's Auxiliary, B. &amp; A. U.

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Grand President..... J. H. Cocking, Napa, B. C.  
Grand Secretary..... T. Poyser, 217 Eighth St., S. F.  
Grand Treasurer..... T. W. Butcher, 4150 20th St., S. F.

## SAN FRANCISCO.

## BURNABY LODGE, No. 194.

Meets every Saturday evening at 32 O'Farrell St.  
Worthy President..... J. E. Potter  
Worthy Secretary..... R. J. Airey

## PICKWICK LODGE, No. 259.

Meets Mondays; Red Men's Hall, 320 Post St.  
W. President..... F. B. Hicks  
Worthy Secretary..... T. Poyser, 217 8th St.

## OAKLAND. ALBION LODGE, No. 206.

Meets Tuesday evenings at Gier's Hall,  
Worthy President..... R. Peddie  
Worthy Secretary, J. J. Roberts, 12th & Market

## ALAMEDA. DERBY LODGE, No. 285.

Meet Tuesdays at Linderman's Hall.  
Worthy President..... A. C. Scott  
Worthy Secretary..... Fred Miller

## SAN JOSE. VICTORY LODGE, No. 287.

Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Pythias Hall.  
Worthy President..... H. Peace, College Park  
Worthy Sec'y..... E. W. Maynard, 112 S. First St.

## SACRAMENTO.

## JUBILEE LODGE, No. 424

Meets Thursday Evenings at Foresters' Building  
Worthy President..... F. R. Pulford, 1112 J St.  
Worthy Secretary..... W. H. Button, 900 M St.

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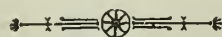
CALIFORNIAN

November, 1903

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CHARLES B. SEDGWICK - - - - - Editor

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## THE CLEAVAGE OF AN EMPIRE

By Arthur Johnston

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### SEVERING THE TIES. VI.

The contingency most disquieting to the souls of the Disunionists was that of colonial representation in Parliament. Had this reform been inaugurated their occupation would have been gone. If delegates from the colonies had been sent to the House of Commons, then, assuredly, a better understanding between the two sections of the empire would have resulted. The colonial agents, who were often self-seeking mischief-makers, mere creatures of a busy and intriguing faction of the colonial assemblies,<sup>1</sup> had retarded, instead of assisting, the growth of this good understanding. But had there been sent, to serve the interests of the colonies at Westminster, men of honor and integrity, of whom there was an abundance available, the double-dealing policy of the Disunionists would have been exposed, and the eyes of the well-intending men who were fast becoming their dupes, would have been opened to the fact that the best remedy for the real or fancied wrongs of the colonists was to be found, not in a blind and unreasoning opposition to every measure proposed by the ministry, but in a frank statement of the wishes of the colonists and an honest endeavor to reconcile or compromise the matters in dispute between the colonial assemblies and the home government. Such methods were, of course, directly opposed to the policy of the Disunionists, who well knew that their object could be best attained by the deception, not only of the ministry, but of their own followers.<sup>2</sup>

James Otis, who, alone of all those who have been classed with the revolutionists, favored the measure of colonial representation, forcibly set forth its advantages, and at the same time exposed the devious methods of those who had controlled the system which he hoped it would supersede.<sup>3</sup> At one time he thus earnestly urged his fellow colonists to consider the benefits that would result from its adoption:

"Besides the equity of an American representation in Parliament, a thousand advantages would result from it. It would be the most effectual means of giving those of both countries a thorough knowledge of each other's interests, as well as that of the whole, which are inseparable. Were this representation

allowed, instead of the scandalous memorials and depositions that have been sometimes, in days of old, privately cooked up in an inquisitorial manner by persons of bad mind and wicked views, and sent from America to the several boards, persons of the first repute among their countrymen might be on the spot from the several colonies truly to represent them. Future ministers need not, like some of their predecessors, have recourse for information in American affairs to every vagabond stroller that has run or rid post through America from his creditors, or to people of no kind of credit from the colonies."<sup>4</sup>

At another time, in answer to some strictures upon the project made by Soame Jenyns,<sup>5</sup> he wrote:

"The gentleman has made himself quite merry with the modest proposal some have made, though I find it generally much disliked in the colonies, and thought impracticable, namely, an American representation in Parliament, but if he be now sober, I would humbly ask him if there be, really and naturally, any greater absurdity in this plan than in a Welsh and Scotch representation? I would, by no means, at any time, be understood to intend by an American representation the return of half a score of ignorant, worthless persons, who, like some colony agents, might be induced to sell their country and their God for a golden calf. An American representation in my sense of the terms, as I have ever used them, implies a thorough beneficial union of these colonies to the realm or mother country, so that all parts of the empire may be compacted and consolidated, and the constitution flourish with new vigor, and the national strength, power and importance shine with far greater splendor than ever yet has been seen by the sons of men. An American representation implies every real advantage to the subject abroad as well as at home."<sup>6</sup>

But this equitable and politic measure, so ably and earnestly advocated by Otis, was abhorred by the Disunion leaders, whose object was not to draw the colonies nearer to the mother land, as this would have done, but to widen the gulf that separated them. Accordingly, throughout the decade that elapsed between the repeal of the Stamp Act and the Declaration of Independence, every effort was made by them to disparage the project of colonial representation. In addresses and resolutions, upon the rostrum and in the journals, in petitions and official letters, it was alleged to be impracticable and undesirable, until it became almost an act of treason to the colonial cause to favor it. Not much argument was used in opposing it; the *ipsi dixerunt* of the Disunion oligarchs being sufficient to inspire their henchmen with a stubborn aversion to it.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *The Rights of the British Colonies Asserted and Proved: 1764.*

<sup>2</sup> A member of the Board of Trade. The remarks of Mr. Jenyns scarcely should be considered seriously; they are mere persiflage. "I shall not," he wrote, "here consider the impracticability of this method, nor the effects of it, if it could be practiced, but only say that I have lately seen so many specimens of the great powers of speech of which these American gentlemen are possessed, that I should be much afraid that the sudden importation of so much eloquence at once would greatly endanger the safety and government of this country. . . . If we can avail ourselves of these taxes on no better condition, I shall never look upon it as a measure of frugality, being perfectly satisfied that in the end it would be much cheaper for us to pay their army than their orators."—*The Objections to the Taxation of Our American Colonies Briefly Considered*. London: 1765.

<sup>3</sup> *Letter to a Noble Lord.*

Leonard and Otis, though they might have differed as to how and by whom the colonial agents were influenced, were perfectly agreed as to their venality and untrustworthiness.

Earnestly desiring colonial representation, Otis could not tolerate the theory of virtual representation, declared by some to be existent. "It is," he wrote, "in my humble opinion, as good law, and as good sense, too, to affirm that all the plebeians of Great Britain are in fact, or virtually, represented in the assembly of the Tuscaroras, as that all the colonies are in fact, or virtually, represented in the Honorable House of Commons of Great Britain, separately considered as one branch of the supreme and universal legislature of the whole empire."

The most cogent argument against colonial representation to be found in all Disunion literature is that of John Adams: "England has six millions, we will say; America has three. England has five hundred members in the House of Commons, we will say; America must have two hundred and fifty. Is it possible she should maintain them there, or could they at such a distance know the state, the sense or exigencies of their constituents? Ireland, too, must be incorporated, and send

<sup>1</sup> Daniel Leonard, who was an observer of the intrigues he describes, wrote: "The person appointed by the House was the ostensible agent of the province; though, in fact, he was only the agent of a few individuals that had got the art of managing the House at their pleasure. He knew his continuing in office depended upon them. . . . Thus, he was under a strong temptation to sacrifice the province to a party."—*Letters of Massachusetts*.

<sup>2</sup> Joseph Galloway bitterly complained of the artifices of the crafty Disunion leaders, by which he, and many of his fellow Loyalists, had been induced to take part with them in what they were led to believe was an honest attempt to secure from the home government a redress of colonial grievances. The had joined heartily in this supposed laudable attempt, but found too late that the object of those that they so blindly followed had ever been independence. Upon this discovery, Galloway and many other Loyalists hastened to disavow their connection with the Disunion party. Some, however, less stable of character—in spite of their conscientious scruples—were induced to remain and share its fortunes.

<sup>3</sup> It should be borne in mind that Otis was never a Disunionist.



One of the resolutions adopted in 1765 by the Stamp Act Congress, in which were delegates from nine of the colonies, declared:

"That the people of these colonies are not, and from their local circumstances cannot be represented in the House of Commons of Great Britain."

In the same year the Massachusetts Assembly, in reply to a message from Governor Bernard, while referring to the right of the people of that province to representation, declared that:

"There is a necessity that the subjects of America should exercise this power within themselves, for they are not represented in Parliament, and, indeed, we think it impracticable."

This reply was the work of Samuel Adams, who had been elected to the Legislature the previous September, and though then only a member of a few weeks' standing, was already in full control of the House, and "spoke with authority."

In another letter, also written by Samuel Adams, to Denis De Berdt, the London agent of the province, it is declared on behalf of the members of the Legislature that:

"We are far, however, from desiring any representation there (in Parliament), because we think the colonies cannot be fully and equally represented; and if not equally, then, in effect, not at all."<sup>8</sup>

John Adams, who was, throughout his whole life—except for one wavering instant—the most uncompromising and implacable Disunionist, save one, in all the colonies, in reply to the assertion of Daniel Leonard that "an adequate representation in Parliament would probably be acceptable to the colonies, and

another hundred or two members. The territory in the East Indies and West India Islands must send members. . . . Yet, without such a union, a legislature which shall be sovereign and supreme in all cases whatsoever, and co-extensive with the empire, can never be established upon the general principles of the English constitution. . . .

Nay, further, in order to comply with this principle, this new government, this mighty colossus which is to bestride the narrow world, must have a House of Lords, consisting of Irish, East and West Indian, African, American, as well as English and Scottish noblemen; for the nobility ought to be scattered about all the dominions, as well as the representatives of the Commons."—*Letters of Novanglus*.

It is evident that Mr. Adams was at pains to suggest objections to the scheme which did not exist. There could be no more reason for sending members to the House of Commons from the East and West Indies then, than there is to-day; that is to say, none at all. In the claim of necessity for the creation of East and West Indian and African peers, had it not emanated from the pen of John Adams, one would have been apt to see sarcasm; but of that he was incapable. His objection that the colonial members would not be conversant with the wishes and needs of their constituents has little force, for the interests of the colonies were well understood, and were little likely to change in character during a session of Parliament.

The factors of distance and expense of maintenance certainly offered objections worthy of consideration, but, as Adam Smith declared, they were not insurmountable. In another letter of the same series Mr. Adams gave an additional reason for his opposition to the plan; one scarcely so complimentary to the honesty and good faith of his countrymen as might have been expected from so strenuous a patriot: "Have we not sufficient evidence," he vehemently asks, "that a deep, treacherous, plausible, corrupt minister would be able to seduce our members to betray us, as fast as we send them?"

This was, perhaps, nearer to his honest opinion than any of his other objections. But it is unprofitable to speculate about his opinions. Like every other thorough Disunionist, John Adams was unalterably opposed to the plan, and would not have consented to it had he believed it to be as easy of operation as he claimed it was difficult. To him, unlike to Otis, there was nothing alluring in the thought that the colonies might become the paramount part of a great and powerful empire that should lead the world in civilization and peaceful arts. Such a "mighty colossus" was to be mentioned by him only to be the subject of a sneer. America, and America only, was the object of his care and consideration. That it might be supreme and independent, he was prepared, if need were, to plunge the world in war.

<sup>8</sup>This logic seems hardly convincing when we consider the influence that minorities have wielded in Parliament. Besides, no reason is given for the belief which the writer claims to entertain that the colonies could not be fully and equally represented. Distance and the needs of the colonists are also dwelt upon in this letter, but not so clearly as in the article of John Adams.

The doctrine of virtual representation had its most eminent exponent in Lord Mansfield. "There can be no doubt," he said, "that the inhabitants of the colonies are as much represented in Parliament as the greatest part of the people of England are represented; among nine millions of whom there are eight millions who have no votes in electing members of Parliament. . . . A member of Parliament chosen by any borough represents, not only the constituents and inhabitants of that particular place, but he represents the inhabitants of every other borough in Great Britain . . . and the inhabitants of all the colonies and dominions of Great Britain; and is in duty and conscience bound to take care of their interests."

That British members, thus elected, did consider themselves in duty and conscience bound to care for the interests of the colonies, no one will doubt who reads the debates in Parliament.

This theory of virtual representation is still upheld in the polity of Great Britain, where a constituency in the north of Scotland may be

would best raise the views and interests of the whole empire,"<sup>9</sup> dictatorially declared that "an adequate representation in Parliament is impracticable." And again, "That representation in Parliament is impracticable, we all agree."<sup>10</sup>

When, during his examination at the bar of the House of Commons, Franklin was asked the question: "Before there was any thought of the Stamp Act, did they (the colonists) wish for a representation in Parliament?" he replied with a laconic and emphatic "No."

In an official letter to Lord Shelburne, written in 1768, and prepared by a committee appointed for that purpose by the Massachusetts Assembly, his lordship was requested to: "Judge whether any necessity can render it just and equitable in the nature of things, that the supreme legislative power of the empire should impose duties, subsidies, talliages and taxes, internal or external, for the sole purpose of raising a revenue; upon subjects that are not, and cannot, considering their local circumstances, by any possibility, be equally represented, and consequently, whose consent cannot be had in Parliament."

Many other examples of the abhorrence of the Disunionists to colonial representation might be given; let one more, and one of the latest, suffice.

In an address to the people of Great Britain, adopted on July 8, 1775, which complained of grievances alleged to have been suffered at the hands of the government, it was declared that:

"After the most valuable right of legislation was infringed; when the powers assumed by your Parliament, in which we are not represented, and from our local and other circumstances, cannot properly be represented, rendered our property precarious, etc."

It is commonly alleged that Franklin favored colonial representation. Let us inquire what truth there is in this claim.

In a letter written in the spring of 1766, Franklin avers that:

"My private opinion concerning a union in Parliament between the two countries is that it would be best for the whole. But I think it will never be done; for though I believe that if we had no more representation than Scotland has, we should be sufficiently strong in the House to prevent, as they do for Scotland, anything ever passing to our disadvantage. Yet we are not able at present to furnish and maintain such a number, and when we are more able we shall be less willing than we are now. The Parliament here do at present think too highly of themselves to admit representatives from us, and when they will be desirous of granting it, we shall think too highly of ourselves to accept of it. . . . I hope, with you, that my being here at this juncture has been of some service to the colonies. I am sure I have spared no pains."<sup>11</sup>

Some months later, in a letter to Lord Kames, who had written in favor of colonial representation, Franklin wrote:

"I am fully persuaded with you that a consolidating union, by a full and equal representation of all parts of the empire in

lawfully represented by a resident of the south of England. Not so in the United States. There, following the colonial tradition, the privilege of the franchise has been so limited as to make it unlawful for the inhabitants of one electoral district to be represented by a resident of another. Whatever benefit may be claimed for this system—and I have never yet heard of any worth a moment's consideration—there is no doubt it is responsible for, or has been made the means of, some of the corruption in American politics. A member of Congress, or of a State Legislature, being taught to believe that he has been especially intrusted with the interests of the district or State which elected him, holds it his duty to gain for it all possible advantages to the exclusion of those of other districts or States. From this has arisen many scandals of fiscal appropriations for worthless Federal or State "improvements."

<sup>9</sup>*Letters of Massachusettsensis*. Like all the Loyalists, Leonard was heartily in favor of colonial representation, which he believed would bring prosperity to the whole empire, and especially to the colonies. In a spirit of prophecy, destined never to be verified by the event, he wrote: "After many centuries shall have rolled away, long after we, who are now bustling upon the stage of life, shall have been received to the bosom of mother earth, and our names are forgotten, the colonies may be so far increased as to have the balance of wealth, numbers and power in their favor; the good of the empire may make it necessary to fix the government here; and some future George, equally the friend of mankind with him that now sways the British sceptre, may cross the Atlantic and rule Great Britain by an American Parliament."

<sup>10</sup>*Letters of Novanglus*. Adam Smith, too, looked forward to a possible transfer of the center of government to the colonies. "Such," he wrote, "has hitherto been the rapid progress of that country in wealth, population and improvement, that in the course of little more than a century, perhaps, the produce of American might exceed that of British taxation. The seat of empire would then naturally remove itself to that part of the empire which contributed most to the general defense and support of the whole."—*Wealth of Nations, Chap. VII; Part III*.

<sup>11</sup>Franklin to Cadwallader Evans; May 9th, 1766.



Parliament, is the only firm basis by which its political grandeur and prosperity can be founded. . . . *The time has been when the colonies might have been pleased with it; they are now indifferent about it, and if it is much longer delayed, they, too, will refuse it.* But the pride of this people cannot bear the thought of it, and, therefore, it will be delayed."<sup>12</sup>

The allegation that the Parliament and people of Great Britain were opposed to colonial representation—for which there was no real foundation—stood the Disunionists in good stead, by shifting the burden of that opposition from their own shoulders, where it rightly belonged. Such discrepancies as that between the assertion of Franklin in his letter to Kames, that the colonies "might have been pleased" with colonial representation, and "are now indifferent about it," and his emphatic denial that they ever wished for it, made to the Parliamentary Committee only a year before, are not uncommonly found in Franklin's writings. He never hesitated to shift his ground when necessary for his purpose.

The statements contained in these two letters were doubtless intended to be disseminated where they would do the most good to the Disunionist cause. Those contained in the letter to Evans were well calculated to inspire the wavering colonist with a dislike for colonial representation, and a closer union with the mother country. First, on account of expense to the colonies; and, secondly, by the suggestion that they were despised by the haughty Parliament men and people of Great Britain. Those contained in the letter to Kames would do equal service among the British friends of the colonists, by suggesting an excuse for their lukewarmness or opposition to such union.

But there was another letter written by Franklin shortly after the letter to Kames, which, it is safe to say, was not intended to be published—at least not then.

It was a confidential letter to a friend and coadjutor in Philadelphia, and serves admirably to explain the real sentiments of Franklin in the matter of colonial representation.

Beginning with a reference to certain "instructions," proposed by "a certain great man," which may or may not have had reference to a proposal for colonial representation, he proceeds:

"It will be time enough to show a dislike to the coalition when it is proposed to us. *Meanwhile, we have all the advantage in the argument of taxation which our not being represented in Parliament will continue to give us.* I think, indeed, that such an event is very remote. This nation is, indeed, too proud to propose admitting American representatives into their Parliament, and America is not so humble, or so fond of the honor, as to petition for it. . . . *Where neither party is willing, there is no great DANGER of their coming together.*"<sup>13</sup>

Is any further evidence needed to expose the duplicity of Franklin's conduct in the matter of colonial representation? Full advantage was to be taken of the fact that the colonists were not represented in Parliament in order to sow dissension between the two sections of the empire; while at the same time, the "danger" of a closer union by means of that representation was to be carefully guarded against. In the light of this revelation, the closing words in Franklin's letter to Evans seem highly significant. Doubtless, he later had the consolation of knowing that the "pains" he had not spared in the service of the colonies were not endured in vain.

Had Franklin honestly advocated the reform of colonial representation, instead of insidiously plotting against it, undoubtedly it would have received the earnest consideration of the ministry. Had it obtained the support of the Legislatures of any respectable number of the colonies, there is not the slightest doubt, that means would have been found to carry it into effect. Favored by a man of Franklin's reputation, having the confidence of the inhabitants of all the colonies, many of their Legislatures might have been induced to give it their sanction. Those of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware, being controlled by Loyalists,<sup>14</sup> would have been glad to accept this,

<sup>12</sup> Franklin to Lord Kames; April 11th, 1767.

<sup>13</sup> Franklin to John Ross; December 13th, 1767. This Ross was a Scotchman, and, though a denizen of the colonies for four years only, was already deep in the councils of the Disunionists.

<sup>14</sup> Even as late as 1775, the New York Assembly contained fifteen avowed Loyalists out of a total of twenty-four members. The Disunionists of that colony sent to the Continental Congress in that year did not at all represent the sentiments of the people who were supposed to have elected them. They were nominated by the Disunion faction by means of the peculiar methods so skillfully employed by them. The

rather than the other alternative of Disunion, which they disliked and feared. The Legislatures of Massachusetts, Connecticut and other New England colonies, doubtless, would have fiercely opposed; but those of the southern colonies, except that of Virginia, were lukewarm in their support of the policy of the Disunionists, and might have been won for the empire.

This service to peace and civilization Franklin might have performed, but such a patriot's part he was not fitted to play. He knew the people had been taught to distrust the measure of colonial representation, and to look upon it as a device of the enemy, and he rather chose to help in that evil work than risk his popularity in an attempt to undeceive them.

The Loyalists were one and all ardently in favor of colonial representation in Parliament, as also were the true friends of the empire in Great Britain. Among the latter was George Grenville. That honest and consistent statesman would have willingly introduced such a measure of reform could he have relied upon the support of the colonies. But this support he could not obtain, because the Disunion leaders, who had usurped the control of colonial affairs, steadfastly opposed it. Alluding to this fact, in a speech delivered in the House of Commons in the early part of 1766, Grenville said: "If the colonies, instead of throwing off entirely the authority of Parliament, *had presented a petition to send to it deputies elected among themselves*, this step would have marked their affection for the mother country, and would have merited attention."

Adam Smith also favored the reform. In his famous work on political economy, published during the controversy with the colonies, he wrote:

"There is not the least probability that the British constitution would be hurt by the union of Great Britain with her colonies. That constitution, on the contrary, would be completed by it, and seems to be imperfect without it. . . . That this union, however, could be easily effectuated, or that difficulties, and great difficulties, might not occur in the execution, I do not pretend. I have yet heard of none, however, which appear insurmountable."<sup>15</sup>

From all this it conclusively appears that the colonists—except a minority of consistent Loyalists, who remained faithful to the empire—signified no desire to be represented in Parliament. That their spokesmen used every effort to prevent such a consummation. That there was no material objection made to the project in Great Britain, and that at least one eminent British statesman and a famous publicist were favorable to it, and eager to have it carried into effect.<sup>16</sup>

legislature of Pennsylvania, too, remained loyal for several years longer, until swamped by the introduction into that body of delegates elected under a new system inaugurated by the Disunionists. Writing of this period, John Adams declared: "That New York and Pennsylvania were so nearly divided, if their sympathy was not against us, that if New England on the one side and Virginia on the other, had not kept them in awe, they would have joined the British. . . . Look in the journals of Congress and you will see how seditious, how near rebellion, were several counties of New York, and how much trouble we had to compose them."—*John Adams to Thomas McKean; August 31st, 1813.*

Of Pennsylvania, at this time, Chief Justice McKean wrote: "The three Quaker counties having twenty-four members, made all the laws," and of Delaware, "A majority of the State (colony) were unquestionably against the independence of America."—*Thomas McKean to John Adams; September 28th, 1813.*

And the Maryland legislature in 1776 passed resolutions in opposition to a declaration of independence.

<sup>15</sup> *Wealth of Nations: Chap. VII; Part III.* But at the period of the publication of this book, it was already too late to propose such a measure to the colonists. And the suggestion made by Mr. Smith that Great Britain should reward each colony that should detach itself from the confederacy, with "such a number of representations as suited the proportion of what it contributed to the public revenue of the empire," by which means he thought "a new and more dazzling ambition would be presented to the leading men of each colony," shows conclusively that he had utterly failed to grasp the situation. At that period, at least, such an expectation was an absurd one. The "leading men" of the colonies—or those who had assumed the right to lead the colonies, and had full control of their legislatures—were then all pledged to accept nothing from the home government but independence, and most of them had been of that determination all the time. These men would, by no means, have been "dazzled" by the prospect of playing a subordinate part in Britain, in place of the leading one they confidentially expected to play in America. As to the detail of the allowance to the colonists of representation in proportion to the amount they contributed to the revenue of the empire, that hardly would have appealed to the sentiments of those who were determined that there should be made no contribution at all.

<sup>16</sup> But it is a notable fact that neither Chatham, Camden, Conway nor Barre, who of all Englishmen, the most often posed as the friends of America, never made the slightest effort to bring about the reform of colonial representation. Such an effort would have come most appropriately from the first named statesman, because he had been loud in



*Yet to-day—mistought by generations of unscrupulous writers and orators—some seventy-five millions of the inhabitants of the United States firmly believe that representation in Parliament was earnestly prayed for by Americans and churlishly refused by Great Britain!*

Furthermore, a closer union with the mother country, even without representation as a factor in the scheme, was as resolutely opposed by the Disunion party.

When, in 1774, Joseph Galloway, then a member of the Continental Congress, introduced therein his plan for a federal union of the empire,<sup>17</sup> he became an object for the execration of the Disunionists as a marplot and a traitor to their cause. Nevertheless, his plan was very nearly adopted by the Congress. The vote was taken by colonies, and many of the delegates elected from those outside of New England and Virginia, where the Disunion sentiment was the most rampant, were those who, though they conceived that their country had been "injured and oppressed," and had received "unmerited harsh and rigorous treatment,"<sup>18</sup> yet honestly favored an adjustment of the dispute with the home government. These voted for the measure and came near to carrying it. The closeness of the vote must have caused a shiver to run down the spine of Samuel Adams—it was six to five!<sup>19</sup>

The Stamp Act was repealed. "That enormous engine fabricated by the British Parliament for battering down all the rights and liberties of America"<sup>20</sup> had been demolished and the debris consigned to the scrap-heap of ministerial failures. The colonists had had their will, and there should, it would seem, have been no further cause for dissatisfaction. And so, indeed, it appeared would be the case. Celebrations were held in every colony, in which the rejoicings had all the appearance of being sincere; as, no doubt, they were. The Loyalists rejoiced because the unhappy dispute between the colonies and the mother country had come to an end. The Disunionists rejoiced because they had won a notable victory over that mother country. The populace rejoiced because the opportunity was afforded them.

Agitation had ceased, and it seemed that there was no more fuel available upon which to kindle the flames of rebellion.

But the Disunionists were fertile in expedients. If there were no cause for dissatisfaction, they had only to make one.

The "Declaratory Act" had affirmed that the colonies were "subordinate unto and dependent upon the imperial crown and Parliament of Great Britain, and that Parliament hath, and of right ought to have, full power to make laws and statutes of sufficient force and validity to bind the colonies and people of America, subjects to the crown of Great Britain, in all cases whatsoever."<sup>21</sup>

The public in general had paid no attention to this act, which merely announced a principle that had been many times ac-

his condemnation of the "rotten borough" system, and the reform of the latter would have been naturally associated with the former. But it was reserved for those Englishmen, such as Grenville, who were declared to be their enemies, to express a wish for this measure of justice to the colonies.

<sup>17</sup> This plan has been greatly commended by modern writers as a work of consummate statesmanship. Had it been adopted, the thirteen colonies would have stood in much the same relation to the mother country as Canada does to-day.

<sup>18</sup> The words of Jacob Duché, the first chaplain of the Continental Congress; afterwards a refugee Loyalist.

<sup>19</sup> Vehemently protesting against any attempt at conciliation, Samuel Adams, then a delegate in Congress, said: "I should advise persisting in our struggle for liberty, though it were revealed from heaven that nine hundred and ninety-nine were to perish, and only one of a thousand were to survive and retain his liberty."

These remarks give evidence of the fact—if any were needed—that to the mind of Samuel Adams, liberty and Disunion were one and the same thing. By Galloway's plan of union the rights and privileges of the colonists were safe-guarded in every necessary way. But this did not satisfy Adams—independence and independence only was then, and ever had been, his object.

<sup>20</sup> So styled John Adams: *Diary*; December 18th, 1765.

<sup>21</sup> No American writer of eminence now denies that Parliament had the legal right to legislate for the colonies. Professor Tyler writes of the Declaratory Act: "This declaration, . . . indeed, merely expressed a sound constitutional principle in a form needlessly harsh."—*Literary History of the Revolution*: Vol. I; p. 226.

Pitt, in his speech favoring the repeal of the Stamp Act, recommended that "the authority of this country over the colonies be asserted in as strong terms as can be devised, and be made to extend to every point of legislature whatsoever"; yet he argued almost in the same breath that Parliament had no right to tax the colonies: "*Taxation is no part of the governing power!*"

This declaration was lauded to the skies by Americans of that day, though it is scarcely likely that their descendants would be very willing to subscribe to it as a political doctrine.

knowledge by their Legislatures and other public bodies, and which was even plainly embodied in the charter of one of the colonies.

The charter of Pennsylvania provided that the King, who granted it, would lay no tax on the people of that colony, except with the consent of the proprietor, the Governor, the Assembly, "or by act of Parliament in England." Referring to this clause, Lord Mansfield said: "The charter of Pennsylvania . . . is stamped with every badge of subordination, and has a particular saving as to all English acts of Parliament." As to the claim of exemption set up by Massachusetts, he asked: "Could the King's bench vacate the Massachusetts charter, and yet Parliament be unable to tax them? Do they say this, when they themselves acquiesced in the judgment and took a new charter?"<sup>22</sup>

The Legislature of Massachusetts in 1757 had distinctly affirmed the supreme authority of Parliament, and again had done so in 1761. These occasions, it is true, were before the execution of the treaty of peace with France, when that colony felt the need of the protection of the government against the hostility of the Canadians. But even as late as 1768, when that necessity had long passed away, a similar acknowledgment—or rather many similar acknowledgments—were made by the Massachusetts Legislature.

During that year a petition and other documents were prepared by a committee, under the direction of the House. Of this committee Samuel Adams was the chief member, and has been generally credited with being their sole author.<sup>23</sup>

The petition was to the King and contained the following paragraph:

"With great sincerity, permit us to assure your Majesty that your subjects of this province *ever have, and still continue to acknowledge your Majesty's high court of Parliament the supreme legislative power of the whole empire; the superintending authority of which is clearly admitted in all cases that can consist with the fundamental rights of nature and the constitution.*"

In a letter to Conway it was declared that:

"*The House is at all times ready to recognize his Majesty's high court of Parliament the supreme legislative power over the whole empire. Its superintending authority, in all cases consistent with the fundamental rules of the constitution, is as clearly admitted by his Majesty's subjects in this province as by those within the realm.*"

In another letter Lord Rockingham was assured that:

"*The superintending power of that high court over all his Majesty's subjects in the empire, in all cases which can consist with the fundamental rules of the constitution, was never questioned in this province, nor, as the House conceives, in any other.*"

A similar assurance was given to Lord Camden:

"*The superintending authority of his Majesty's high court of Parliament over the whole empire, in all cases which can consist with the fundamental rights of the constitution, was never questioned in this province, nor as the House conceives, in any other.*"<sup>24</sup>

Such were the solemn declarations of allegiance to Parliament made by the Legislature of Massachusetts.

The first resolution adopted by the Stamp Act Congress declared:

"When Franklin, at the bar of the House of Commons, was confronted with this clause in the charter of the province which he represented, and asked in view of the statements therein contained: 'How then could the Assembly of Pennsylvania assert that laying a tax on them by the Stamp Act was an infringement of their rights?' he could only give the quibbling answer that, as by charter they were entitled to the privileges of Englishmen, and as it was one of the privileges of Englishmen not to be taxed but by their own consent, therefore, they had supposed that Parliament would never tax them till it had qualified itself to exercise that right by admitting their representatives. Taken in connection with his previous declaration to the same examiners that they did not desire representation, it was a lame and impotent conclusion, indeed."

<sup>23</sup> So say Hosmer and others; though John Adams always insisted that they were the work of Otis, and had been merely polished by S. Adams.

<sup>24</sup> This again exemplifies the audacious recklessness of the statements put forth by Disunionists. In the two letters last referred to it is solemnly declared that the superintending authority of Parliament "was never questioned in the province, nor as the House can conceive, in any other." Yet, in that very House, two years previously, all authority of Parliament was positively denied, and this denial was made by one of the members of the very committee that drafted the letters, and his utterances were applauded by another. The incident will be referred to later.



"That his Majesty's subjects in these colonies owe the same allegiance to the crown of Great Britain that is owing from his subjects within the realm, and all due subordination to that august body, the Parliament of Great Britain."

The word "due" embodied in the resolution was intended to affirm the doctrine originated by Otis in his argument against the writs of assistance, and afterwards eagerly adopted by the Disunionist party; that the right of Parliament to legislate for the colonies was limited to "external taxation" and the regulation of their commerce. This was embodied in another resolution that declared: "That no taxes ever have been or can be constitutionally imposed on them but by their respective Legislatures." The word "taxes" here being held to mean what they were pleased to call "internal taxation."

This was a modification of the acknowledgment of the supreme authority of Parliament made previously, and even as late as three years afterwards in the petition and letters before given. But now, in 1766, a year later than the declaration of the Stamp Act Congress, was to be made another departure, and, for the first time, a declaration made denying the authority of Parliament altogether.

The time was ripe, for the people had settled down in quiet, and apparently were not cognizant of the fact that they were groaning under the tyrannical rule of that usurping body, the Parliament of Great Britain. Therefore, it was meet that they should be made aware of the appalling fact.<sup>25</sup>

Accordingly, it was announced that Parliament had no right to legislate for the colonies in any way whatsoever. That it had never had that right, and in pretending to do so, had violated the prerogative of the sovereign people. That the colonists owed allegiance to that "best of sovereigns," George the Third, King of Great Britain and America, but not one whit to his Parliament.

This doctrine, in view of the position the Disunionists had taken, was a very illogical one; for they were arguing in favor of kingly prerogative and against the constitutional government by which they professed to set such great store. At the time the colonies, with but one material exception, had received their charters, the monarch governed almost absolutely. In the interim that power had passed from the crown and Parliament had fallen heir to it. Therefore, in bestowing upon the King exclusive authority in colonial affairs, they were re-clothing him with that arbitrary authority that had been assumed by the people, which assumption had built up that constitution for which they professed such great reverence.

Moreover, if the King alone had rightful authority over the colonies, within what bounds was that authority to be confined? They certainly did not mean that it should be absolute. In Great Britain its limitations were well defined; not so in the colonies. Here was a difficulty almost insuperable. A political chaos that could only be reduced to order at the expense of generations of bickerings between the crown and the several Legislatures.<sup>26</sup>

Viewed in the light afforded by history, the contention of the Disunionists seemed equally illogical. That King, to whom they professed such effusive loyalty, was the creature of that Parliament whose authority and right to legislate they utterly repudiated. If the Parliament had no right to legislate for the colonies, and their allegiance was due only to the successor of the King from whom they had accepted their charters, then King James, and not King George, was the rightful sovereign of America.<sup>27</sup>

<sup>25</sup> Referring to these very tactics, Daniel Leonard wrote: "There is a propensity in men to believe themselves injured and oppressed when they are told so."—*Letters of Massachusettsensis*.

<sup>26</sup> "Let us waive the difficulty, and suppose allegiance due from the colonies to the person of the king of Great Britain. He then appears in a new capacity of king of America, or, rather, in several new capacities o. king of Massachusetts, king of Rhode Island, king of Connecticut, etc., etc. . . . Some have supposed that each state, having one and the same person for its king is a sufficient connection. Were he an absolute monarch, it might be; but in a mixed government it is no union at all. For as the king must govern each state by its parliament, those several parliaments would pursue the particular interests of its own state, and however well disposed the king might be to pursue a line of interest that was common to all, the checks and control he would meet with would render it impossible. . . . And another difficulty will arise; the prerogatives of these new crowns have never been defined or limited."—*Letters of Massachusettsensis*.

<sup>27</sup> A vigorous controversialist, believed to be Samuel Seabury, afterwards Bishop of Connecticut, in one of a series of letters published at the time this doctrine was the most widely promulgated, clearly brought out this fact. Of it he wrote: "It is a distinction made by the American republicans to serve their own rebellious purposes, . . . a gilding with which they have inclosed the pill of sedition, to entice the

The new doctrine was promulgated at nearly the same time by three different persons at three different places. By Joseph Hawley in a speech in the Massachusetts Legislature, and by Richard Bland in Virginia and Benjamin Franklin in London, each in a pamphlet.<sup>28</sup>

It is no far-fetched idea to see in this simultaneous enunciation of this doctrine a project of the brain of Samuel Adams. Hawley was one of his proteges, he was a new member of the Legislature, and had never been heard in the Disunion councils. With the Virginia Disunionists Adams was in constant correspondence, and if he did not correspond directly with Franklin, he did so with the colonial agent, who was in close touch with him. It was a common device of Samuel Adams to air his ideas through the tongues and pens of others; it was safer, as well as more effective.

By this policy much advantage accrued to the Disunionists. The people were again rendered uneasy and distrustful of the home government, and, in consequence, many accessions were made to the party.<sup>29</sup> It had the further advantage of impressing the statesmen of Great Britain with the belief that conciliatory measures would not avail with the colonies, and thus gave rise to mutual mistrust. A condition always desired by the Disunionists.

Having done its appointed work, it was not for the time being pressed farther. Later it was to play an important part in the proceedings that led to the Revolution.

unwary colonists to swallow it the more readily down. The king of Great Britain was placed on the throne by virtue of an act of Parliament; and he is king of America by virtue of being king of Great Britain. He is, therefore, king of America by act of Parliament. And if we disclaim that authority of Parliament, which made him our king, we, in fact, reject him from being our king—for we disclaim that authority by which he is king at all."—*Letters of a Westchester Farmer*.

To such convincing arguments John Adams found no better answer than that the act of Parliament "was not made since the date of our charter," and that "the oaths of allegiance are established by a law of the province." So that our allegiance to his majesty is not due by virtue of any act of a British Parliament, but by our own charter and province laws."

This argument is a lame one, for if the allegiance of the people of Massachusetts could be legally established by the province laws, those province laws equally could have established allegiance to King Louis as to King George. It, therefore, proved too much.

Furthermore, while it proved too much for the province of Massachusetts, it proved nothing at all for the other provinces, whose charters dated from a time antecedent to the Act of Settlement. The fact was well understood by the Disunionists that their contention that their allegiance was due only to the crown, was untenable, and the arguments made to uphold it were only put forth to confuse the people.

Hawley made this declaration during a debate in the Assembly, upon which, it is said, Otis rose and complimented him upon his far-sightedness. Both these gentlemen were members of the committee that, a year later, drafted the petition and memorials which affirmed in the most emphatic terms the supremacy of Parliament. It is, however, possible that neither of them had a hand in the writing of these papers, and that this was done exclusively by Samuel Adams.

Franklin's argument—or rather, affirmation—in support of this doctrine was as follows:

"Writers against the colonies all bewilder themselves by supposing the colonies *within* the realm, which is not the case, nor ever was.

The American settlers needed no exemption from the power of Parliament; they were necessarily exempt as soon as they landed out of its jurisdiction."

At a later date Franklin fortified his contention with something more like argument: "Our former kings governed their colonies, as they had governed their dominions in France, without the participation of Parliament. The Parliament of England never presumed to interfere in that prerogative till the great rebellion, when they usurped the government of all the King's other dominions, Ireland, Scotland, etc."

This argument by a republican in favor of the absolute power of the throne, as against a free Parliament, is one of the curiosities of the Disunion propaganda. But anything was accepted by that party that furthered their object.

As we have seen, a year later, the denial of the right of Parliament to legislate for the colonies was virtually rescinded by the Massachusetts Legislature; and even as late as 1768 that body admitted: "That his Majesty's high court of Parliament is the supreme legislative power over the whole empire." Six years later, the representatives of the colonists assembled in Congress resolved that:

"From the necessity of the case, and a regard to the mutual interests of both countries, we cheerfully consent to the operation of such acts of the British Parliament as are bona fide restricted to the regulation of our external commerce, for the purpose of securing the commercial advantages of the whole empire to the mother country, and the commercial benefits of its respective members, excluding every idea of taxation, internal and external, for raising a revenue on the subjects in America, without their consent."

This somewhat enigmatical declaration simply meant that Great Britain might have the privilege, at her own cost, of protecting the commerce of the colonies, provided that in all essential respects they were allowed to be independent.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



## BRITISH NEWS IN BRIEF.

*Important Events not Chronicled in the Daily Press.*

Earl Roberts has been presented with the freedom of Belfast. It has been decided that Liverpool Cathedral shall be built of local red sandstone.

In London arrangements have been completed for the permanent exhibit of the food products and industries of Canada.

The house in which Charles Dickens was born has been bought by the Portsmouth Corporation for £1,125.

One thousand camels and one thousand light native carts, called "ekkas," are being sent to Somaliland from India.

Messrs. Thomas Firth & Sons, of the Norfolk Works, Sheffield, have purchased the Salamander Steel Works at Riga, Russia.

The Zululand Railway extension was opened on September 17th by Sir Henry McCallum, the Governor, at Ilabisa, 167 miles north of Durban.

St. John, N. B., is enjoying a building boom, the like of which has not been seen in that city since the rush immediately following the great fire of 1877.

An agreement has been made that the Duke of Leinster's Maynooth and Athy estates (44,000 acres) shall be sold to the tenants at twenty-five years' purchase.

Lord Kitchener, accompanied by three officers, has been roughing it on the way to Chitral, in India. The party has been sleeping in the open at a height of 14,000 to 15,000 feet.

The arbitration treaty between Great Britain and France was signed at London, October 14, by Foreign Secretary Lansdowne and the French Ambassador, M. Cambon.

The Governor of the British Gold Coast announces the arrival October 1st of the first railway train at Kumassi, capital of Ashanti and 104 miles northwest of Cape Coast Castle.

A Parliamentary paper just issued shows the cost of Imperial defense for the current year as £87,487,800, of which the United Kingdom contributes £68,957,500, India, £18,175,200 and the Crown Colonies, £355,100.

The House of Representatives (New Zealand) has passed the Coastwise Trade bill, which will prevent ships of those countries which discriminate against British shipping from carrying cargo and passengers between New Zealand ports.

The Allan line has ordered at Belfast a 12,000-ton turbine steamer, the first of this kind to be used on the Atlantic. The new steamer is destined for the mail service between Liverpool and Canada. She will have a speed of 17 knots.

Louis Sinclair, honorary secretary of the commercial committee of the House of Commons, states that an effort will soon be made to arrange an arbitration treaty with the United States similar to that recently signed between England and France.

The Duke of Westminster has acquired 160,000 acres of land in the most fertile section of the Orange River Colony, and is now on his way to South Africa to inspect the property. His purpose is to colonize the territory with English farmers. Tobacco culture will be one of the principal features of the cultivation.

There has died at Melbourne, Australia, the Hon. Duncan Gillies, a Scotsman, who emigrated from Glasgow in the third decade of the last century, and from the position of a miner in the Ballarat gold fields, rose to be Premier of Victoria, and afterwards Agent-General for the Colony.

The probability of war between Japan and Russia has caused Great Britain to send two additional warships to China. The first-class cruiser Europa has been ordered into commission at Portsmouth for dispatch to the Chinese station, and a battleship has been sent there from the Mediterranean squadron.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, at their annual meeting, resolved to urge on the Dominion Government the desirability of amending the present preferential tariff regulations by increasing the percentage allowed in favor of British labor by from 5 to 50 per cent on the value of different goods imported.

Sir Alfred Jones has received a letter from Lagos in which it is stated that a special train had been run from Ibadan to Iddo loaded only with cotton. This he considers marvelous in view of the short time that the cultivation of cotton has been promoted in West Africa. The cotton is carried freight free by rail and steamer.

F. W. Pomeroy, the well-known sculptor, has been commissioned by the Scottish Associations of New South Wales to execute a bronze statue of Robert Burns for erection in the Sydney domain on a site to be given by the State Government. The statue will be mounted on a pedestal of granite, and on the base will be depicted scenes from the poet's works. It is expected that the monument will be finished and set up before the end of next year.

A dispatch from Sydney, Nova Scotia, reports: "The government cable steamer Tyrian, which arrived yesterday morning from Labrador, reports the discovery of an extensive deposit of anthracite coal of excellent quality at Fortune Bay, the Labrador coast. The discovery was made by Capt. Reid, of Guysboro, who is trading along that coast. Capt. Reid has taken possession of the deposit discovered. The existence of coal this far north has until now been unknown, the belief being that there was none."

The Viceroy of India will, this month, visit Patiala, Nabha, Jind and Bahawalpur, afterwards proceeding to Karachi. Lord Curzon, escorted by the Admiral on the Indian station and a number of war-vessels, will sail from Karachi in the Hardinge for Muscat and the ports on the Persian Gulf. His Excellency will inspect the Indian political posts there and visit the chiefs on the Arab shores in treaty with Great Britain. Sir A. H. Hardinge, the British Minister at Teheran, will meet the Viceroy at the entrance of the Persian Gulf and will accompany him on his three weeks' tour.

Lord Northcote, the new Governor-General of Australia, will leave for Australia about the middle of November. Lord Northcote is a son of the first Earl of Iddesleigh and the present Governor of Bombay. His experience in battling with plague and famine in India will stand him in good stead now that he is to be confronted with the less poignant, but sufficiently serious, drought depression in Australia, says an exchange. Lady Northcote is the adopted daughter of Lord Mount-Stephen, the successful Canadian colonist, whose eventful career began as a Highland shepherd boy.

Mr. George Johnson, the Dominion statistician, in a letter to the *Citizen* in reply to strictures which have been made against Canada as an inadequate source for the food supply of Great Britain, says that the average yearly export of Canadian wheat to Britain for the past six years was 24,000,000 bushels, not 6,000,000. He declares that out of a wheat crop of 97,000,000 bushels last year Canada exported 37,000,000 bushels and used for seed 8,000,000 bushels, leaving 52,000,000 in the country, of which nearly 20,000,000 were used for feeding animals. Mr. Johnson adds: "Give us the price and we will give the wheat. We would rather feed wheat to men but if we cannot get the price we must feed to hogs."

The Alaskan Boundary Commission concluded its labors on October 17. The decision grants all the American contentions, with the exception of the one relating to the Portland canal. This channel and some small islands in it go to Canada. The Canadian commissioners, Aylesworth and Gett, refused to subscribe to the findings, but Lord Chief Justice Alverstone having sided with the Americans, their protest was of no avail. There is much disappointment in Canada over the award, and political capital is being made out of it by opponents of British rule. The more conservative of the Canadians, however, take consolation in the fact that Canada now has an outlet on Portland canal; and having gained the islands Wales and Pearse (formerly claimed by the Americans) no hostile guns may now dominate Port Simpson, the terminus of the new Canadian transcontinental railway.



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### MacDonald's Name Cleared.

The sad story of Sir Hector Macdonald's death under circumstances which seemed to stamp him as guilty of the grave charges of immorality which had been brought against him is familiar to all. The heroic soldier who had never feared a foe took his own life in Paris, at the time being on his way to Ceylon to meet his accusers. The suicide confirmed the scandal-lovers in their belief of his guilt, but those who had known Sir Hector stoutly maintained his innocence and demanded that an investigation be made. The Ceylon authorities at length moved in the matter, appointing a commission of six to conduct a secret examination of all the circumstances bearing upon the case. The result was a complete vindication of the dead hero's character. Macdonald suffered from a form of insanity, caused no doubt by his arduous life in the field in a health-destroying climate; but he was no monster. He took his life in a moment of irresponsibility, but he died with an unsullied fame. No act of his ever made him unworthy of the glorious bronze Cross which he wore upon his breast, nor of the idol's place he filled in the hearts of the British people.

The findings of the commission are issued from Government House, Colombo, and read as follows: "In reference to the grave charges made against the late Sir Hector Macdonald, we, the appointed and undersigned commissioners, individually and collectively declare on oath that after the most careful, minute and exhaustive inquiry and investigation of the whole circumstances and facts connected with the sudden and unexpected death of the late Sir Hector Macdonald, unanimously and unmistakably find absolutely no reason or crime whatsoever which would create feelings such as would determine suicide, in preference to conviction of any crime affecting the moral and irreproachable character of so brave, so fearless, so glorious and unparalleled a hero; and we firmly believe the cause which gave rise to the inhuman and cruel suggestions of crime were prompted through vulgar feelings of spite and jealousy in his rising to such a high rank of distinction in the British army; and while we have taken the most reliable and trustworthy evidence from every accessible and conceivable source, have without hesitation come to the conclusion that there is not visible the slightest particle of truth in foundation of any crime, and we find the late Sir Hector Macdonald has been cruelly assassinated by vile and slandering tongues. While honorably acquitting the late Sir Hector Macdonald of any charge whatever, we cannot but deplore the sad circumstances of the case that have fallen so disastrously on one whom we have found innocent of any crime attributed to him."

It is anticipated that early this month His Majesty will lay the foundation stone of the Queen Victoria Memorial. During the past three months (writes a London correspondent) rapid progress has been made in forming the ground plan, which involved engineering work of some importance, and the general outlines of the scheme can now be easily gauged. The memorial will face Buckingham Palace on the southern side of St. James's Park, and the statue of the late Queen will be erected sixty yards from the central entrance gates of the palace, with imposing allegorical figures representing Art, Literature, Music and the power and extent of the British Empire grouped at the salient angles. The figure of the late Queen will occupy the center of a semi-circle which has now been formed, and three new



THE SANDS, MARGATE, ENG. (Photo by H. Cecil Walker.)

expansive roadways branching from the central carriage drive of the Mall are nearly completed. One passes round the memorial and this diverges into the Birdcage Walk near Wellington Barracks, and the third passes through the Green Park into Constitution Hill. About three-quarters of an acre of the lake in St. James's Park is being dammed up, and the lake bed raised to the level of the Mall, about 40 feet.

### American Success Due to British Workmen.

Stuart Uttley, a workingman of Sheffield, England, who has been in this country looking into our industrial conditions, broaches the theory that American industrial and commercial superiority is largely due to the British workmen in our shops and factories. Writing in the *Iron Age* (New York) he says:

"It is a significant fact, and one which is bound to have its effect on the future, that a large number of the most highly skilled workmen in America are either English or Scotchmen. I found quite a number of Sheffielders at Pittsburg; chiefly forgers and rollers, with some mechanics. One was busy building a steam hammer of the Davy pattern, with one or two slight improvements of his own, and in one of the largest steel works there were several of Davy's English-made hammers which had been in use thirty years, and when I was there were being used for the largest forgings. Again at Braeburn works I found all the leading hammermen and many of the second and even third hands Englishmen, and several of them Sheffielders. Again on visiting Philadelphia I found that at the largest lace factory in the city, with a frontage of 1500 feet and employing from 2500 to 3000 hands, nearly all the weavers were natives of either the city of Nottingham, England, or some part of the country. They had been induced to come over to the States during times of depression in the lace trade in England by the offer of constant employment and higher wages; and as the trade developed these sent out for their mates. It was also interesting to find that the lady who had charge of the female workers was a Nottingham woman. In the same city I visited a large carpet works employing about 500 hands. I found that nearly all the weavers were from Kidderminster, England, and that the machines in use bore the name of a Lancashire maker. These machines had been in constant use for twenty years, and required very little repairs. In justice to the manufacturers it must be admitted that they did not attempt to hide the fact that much of their success was owing to their employment of skilled British work-



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## November.

From "novem," the ninth month of the old Roman year, which began with March. The 11th of November was held to mark the beginning of winter; the sacred banquet called "epulum Jovis" took place on the 13th. The Anglo-Saxon name of November was Blotmonth (blood month), probably alluding to the custom of slaughtering cattle about Martinmas for winter consumption.

November 3—Samuel Birch, Egyptologist. Keeper of the Egyptian and Oriental antiquities in the British Museum. Born at London, 1813. Died at London, Dec. 27, 1885.

November 5—Battle of Inkerman, 1854.

November 9—King Edward VII. born, 1841.

November 10—Oliver Goldsmith, born at Pallas, County Longford, Ireland, 1728. Poet, etc. Author of "The Vicar of Wakefield," "The Deserted Village," "She Stoops to Conquer," etc. Died April 4, 1774.

November 12—Richard Baxter, one of the most eminent of Nonconformist divines. Born 1615 at Rowton, Shropshire. Author of "The Saint's Everlasting Rest." Died December 8, 1691.

November 24—The first transit of Venus ever known to have been seen by any human being. This phenomenon was witnessed by Horrox, a young man about 21 years of age, living in an obscure village fifteen miles north of Liverpool. The story reads like the most wonderful of fairy lore. The transit took place on a Sunday, and young Horrox's interesting account ends with, "I observed it" (the transit) "from sunrise till 9 o'clock, again a little before 10, and lastly at noon and from 1 to 2 o'clock, the rest of the day being devoted to higher duties, which might not be neglected for these pastimes." (Imagine any modern astronomer leaving the watching of the transit of Venus to attend the public worship of God.)

November 26—William Cowper, English poet, born 1731. His story of "John Gilpin" is as popular as ever. Died April 27, 1800.

November 28—Battles of Mandalay, 1885, and Modder River, 1899.

November 30—Jonathan Swift, the greatest of English satirists, and the most original writer of his age, author of "Gulliver's Travels," etc. Born at Dublin, of English parents, 1667. Died October 19, 1745.

## Don't Vote for Anglophobes.

There are in San Francisco more than 6,000 voters of British birth. Among the candidates for public office in the present election are several rank Anglophobes; men who as members of a former Board of Supervisors voted for a resolution condemning "the most avaricious empire in the world," upholding the Boers in their "glorious struggle," and calling upon Washington to intervene.

Old world affairs should have no place in American politics, and for this reason, chiefly, we advise the reader not to favor with his support any aspirant for office, no matter on what ticket he may be found, who so far forgot his duty to his office and his constituents as to become a party to an agitation, the outcome of which, had it been successful, would have been war between our native and our adopted countries. Another reason why we advise this action is that it is high time that the resident British should resent these persistent insults to the land of their birth; and, by exercising their power at the ballot, win for their nationality something of the respect and consideration enjoyed by other citizens of foreign birth.

Mayor Schmitz has shown his anti-British sentiments on countless occasions, and every British born citizen should work for his defeat. Other offending politicians are Comte, Connor, D'Ancona (candidates for the Board of Supervisors on the Democratic ticket) and Boxton, Republican nominee for Supervisor.

## Hallowe'en With Thistle Club.

The San Francisco Scottish Thistle Club gave its 22d annual Hallowe'en ball on Friday evening, October 30th, at Lyric Hall. The affair was an immense success, the floor being thronged with dancers the night long. Many of San Francisco's most prominent citizens were present. The hall had been tastefully decorated for the occasion. Chief George W. Miller and Recorder George W. Paterson conducted the ball, with the assistance of an able committee, and they succeeded in giving everybody a good time.

## Dr. Stewart Passed Away.

Dr. John A. Stewart of Etha Hill Vineyard, in Santa Cruz County, died on September 7th, after a long and lingering illness, at Ardauna Vineyard, the beautiful mountain home of his sister, Mrs. Catharine McKenzie. He was full of years and ready to go, and yet nothing that love and affection could prompt was left undone to alleviate his suffering and prolong his days, and Mrs. McKenzie gave him more than a sister's love and tenderness.

Dr. Stewart was a prominent British Californian, a successful physician and an ardent viticulturist. He was a native of Scotland and a graduate of the Royal College of Surgeons and Physicians of Edinburgh. The earlier years of his professional life were spent in China, where he built up an extensive and lucrative practice among the English merchants and better class Chinese. The doctor was a profound student and spoke French and German and Chinese as fluently and correctly as his own languages, which were English and Gaelic.

After amassing a considerable fortune in China he came to California some twenty or more years ago and invested extensively in Santa Cruz County lands, where he planted large vineyards. His idea was to grow only the finest varieties of wine grapes, and his entire vineyards were of choice imported French stock. He tried to revolutionize the wine industry of California and to create a taste for the finer and rarer wines of the old world. He worked hard and zealously. His energy and enthusiasm were unbounded. But it was up-hill work. Things did not go well or prosperously with him and notwithstanding all his energy and intelligence and endurance, little by little he lost ground and eventually his fortune, his estates being swallowed up by the banks and the money lenders. But even to the last he never lost courage. He was cheerful and buoyant and always looked forward with hope for better days to come. And now that he is gone I do not believe there is one among his former friends and acquaintances but who remembers him with kindness and charity. There is none who does not recollect him as a true and noble gentleman, whose life was filled with kindly and unostentatious charity. Whether that life was a success or a failure, who shall say? His money and estates are gone into the hands of strangers, but the beneficent influence of his life and actions will go on forever, and who knows but that his work and struggles may yet in the time to come be crowned with the success he once so fondly and ardently dreamed of?

Santa Cruz, Cal.

T. W. DUNCAN.

## Personals.

David Cochraue, the popular hotel man of Riverside, who has made "The Holyrood" famous all over the State, entertained a goodly company of friends at dinner on the 2nd inst., in honor of his fifty-fifth birth anniversary. A jolly time was had.

\* \* \*

A wedding of interest to the numerous English and American friends of the couple took place at the Howard Presbyterian Church, this city, on Thursday evening, October 22, when Mary Ethel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Atkinson, was married to Mr. James Maurice Flack. The couple are well known and popular members of the English community, and the gathering at the church was naturally quite large. Flowers were in abundance, and from every hand hearty congratulations were extended to the happy pair. Presents bestowed by relatives and near friends were many and beautiful. The societies to which the couple belong expressed their esteem and conveyed their good wishes in suitable resolutions, and in floral and other tokens.

Mr. and Mrs. Flack, on return from their honeymoon trip, will make their home in this city.

## Disillusionized.

Some officers of a British ship were dining with a mandarin at Canton. One of the guests wished for a second helping of a savory stew, which he thought was some kind of duck, and not knowing the word in Chinese, held his plate to the host, saying, with smiling approval:

"Quack, quack, quack!"

His countenance fell when his host, pointing to the dish, responded:

"Bow, wow, wow!"

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### B. A. U. Ball a Grand Success.

IT IS not often that the ladies' branch of the British and American Union is before the public in an affair entirely its own, but whenever the departure is taken, it is noticeable that great success crowns the effort. The ball given by the Woman's Auxiliary on Wednesday evening, the 28th ult., in Golden Gate Hall, was no exception. It was as pleasurable as any function of the kind could possibly be, and the ladies have the warm thanks of all who attended for a most delightful evening. The decoration of the building was such as to leave no room for criticism, while the refreshments and other features were all that could be desired.

The entertainment was styled "A Dolly Varden Party," and it can be gathered from this that there were some fetching costumes, and pretty and attractive dancing. Several fancy dances by juveniles were of distinct merit and aroused a great deal of admiration.

In adjoining rooms games were in progress throughout the evening, and this provision allowed of a welcome diversion in the amusements.

The attendance was large and select, and quite representative of the British colony, many of our foremost British-Americans being in evidence. President Mrs. R. Hewitt had the assistance of an able committee in carrying out the arrangements, and to their good management credit is due for the unqualified success of the event.

### The Trossachs, Scotland.\*

The romantic lake-region of Scotland is one of the most attractive parts of Europe, not only from its natural beauty, but because of the charm which Sir Walter Scott's poems and "Waverley" novels have given there to mountains, lochs, rivers and castles, says Stoddard. The scenery is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful, while its variety of rugged mountains, limpid lakes, soft sylvan scenery and wooded islands render a tour through this country one of rare delight. If the weather be fine, the pictures which unfold themselves at every turn in this poetic and historic country will hang forever in the gallery of the traveler's memory; for everywhere he there beholds, "Crag, knolls and mounds confusedly hurled. The fragments of an earlier world," and "Mountains that like giants stand, To sentinel enchanted land!" Yet frequently, to offset this grandeur, we see a tranquil stream or ivied bridge, a peaceful valley or a ruined castle, which give to this delightful scenery an added charm.

\*See Frontispiece.

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A new game called "Christianity" is being played in certain parts of the country. The girls get on one side of the room and are Christians. The boys get on the other side and are the heathen. Then the heathen embrace Christianity.—Exchange.

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### Local British Sports.

Association football will be to the fore this season. Seven clubs have already been organized in this city and Oakland, and there is a prospect of four or five more being formed. The clubs are represented by a central association, known as the California Association Football League, the officers of which are as follows: President, Taliesin Evans; vice-presidents—Frank Jones, P. E. Bowles and J. A. Barlow; secretary, Henry Roberts (California Association Football Referees' Union); treasurer, Lawrence R. Gilchrist (Albion Rovers); executive committee—J. R. Robertson (Vampires), chairman; T. Hunter (Thistles), Hugh Williamson (Pickwicks), W. E. Owens (Independents), J. J. Congdon (Occidentals), and T. D. Mildred (Oakland Hornets). A perpetual challenge cup, open to all amateur football clubs in good standing in the League, has been offered by Vice-President Frank Jones.

The lacrosse season opened in this city on Saturday, October 17, with a championship game between the famous Shamrocks of Montreal and the Vancouverers of British Columbia. The Shamrocks won by a score of 7 to 3. The contest was exciting and was witnessed by some 3,000 spectators.

On Sunday, October 18, the Vancouver team played against All-California, and defeated them after a gallant struggle. The score was: Vancouver, 11; California, 6.

The Burnaby Athletic and Social Club is the name of a new organization now in process of formation. It is to be composed of members of Burnaby and Pickwick Lodges, Sons of St. George. The Club will take up the various British outdoor games as the seasons for them come around, and anticipates some interesting contests, especially in football, lacrosse and cricket. Mr. J. M. Pointon is organizing the Club.

Recorder Edmond Godechaux, who is a candidate for re-election, points to the fact that during his three years' incumbency he has effected a saving of \$48,143.92 over the same period of his predecessor. Faithful service, he rightly contends, should be rewarded at the polls.

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## Trafalgar Day Celebrated.

THE glorious victory of Trafalgar was commemorated by the San Francisco lodges of the Sons of St. George with appropriate musical and literary exercises on Thursday evening, October 22d. Mr. F. D. Brandon, of Pickwick Lodge, presided, and in an introductory address humorously disclaimed any intention of disturbing the *entente cordiale* now happily marking the relations of Great Britain and France. He paid a generous tribute to French valor, and said that while at Trafalgar all the advantages of ships and guns were with the French, their physical courage was equal to the Britons' and only the superior strategy of Nelson and the better stamina of his men won the day.

Mr. Austin Lewis, the principal speaker of the evening, delivered a splendid oration on Nelson, holding the audience spellbound for nearly an hour with his eloquence and thrilling sentiment. He said that while it was not the British custom or in the British spirit to exult over past victories, there were occasions which should never be allowed to become forgotten. Trafalgar was one of them, for it meant the preservation, safety and freedom not only of Great Britain, but of the entire world. Napoleon aimed for a military despotism that should dominate the world, and Trafalgar was the culmination of that long struggle for mastery over the one great obstacle in the way—Britain. By Nelson's victory, the modern world was given freedom of action and liberty to progress. Even the distant United States shared in the benefit, for Napoleon had fully determined upon recovering this country to France.

Nelson, small, thin, meager, insignificant, a mere boy in looks at 47, when he met his death, with but one eye and one arm, yet with a spirit so indomitable and a power for enthusing his followers so great, that he carried all before him, was characterized by the speaker as the greatest genius our race has produced.

Reviewing the battle, the speaker said that Nelson's one instruction to his officers was to get as close to the enemy as possible and fight to a finish. The great sea master knew the Briton's strong point, and history showed that where Nelson's tactics have been adopted in war the British arms have been invariably successful.

The address, which was received with rounds of applause, was followed by a vocal rendition of the "Death of Nelson," by the gifted singer, Mr. G. Wood. It was superb.

The balance of the programme was made up of vocal and instrumental music, contributed by Messrs. Booth, Rushton, Ewart, Johnson, Blacker, Peddie, Walker, Fraser, James, Pryor, Gerrans, Williamson, Bentley, Potter, Barlow, Alexander and Hynes. Mr. Leach gave a reading from Henry VIII. Between the numbers refreshments were served. British and American flags adorned the hall, making a most effective display. An interesting feature was a large painting of Nelson, surrounded by the famous signal flags, spelling, "England expects every man this day to do his duty." In those words, said Mr. Lewis, may be found the key to Britain's pre-eminence. "We may be a stupid people in some respects, and a slow people, but we are, as a whole, a people who endeavor to do their duty. It is because of this fact that we are the master nation, the one looked up to by other peoples for moral guidance."

The celebration was under the management of a committee composed as follows: Messrs. Lubie, Burchell, Watters, Walker, Brokenshire, Earle, Burrows, Fisher, Richards and Allison.

## Sociability in Los Angeles.

Royal Oak Lodge (Sons of St. George) of Los Angeles gave its regular monthly social the 28th ult., to which a large number of members and friends of members responded. Exceptional talent graced the occasion, the spontaneous efforts of visitors delighting the audience. Solos were rendered by Messrs. Craig, Connelley, Arfwardson; duetts by Grove Vail and Leo De Celis; cornet solo by Mr. Bailey, and duetts and trios by Prof. Sheads, Fisher Brothers, Ernest Morton and Edward Sharp. Solos by various members added to the entertainment, while the commissariat of the Lodge, always on duty on these occasions, attended to the refreshments. Visiting brothers from New York, Syracuse, Chicago, St. Paul, San Francisco and Sacramento were present and greatly enjoyed the celebration. These en-

tertainments are proving very enjoyable to all who attend and are really one of the chief elements in the missionary work of the fraternity, for a noticeable addition to the membership appears to be the invariable sequence.

The many friends of Mr. Riley, who was injured recently while bicycling, will be pleased to learn of his recovery. Members of the lodge paid him a visit the other day in a body and succeeded in agreeably entertaining him.

Victoria Lodge, Daughters of St. George, gave a successful garden party two weeks ago. The attendance was large and select and the event was thoroughly enjoyed. E. H. R.

## Coming Events.

November 2, 8:30 p. m.—Social evening at Pickwick Lodge, Sons of St. George, 320 Post street. Fine musical programme. All Englishmen invited. Admission free.

November 6, 8 p. m.—Regular monthly meeting of the British and American Union at Academy of Sciences Hall. Addresses by Prof. B. Moses of the Philippine Commission, and Mr. Hamilton Wright of the California Promotion Committee. Choice programme of vocal and instrumental music. Admission by ticket, procurable at headquarters, 927 Market street.

November 18, 8 p. m.—Grand musical and literary entertainment, Empress Victoria Lodge, Daughters of St. George, Red Men's Hall, 320 Post street. The British public cordially invited.

November 19, 8 p. m.—Annual election of officers by the Caledonian Club at Scottish Hall. Social to follow.

November 27, 8 p. m.—Grand concert and dance in Scottish Hall, by Clan Fraser, No. 78, O. S. C., to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Order of Scottish Clans. A superb programme of Scottish music and dances. Admission, 25 cents.

November 30—Celebration of St. Andrew's Day by the St. Andrews Society of San Francisco and the Scottish community in general. Grand banquet at the Palace Hotel in the evening.

December 2—Grand bazaar by Britannia Lodge, Daughters of St. George, at Pythian Hall, 909 Market street. Admission free. Select social in the evening.

## Good Sentiment.

Addressing the California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Mr. Warren Olney, Mayor of Oakland, among other things, said:

"If Britain were at war with the world and crowded to the wall, the United States would spring to her assistance. For, after all, Britain and America are of the same blood and bone and the same common language, and whatever may have been the unhappy rancor engendered by the mistakes of 125 years ago, there is now a growing, wholesome relation of international friendship, which showed in the Spanish war and which would show more strongly if either Great Britain or America were at war with some mighty world power."

## Goodyear Rubber Company.

Certain parties are using the name "Goodyear" in selling mackintoshes and rain coats, and letting the customer understand they are Goodyear Rubber Company's goods. If you wish the genuine goods, be sure that each garment has the "Gold Seal" trade mark on it. The Goodyear Rubber Company has but one store in San Francisco, which is located at No. 573-579 Market street, near Second, San Francisco.

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## Suggestions to Voters.

We all remember the remarks of Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz at Metropolitan Temple, in which he termed Britain the oppressor and obstructor of all liberty, freedom and civilization. We remember how he was reported in the press as having congratulated the assembly, saying: "I am glad to observe that the flags of all civilized nations are here displayed except those of England and China." Let us in turn remember that none of us can vote for him. Let us remember to relegate him to the obscurity from which he sprang. Let us remember that Franklin K. Lane, though reproached by Anglophobes with his Canadian birth, is not only a better American than his political opponent, but is without prejudice against any nationality. Such a broad-minded man is needed at the head of this cosmopolitan city.

\* \* \*

Ex-Superior Judge George H. Bahrs has been selected by the Republican convention's committee as the party's candidate for Assessor of the city and county of San Francisco to fill the vacancy on the ticket caused by the declination of Charles S. Laumeister.

Judge Bahrs' acceptance was received joyfully. He is regarded as the strongest man who could be selected and undoubtedly he will make a magnificent run. His record is without a blemish. He was born in San Francisco and in a great measure is a self-made man, having worked his way up from an humble beginning to a seat on the Superior bench.

During his term he was called upon to decide the famous "Fresno rate case." He found for the people against the railroad, and that powerful organization, which at that time dominated the politics of the city and county, prevented his renomination at the next election. Without a nomination or the support of the press, he ran independently and almost scored a victory, polling 18,700 votes.

\* \* \*

Judge Geo. H. Cabaniss, who has served four years on the police bench, is a candidate for reelection, and inasmuch as his record is faultless, he should be returned to office. Unlike many of our police judges, Cabaniss is always to be found at his post of duty.

## Death of Mrs. Herrick.

Dr. L. F. Herrick of Oakland is receiving condolences from his many friends on the death of his beloved wife, who passed away a few days ago after a brief illness. Mrs. Herrick was prominent in church and fraternal circles, and was a woman much loved and admired. The British societies across the bay have adopted suitable resolutions.

Mr. James De Conlay, a prominent journalist of Australia, is here in the interest of a number of leading Australian newspapers, gathering information about our methods of irrigation and of attracting settlers. In all probability he will address the British and American Union on the 6th inst.

An illustrated lecture on "Unique Native Customs of India" will be given by Mr. C. F. Saldanha (B. A., University of Bombay), at Academy of Sciences, on the 13th inst. at 8 p. m., under the auspices of the British and American Union.

## Dr. Charles W. Decker, Dentist,

Rooms 6-8-10-48, Phelan Building, entrance 806 Market street. Specialty: "Colton Gas" for the painless extracting of teeth.

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FOR ASSESSOR



## The British and American Union.

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PREAMBLE—Recognizing that the peoples of the British Empire and the United States are closely allied by blood, inherit the same literature and laws, hold the same principles of self-government, and share the same ideas of freedom, humanity and progress, it shall be the object of this Union to strengthen and make permanent the political, social and commercial bonds which unite the two nations.

Any persons of British or American birth is entitled to membership. Dues \$1 per quarter. No initiation fee. Open meetings held on the first Friday evening in each month at Academy of Sciences Hall.

President, F. W. D'Evelyn, 109 Phelan Bldg.; Corresponding Secretary, R. H. Grey, 123 California St.; Recording and Financial Secretary, C. B. Sedgwick, 927 Market St.; Treasurer, Wm. Parly, 410 Pine Street.

## Woman's Auxiliary, B. &amp; A. U.

Meets first Monday in each month, 2 p. m., at Flood building, 809 Market Street, San Francisco. Visitors welcome. President, Mrs. R. Hewitt, 619 Capp street. San Francisco; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. R. H. Grey.

## Cymrodorion Society.

Meets 2d Tuesday in each month, at 927 Market Street..... Prof. Thos. Price  
Recording Secretary..... H. T. Roberts

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## Directory of British Societies.

## SONS OF ST. GEORGE.

The Order Sons of St. George is a fraternal and social organization having branch lodges in all the principal cities of the United States and Canada. The benefits are a weekly payment in case of sickness; a death benefit on the decease of a member or his wife, and the services of a first-class physician, with medicine, whenever necessary. In most lodges the dues are \$1 per month; social members 25 cents. Full particulars will be forwarded by the Secretary of any lodge on request.

Grand President..... J. H. Cocking, Nanaimo, B. C.  
Grand Secretary..... T. Poyser, 217 Eighth St., S. F.  
Grand Treasurer..... T. W. Butcher, 4150 20th St., S. F.

## SAN FRANCISCO.

## BURNABY LODGE, No. 194.

Meets every Saturday evening at 32 O'Farrell St.  
Worthy President..... J. E. Potter  
Worthy Secretary..... R. J. Airey

## PICKWICK LODGE, No. 259.

Meets Mondays; Red Men's Hall, 320 Post St.  
W. President..... F. B. Hicks  
Worthy Secretary..... T. Poyser, 217 8th St.

## OAKLAND. ALBION LODGE, No. 206.

Meets Tuesday evenings at Gier's Hall.  
Worthy President..... R. Peddie  
Worthy Secretary, J. J. Roberts, 12th & Market

## ALAMEDA. DERBY LODGE, No. 285.

Meet Tuesdays at Linderman's Hall.  
Worthy President..... A. C. Scott  
Worthy Secretary..... Fred Miller

## SAN JOSE. VICTORY LODGE, No. 287.

Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Pythias Hall.  
Worthy President..... H. Peace, College Park  
Worthy Sec'y..... E. W. Maynard, 112 S. First St.

## SACRAMENTO.

## JUBILEE LODGE, No. 424

Meets Thursday Evenings at Foresters' Building  
Worthy President..... F. R. Pulford, 1112 J St.  
Worthy Secretary..... W. H. Button, 900 M St.

## GRASS VALLEY.

## VICTORIA LODGE, No. 289.

Meets every Tuesday evening at Fraternal Hall.  
Worthy President..... John Dower  
Worthy Secretary..... Rd. D. Gluyas

## NEVADA CITY.

## PRINCE ALBERT LODGE, No. 462.

Meets 2d and 4th Saturday eves; Pythian Castle.  
Worthy President..... John Foss  
Worthy Sec'y..... Thos. H. Waters, Nevada City

## LOS ANGELES.

## ROYAL OAK LODGE, No. 220.

Meets Mondays at 119 S. Spring St.  
W. President..... J. Watson  
W. Secretary..... Ed. Cooper, 1947 Estrella Ave.

## PASADENA.

## ALEXANDRA LODGE, No. 385.

Meets 2d and 4th Fridays in Pythian Hall.  
Worthy President..... Jas. Enever  
W. Secretary..... T. P. Adney, Box 401, Pasadena

## DAUGHTERS OF ST. GEORGE

## SAN FRANCISCO.

## BRITANNIA LODGE, No. 7.

Meets every Monday night at 909 1/2 Market St.  
Worthy President..... Mrs. R. C. Findley  
W. F. Sec..... Mrs. R. Meadows, 328 Ellis St.

## EMPRESS VICTORIA LODGE, No. 142

Meets Mondays, Red Men's Hall, 320 Post St.  
Wy. Pres..... Mrs. R. Fisher  
Wy. F. Secty..... Mrs. H. Williams, 2525 Post St.

## LOS ANGELES.

## VICTORIA LODGE, No. 138.

Meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., at  
Caledonia Hall, 119 1/2 S. Spring Street.  
W. Pres..... Mrs. A. Matthews  
W. Sec..... Miss A. B. Gresswell, 4120 Central Ave.

## BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Object: To Aid Destitute Britishers.  
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## CLAN FRASER, No. 78, O. S. C.

## OBJECTS OF THE CLAN

1st. The objects of the Clan shall be to establish a fund for the relief of sick Clansmen and to extend to them succor and sympathy "in time o' need."

2d. To institute and maintain a bequeathment fund for the benefit of widows and orphans of deceased Clansmen.

3d. To cultivate fond recollections of Scotland and to recall its history, its people, its customs, its amusements and the days o' Auld Lang Syne.

## MEMBERSHIP

Active membership is confined to Scotchmen, sons or immediate descendants of sons of Scotchmen or Scotch-women, not under 18 years of age nor over 50 years.

## BENEFITS

The Order pays death benefits of \$250, \$500, \$1,000 and \$2,000.

Active members, in case of sickness or accident, receive the sum of \$5.00 or \$7.50 per week, also physician's attendance, free of charge. Funeral benefit, \$25.00

## FEES AND DUES

Active members, initiation fee, - \$3.00  
Active members, monthly dues, 75c or 1.00  
Honorary members, initiation fee, 3.00  
Honorary members, yearly dues, - 2.00

The Clan meets twice a month, on the first and third Thursday evenings, at 32 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco.

Chief..... Wm. Cormack  
Secretary..... Alex. King, Jr.

## CLAN MACDONALD (of Glencoe)

OAKLAND, CAL.

Meets second and fourth Fridays (8 p. m.),  
Fraternal Hall, 14th and Washington Sts.

Chief..... A. G. Rhodes  
Secretary..... A. Proctor, 814 33d St., Oakland

## CALEDONIAN CLUB.

Meets twice a month on the first and third Friday evenings, at Scottish Hall, S. F.

Chief..... A. M. Macpherson  
1st Chieftain..... J. A. McLeod  
2d Chieftain..... Samuel McGregor  
3d Chieftain and Secretary..... Jas. H. Duncan  
4th Chieftain..... J. W. Cameron  
Physician..... Dr. J. A. J. McDonald  
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## SCOTTISH THISTLE CLUB.

Meets on the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month at 32 O'Farrell St.

Royal Chief..... Geo. Miller  
Chieftain..... W. Shepherd  
Recorder..... Geo. W. Paterson  
Treasurer..... John Ross  
Financial Secretary..... Jas. Tod  
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Treasurer..... D. R. Wilson  
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# The British-Californian

VOL. XIV. No. 3.

SAN FRANCISCO, DECEMBER, 1903.

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# The British Californian

VOL. XIV, No. 3. SAN FRANCISCO. DECEMBER, 1903

A MONTHLY RECORD OF BRITISH AND BRITISH-AMERICAN PROGRESS.  
NON-SECTARIAN IN RELIGION. NON-PARTISAN IN POLITICS.

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Entered at the San Francisco postoffice as second class matter.

CHARLES B. SEDGWICK - - - - - Editor

Business Office, 927 Market Street.....Phone Mint 1531

OUR readers have our best wishes for a joyous Christmas and all prosperity and happiness in the New Year.

THAT Monroe fence, the South American republics are beginning to suspect, was put around them for a reason additional to that of keeping the predatory European out.

WHETHER Mr. Chamberlain succeeds in putting through his fiscal policy at this time or not, it is certain that in the end his principle will win. The London Times wisely notes that "the men of the future are on its side," and that its opponents are "men of the past."

BOSTON dailies report: "The board (of aldermen) concurred with the common council in passing the resolution requesting the school committee to teach in the day and evening schools the Irish language."

Why not, then, the Welsh and Gaelic languages, or, more important still, the living languages in common use?

IT is said that the Czar of Russia looks with a "jealous eye" upon the British expedition to Tibet. It is perhaps as well for his Majesty to be told at the outset that in all likelihood time will give him no cause to view the situation differently, and that he may find consolation in the fact that for this disagreeable state of affairs he is responsible for the example.

THAT "sympathy and admiration," formally expressed by twenty-two thousand schoolboys of Philadelphia, "for the genius and courage that checked the English invasion of the Transvaal," has doubtless grown somewhat cool by this time, but it need not be altogether wasted; a little warming over would make it fit for transmission to our "sister" republic, Colombia.

SCOTLAND, it is claimed, shows a declension, morally. There is no blinking the fact, a writer affirms, that whatever may be the cause, crime is increasing in a serious manner, "official court statistics being precise and emphatic on the point."

It may be true that the court returns in Scotland show an increase in cases, but this proves nothing. It must be remembered that the law in Scotland is stricter than it was, that the culprit who to-day suffers imprisonment or a fine would, twenty-five or fifty years ago, never have been apprehended. The net of the law is finer, that is all, and this implies a better state of public morals instead of the reverse.

SAYS the New York Journal: "The regulation Englishman dislikes the American. The genuine British feeling is one of suspicion and distrust. And it is a pretty sensible suspicion, too. We are trying to get their business away from them. We are trying to drive them out of all possible markets."

It is doubtless true that the "regulation Englishman" has his eyes open and is aware of what is going on. But it is not true that he dislikes the American because he recognizes in him a rival. John Bull has courted competition from time immemorial, and if anything he admires the man who steps forward to engage in a tussle with him. What he does dislike is the imputing to him of such petty sentiments.

SENATOR HALE announced in Congress that "within the lifetime of persons now living, Canada will form part of the United States." On the other hand, Poulteney Bigelow, the well-known writer, who also is an American, declares that "There are millions in this country who would subscribe cheerfully if Canada would annex the United States." Thus do opinions differ.

AN Eastern paper, it appears, has said: "There would be less need of prisons if more girls and boys stayed on the farm." This observation moves the *Star of Hope*, published in Sing Sing prison, to say: "That's right; for putting stones in fleeces of wool, the small apples in the middle of the barrel, selling limed eggs for fresh ones, and the lies of a horse-trade are not, like stealing a door mat, prison offenses."

TEN thousand well-dressed and presumably intelligent and respectable women fighting like demons to catch a glimpse of a wedding outfit on the person of a bride of social note is not a very edifying spectacle for a democratic American city, but it serves to show that vulgar and servile adoration of wealth and position is not confined to "decadent" Europe. The Roxburghe-Goelet wedding incident should tend to make us more charitable in our criticism of "nobility-worship" across the pond.

AN eminent German nerve specialist has discovered that piano playing is the cause of many nervous maladies in young girls, and promulgates the theory that no child should be allowed to learn the piano before the age of sixteen.

The eminent specialist may be right or wrong in his conclusions as regards the girls' nerves, but there is no questioning the fact that the juvenile pianist constitutes a deadly destroyer of older nerves, and if for this reason alone, the good doctor's humane suggestion should find ready backers.

WHILE the Promotion Committee is nobly doing its best to attract new settlers to the city and State, the local columns of the daily press, in recording the details of the "food conspiracy," advise the intelligent Easterner that San Francisco is a pretty good place to keep away from just now. Such headlines as: "Combine Quadruples Price of Vegetables and Fruits"; "Violence Resorted to to Intimidate Dealers," and "Famine Prices for Turkeys," are not what might be termed "catchy advertisements" for the city. And yet there is sad need of the truth being told!

AN arbitration treaty with Great Britain is favored by prominent officials at Washington, and the time being considered ripe for such an international agreement, a meeting has been called for January 12th next, in Washington, to inaugurate the movement. The former attempt in this direction failed because of the Alaskan boundary dispute, the Americans deciding that they would never submit that question to arbitration. Now that the matter of the Alaskan boundary has been disposed of and there being no other questions at issue between the two countries, the conditions are favorable for the treaty. President Roosevelt favors the plan, and it has the indorsement of such foremost Americans as Admiral Dewey and ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster.

Committees will be organized in the leading cities of this country to arouse public sentiment in favor of the proposal, and it is anticipated that similar action will be taken in Great Britain and the British colonies.

This is a seasonable movement, worthy of the advanced age, and in accord with the better feeling existing between the two great branches of our race. It is a step toward practical Christianity and will do more, if successful, to bring about peace on the earth and good will among men than anything that has been undertaken in all the centuries past.



THE result of the inquiry by Federal officials into the management of the Sailors' Home in this city more than substantiates the charge of corrupt practices brought against Mr. Ferem by the British Consul-General, and it is now in order for those "benevolent ladies" and other persons who discredited Mr. Bennett's accusations to straightway proffer their apologies, and join the rest of the community in a hearty vote of thanks to the King's representative for the valuable service he has done San Francisco and Pacific Coast shipping.

SENATOR BEVERIDGE must not be suspected of what in vulgar parlance is termed "joshing" when he says that the dominant note in American character is the religious note. Quite seriously he affirms that: "The Americans are a profoundly religious people. We can not help it. It springs, like all other fundamental characteristics, out of the elements of our being and our place and antecedents in the history of man."

It is well to be told this, for now we will know where to place the blame for the Sunday picnic, baseball, theatre, and other non-religious institutions common to the country—on the unregenerate foreigner.

COLONIAL loyalty to the mother country is of no mean or selfish sort. The Melbourne *Argus* defines its high quality in the following words: "Any idea that our loyalty to the mother country is based upon the possibility of our making money out of her is absolutely unfounded and does Australians one and all a grievous injustice. Our loyalty is enduring, for it is founded on strong sentiment and deep affection. Our sense of kinship, our enthusiasm for the flag, our reverence for the throne, will not be disturbed by any tariff bickerings. We Australians do not wish to be regarded as the mere huckstering business allies of Great Britain. We are near and dear blood relations."

AN Englishman who lost \$10,000 in steel trust shares writes to English papers that Mr. Carnegie's first duty to those who bought that stock on the strength of his reputation is to reimburse them, instead of endowing free libraries.

Any one who bought steel trust stock "on the strength of Mr. Carnegie's reputation" expected to share in no philanthropic enterprise, and in finding himself plundered is simply in the position which he sought to place others in—and therefore has "no kick coming." It is good for the world that these would-be monopolists should meet with disaster at the outset of their misguided career, and we hope that the repentant Mr. Carnegie will not do so sinful a thing as make good to the sorry Englishman his "lost" \$10,000.

AS WILL be seen by the *Times* map which we reproduce elsewhere in this issue, Canada does not suffer so badly by the Alaskan boundary decision as at first thought. She did not get a port on the Lynn canal, it is true, but the Portland Channel concession is valuable, as time will show. In addition she gets between 15,000 and 20,000 square miles of territory which had formerly been claimed by the United States. Canadian officials say that this territory is practically valueless. The Yukon, not so very long ago, was considered valueless, but it turned out to be as rich as any territory in the world. Our Canadian friends should not be hasty in despising the unknown.

The true hardship to Canada lies in her now having to pay duty on every pound of merchandise brought into the Yukon across American territory. Until now, pending the settlement of the boundary dispute, the district has been under a *modus vivendi* which has allowed goods to pass through free. Now the American tariff will, of course, apply.

Were Chamberlain's protective scheme in operation a renewal of this *modus vivendi* could readily be obtained by the British Government in consideration of British concessions to American trade somewhere else. American trade with the British Empire is of such magnitude that the British Government, armed with a tariff, would meet with no difficulty in getting anything she wanted in this line, for the American is not one to throw away a dollar to save a cent. As things are, Britain has nothing to offer.

In the event of no satisfactory arrangement being made with the United States, Canada will proceed independently. She is fully determined not to abandon her splendid fortune in the Yukon, nor to suffer unnecessary hardship. She will build a railroad into the Yukon, and having Port Simpson, will be able to avoid the American customs. Such a procedure, while caus-

ing Canada inconvenience and expense, would prove disastrous to the Alaskan ports and to American commerce in the North Pacific. It is likely, therefore, that common sense will suggest some arrangement, respecting the customs, satisfactory to both parties.

A CHICAGO paper of a decade ago contained this interesting editorial item: "San Francisco is experiencing a wave of commercial depression which is swamping private fortunes and corporations. The assessment book for the last two years shows that the community is actually \$33,000,000 poorer to-day than it was in 1879. Millionaires of the '70s are on the streets trying to borrow money, and nobody seems to have any to lend. The prosperity of San Francisco was built upon sand at its best. It consisted in great part of the advance in speculative mining stocks, and consequently it is subject to panics and crises which do not affect capital east of the great divide. With the bottom knocked out of the mining business the future of the Golden State is indeed gloomy."

In view of the splendid prosperity of the city to-day, this estimate of San Francisco's prospects makes amusing reading and serves to illustrate how very fallible is newspaper judgment.

WONDER if the commissioner sent from England by Mr. Moseley to study our superior educational methods noticed in the *Chronicle* of the 15th ult. the following paragraph:

"Following close on a public criticism of the course in drawing by Mrs. Hattie B. Steele, of the James Lick school, Miss Elizabeth B. Murray, assistant supervisor of drawing, told President Woodward, of the Board of Education, that she would like to smash another teacher's face. The teacher who aroused Miss Murray's ire was Mrs. I. D. Ostrom, teacher of the seventh grade in the Fremont Primary School. Miss Murray said further that she would like to punch Mrs. Ostrom on a dark night, that Mrs. Ostrom was a liar, and that she would yet 'get it in the neck.' These things were said to President Woodward, but Miss Murray admitted saying them when she afterward confronted the whole Board of Education."

IN the infamous plot to bring about hostilities between the United States and Great Britain, at the time of the Boer war, no person played a more active part than Webster Davis, the, then, Assistant Secretary of the Interior. It will be recalled how he obtained a "vacation," went to the Transvaal, saw Kruger, and came back in a few weeks burdened with horrifying tales of "British atrocities." These he unloaded on the Washington officials, and demanded, "in the name of God and Common Humanity," that the United States "intervene."

Washington was not forgetful of John Bull's reply when certain European powers asked his co-operation in a similar movement at the time of the Spanish war, and to Davis and the gang of Irish-American and German-American politicians backing him, turned a deaf ear.

Davis then—"poor" man though he was—resigned his \$4,000 a year billet and took to the lecture platform, in the interest, not of the Boers, but of Anglophobia. He was hailed as a "martyr" by Pat and Bridget and Hermann, but made to "divvy" by the leaders of the show.

Every one—that is, every person of intelligence—suspected at the time that Davis was a paid emissary of Kruger. Now the New York *Sun* comes out boldly with broad hints of Davis' bribe-taking. In a column article it tells of Davis' sudden rise from poverty to affluence and suggests unmistakably the agency. Here are a few paragraphs:

Out on the Paseo, the finest of the drives and boulevards in Kansas City's park system, stands a handsome block of flats with the name "New York" chiseled in white granite over the massive doors. No one in Kansas City ever thinks of referring to them as the New York flats. They are spoken of as the Oom Paul flats. Their owner is Webster Davis, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Interior. The cost of the building alone is \$50,000. A little further up the Paseo are the Maryland flats, erected by Mr. Davis and his younger brother, Walter. They are estimated as worth \$40,000. . . . It is estimated that at this time the Davises hold land in Kansas City alone worth close to \$200,000.

The people marvelled and Webster Davis kindly explained. This was shortly after the flop in Kansas City at the Democratic convention, when Davis' support was pledged to William J.



Bryan. The explanation was that Mr. Davis' book on the Boer Republic had paid him well and that profitable investments had done the rest.

In fact, the story went the rounds that a New York publisher had paid Davis \$180,000 for the book. The publishers laughed and the lucky purchaser couldn't remember such a great amount of money. Correspondents said that Mr. Davis' royalties were nearer \$180 than \$180,000.

But before the book story was told the London *Daily Mail* printed an article quoting Douglas Story, a friend of ex-President Kruger, as saying that Webster Davis was paid \$125,000 by Mr. Kruger to "stir up America in favor of the Boers."

Much more follows, greatly strengthening the indictment by American evidence.

The article appears in the New York *Sun* of October 18, 1903.

THE new British Ambassador to the United States—Sir Henry Mortimer Durand—is from all accounts a man well fitted for the post. He comes here from Madrid, where he served his country in a diplomatic capacity with honor and distinction. But he won his spurs, so to speak, in India, Persia and Afghanistan, proving himself a match for the wily Russian in every move on the international checkerboard. His reception at Washington was most cordial, and he looks forward to years of usefulness in his new capacity. President Roosevelt in welcoming Sir Mortimer said: "It is fitting that, mindful of the ties of friendship and speech, moved by like aspirations of progress in the paths of peace and sharing a reverential trust in the Almighty will that guides our destinies, our two nations and peoples, through their ministering agencies, should strive to reach a harmonious accord in all that affects their common interests."

To which noble sentiment the best people of the two nations add a fervent "Amen."

THE white-livered breed, it would seem, has multiplied greatly in Great Britain in late years. A century ago no Englishman would have dared go upon the public rostrum and plead fear as an excuse for not doing his duty. He would have been branded as a coward and summarily given a back seat, to stay there. But in these days the craven and the apostate are not only reverently listened to, but command stannch follows.

Lord Rosebery and a thousand of his kind oppose Chamberlain's grand plan for the preservation of Britain and her empire because they "fear" foreign retaliation, and particularly "bitter fiscal warfare with the United States."

Nothing is more unlikely, if not impossible, than this, as every one familiar with conditions in America knows. We annually sell to Britain \$600,000,000 worth of goods. Chamberlain proposes a tax of 5 per cent ad valorem on our meat and dairy exports, of 2 shillings per quarter on our wheat and of 10 per cent ad valorem on our manufactured goods. Our enormous cotton exports will not be affected, for Mr. Chamberlain has excluded all raw materials of manufacture.

These are very trivial duties, but if it came to a "fiscal war" they could be raised to a practically prohibitive figure, and then the United States would suffer. And the United States has no weapon with which to fight back. British imports into this country are already subject to a duty averaging 73 per cent ad valorem, and it would make little difference to the British exporter if the rate were doubled, for only goods that cannot be purchased in our home market are bought abroad.

In a recent speech Mr. Chamberlain showed the emptiness of this fear of retaliation. To quote the dispatch: "He pointed out the Brussels sugar convention and the German threat to penalize Canada as instances in which Great Britain had secured her way without tariff wars. He said sugar was actually lower in the United Kingdom now than it had been during the five years immediately preceding the adoption of the convention, while the West Indian colonies were relieved of the bounty on cubes, which had been strangling them for thirty years past. He said he did not believe that Germany or any other nation was anxious to cross swords with Great Britain in a tariff war."

And at Liverpool, recently, Mr. Chamberlain correctly observed: "Throughout the length and breadth of the United States of America, we find an expression of feeling, not so much against my fiscal policy, but rather a desire that the United States should be prepared to meet this policy, if possible, by concessions which would remove the difficulty with which we have to contend."

The San Francisco *Chronicle*, not noted for its sense or sa-

gacity in discussing British affairs, for once comes near the mark in the following comment on Rosebery's "fear:"

"Why Lord Rosebery and his fellow Britons should be apprehensive in this connection passes the comprehension of sensible Americans. The noble Lord must have formed a singular estimate of the people of this country to imagine that they are silly enough to get angry at another nation for imitating their methods. Americans may be deficient in some particulars, but it is hardly fair to assume that they are fools, and that they would put themselves in the attitude of denying to the British a privilege which they freely exercise themselves—that of managing their fiscal affairs in their own way. Whether Chamberlain's plan would injure American trade or not is an open question; but there can be no doubt whatever that the United States would be powerless to prevent Great Britain carrying out the scheme by a resort to retaliation if Americans proved foolish enough to try such a course."

THE Panama incident has provoked strong comment in the press, approbatory and otherwise. The New York *Evening Post* says: "Who could have imagined an American administration would make the Jameson Raid look respectable? Our position is now the humiliating one of treating a pitifully feeble nation as we should never dream of dealing with even a third-class power; of giving a friendly republic a blow in the face."

The Springfield *Republican* regards the affair as an act of "piracy and spoilation," as "one of the most discreditable performances in our history."

The New York *World* says: "After our border raid upon Mexico for more slave territory; after our 'Gadsden purchase' by collusion with a purchasable Mexican dictator; after our made-to-order revolution in Hawaii, followed by its prearranged annexation; after our wresting from Spain and subjugation of the Philippines; after our faithless attempt to compel Cuba to seek admission to the Union by denying her a promised treaty outside of it, Europe is as little astonished at American aggression in Panama as it is at Russia's duplicity in Manchuria."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* thinks we have "thrown over the Ten Commandments" and "enrolled ourselves among the national freebooters," and the *Record* believes that "we could better afford to forego the canal than to arouse a feeling through the length and breadth of South America that our professions of good-will are hypocritical."

"The recognition of the right of secession in the Panama instance by the United States Government is a logical vindication of the principle contended for forty years ago by the seceding States of the Union," says the Nashville *Banner*, and many other Southern papers note the same fact.

The approving journals say "Manifest Destiny!"

The fact of the matter is that Uncle Sam, wanting territory in Panama, was determined to get it, by fair means or foul. The fair method having failed, he tried the foul, and succeeded. The virtuous denunciation of the anti-imperialistic press is deserved, and on the other hand the Administration is in the right. It is all a matter of point of view.

The thing that is wrong is the assumption of superiority on the part of this people; the hypocrisy of pretending that we are more moral than other nations. For though we pose as the champion of the smaller and weaker nations, we are as ready to gobble them up, when it suits our purpose, as is the most avaricious European power. The only difference is that we are less honest about it.

Were it not for our claims to a superior righteousness, there would be nothing particularly wicked in the act of the Administration. Colombia acted the part of dog in the manger; would neither build the canal herself, nor grant or sell the privilege to do so to any other nation, except on impossible terms. Colombia got what she deserved and is entitled to no sympathy.

The isthmian canal is an international necessity; modern progress calls for it. And as no other competent nation has shown a disposition to undertake the task, or risk its finances in the enterprise, this country, being willing, should not be debarred. The canal will not injure Colombia or any South American country, but will benefit them inestimably, and prove a blessing to the entire world.

From this point of view, the Administration at Washington was justified in thus virtually seizing the isthmus and giving it the name of "Republic of Panama." Only we did what we have always claimed we would not and could not do, and what, had it been done by any other nation, would have been vociferously denounced by us as an outrage.



THE gigantic trusts are rapidly "busting," as we predicted they would at the time of their formation. The Steel Trust's securities have depreciated \$437,000,000 in value in the year; the shipbuilding combine is bankrupt and some of those concerned in it are in Sing Sing prison; the Consolidated Lake Superior, a \$100,000,000 trust, was last week unable to get hay for its horses, and the rest of them are in an equally bad plight. Of the smaller monopolies, the New York building trust, who capitalized \$20,000,000 of property at \$60,000,000 is down to 10 cents on the dollar; the harvester machinery trust has closed down plants, laying off 8,000 men; the Everett furnace, in the iron trust, has shut down indefinitely, and the other plants have reduced wages and are running only half time.

The talk of "American invasion of the markets of the world" is no longer heard in the land, and in Europe reference to it only creates a smile.

It is with difficulty that the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN keeps itself from becoming conceited when it reflects that it was about the only journal in the English-speaking world that "sized-up" the trust boom correctly. All that we said, two, three and four years ago on this question, has been substantiated. On no point have we, by the outcome, been proven wrong. An humble little journal like this, out-reasoning the *London Times* and all the "great" dailies of the Eastern States and Europe on so important a matter—would it not be a miracle if we were not somewhat elated?

The people of the United States have hopelessly lost something like \$800,000,000 by their wild speculation in "trust" securities. When we pointed out the inevitable end of these concerns and the folly of the public investing in them, we were accused by small-minded critics of being "unpatriotic," "un-American," and of being "a knocker." We were neither; were just trying to give the truth as we had honestly thought it out, without any sort of bias, or race prejudice.

In this hour we are not disposed to crow about our success. All we will say is that it is a good thing that the end has come so quickly; that the country will be better for the experience, and that the American, with the better sense that must now be his, is in a position to make real progress as never before. And in his rude awakening from a fancied security he may take consolation in the knowledge that the old and established nations have all at one time or another—principally in the exuberance of youth and first success—made equally as big fools of themselves.

The South Sea bubble is an old story.

IN the last Presidential campaign, in which he figured as opponent of Mr. McKinley for the Chief Executiveship of the nation, William Jennings Bryan found a wicked delight in abusing the British Government and people, and in traducing the British troops fighting for their flag in South Africa. In Los Angeles he, at a public gathering, "prayed to God that the British would be defeated;" in this city he gloried in the British reverses, and everywhere he promised the pro-Boer rabble that if elected to the Presidency he would use his best efforts to have this country intervene, even if it brought us into armed conflict with Great Britain. That was the memorable year in which the British-born voters in the United States (some millions in number), cast their ballot as a unit, giving this blatant Anglophobe a taste of that bitter defeat which he so ardently invoked for others.

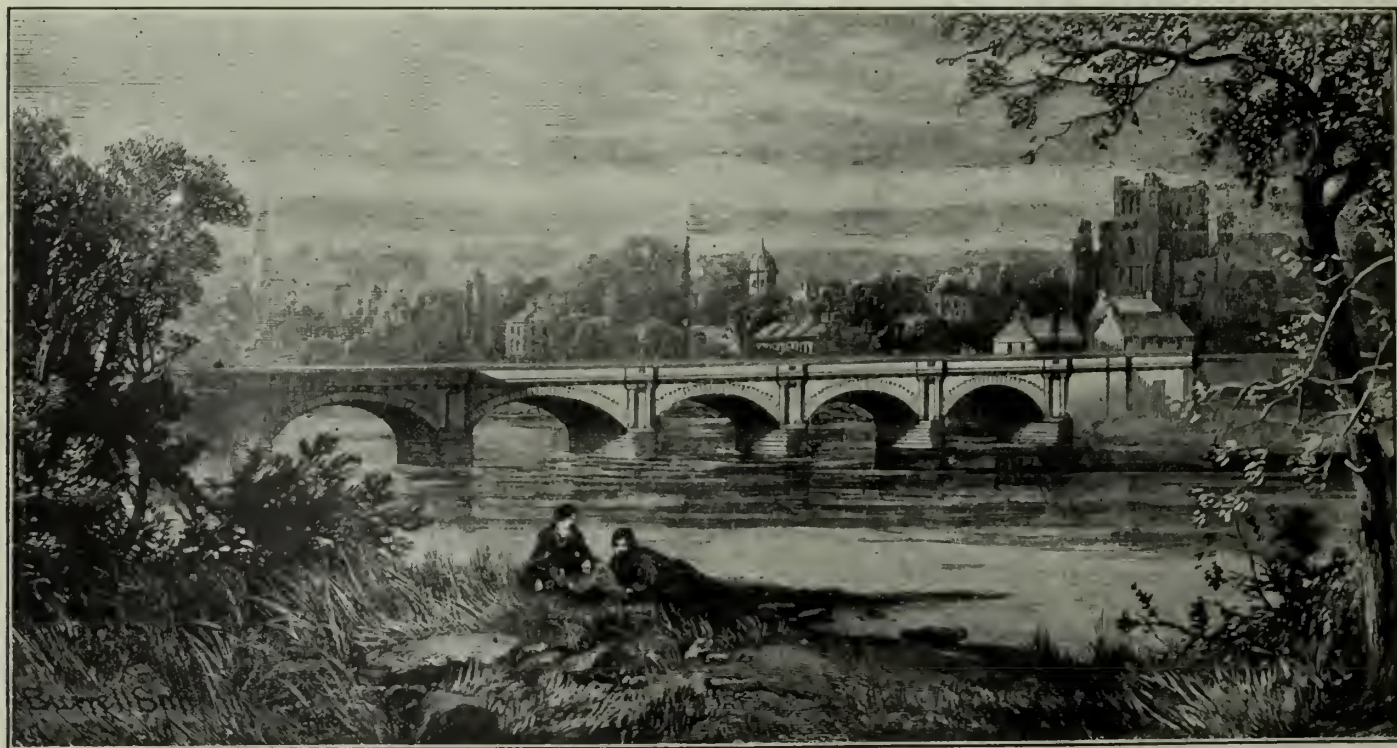
Since then, Bryan has remained a "has been"; until the other day when he turned up at a gathering of notables in London and began throwing bouquets at the English—praising their institutions, lauding their virtues and thanking them for the "ideals of liberty and progress" which they had handed down to his countrymen.

Such a change of front was to be expected in Bryan, in the circumstances, for the blustering bully and defamer is ever a lick-spittling sycophant when whipped. But what did not lend itself so readily to explanation was the Englishmen's remarkable reception of Mr. Bryan. Before he uttered a word of his flattery—on his very introduction to the assembly by Ambassador Choate in fact, Mr. Bryan was given "an ovation which lasted for several minutes."

What are we to make of it? Has the modern Briton brought his magnanimity to so sublime a state that he is beyond all resentment, or is he simply insensate, ox-like, in the matter of his honor?

If it be excessive magnanimity—at the bottom of this strange unconcern—then all we can say is that it is sadly out of place in this hard world. Evil thrives under that kind of indifference, and justice is robbed of her balance. Those silent ones lying under the little mounds on the far African veldt have still some claim on those who sent them forth—the claim that their good name shall be protected and that no miscreant's hand shall be allowed to inscribe "dishonor" on the flag for which they died.

Scotsmen seem to be getting all the public offices in Great Britain. The latest capture is the office of Lord Mayor of London, now filled by Sir James Ritchie, a native of Dundee.



THE PICTURESQUE TOWN OF KELSO, SCOTLAND.

[The ruins of the famous old abbey are to be seen to the right in the picture.]



## Christmas.



We all know how old Christmas is, but the merry Christmas—that is, the season of frolic and fun, which has been amalgamated with Christmas proper—is much older than Christianity, says an authority.

This joyous institution, which used to make glad the hearts of our savage ancestors, is older than history, and older even than tradition; for we find traces of it in words and names that have come down from the ages before written language. The custom of kissing under the mistletoe—there is nothing of this in the Scriptures, or the traditions of the Church. It was British before the island was Christian.

The mistletoe, without which Christmas would be considered a poor affair by many, was beyond doubt bequeathed to us by the Druids, who held it in deep veneration, though it is not known whether the custom of kissing beneath it originated with those old heathen fellows.

The yule-log, which has also been incorporated into the delights of Christmas, formed in the first place an item in a yearly festival sacred to no less a being than the mighty Thor himself.

A custom at one time prevalent in England and still observed in some of the northern districts of the old country is that of placing an immense log of wood—sometimes the root of a great tree—in the wide chimney place. Around it would gather the entire family, and its entrance was the occasion of a great deal of ceremony. It was always lighted with a brand left over from the log of the previous year, which had been carefully preserved for the purpose. A poet sings of it in this way:

With the last year's brand  
Light the new block, and  
For good success in his spending  
On your psaltries play  
That sweet luck may  
Come while the log is a-tending.

The Yule log was supposed to be a protection against evil spirits, and it was considered a bad omen if the fire went out before the evening was over.

The Christmas tree was first heard of in England about 1444. A tree was then set up in the middle of a pavement and decked with ivy as well as with other greens. From this use it was finally taken within the home, decorated with candles and eventually with anything which glistened and enhanced its brightness.

## The Widening of London Bridge.

One of the most difficult and at the same time interesting pieces of engineering improvement ever carried out in the City of London is the widening of London Bridge, says an English paper. When it is remembered that on an average 120,000 persons cross the structure every twenty-four hours, as well as some 25,000 vehicles, and that it was decided to enlarge the present footpaths without disturbing either the pedestrian or vehicular traffic, one forms a faint idea of the obstacles the engineers and contractors were called upon to face. As the first condition laid down by the City Corporation, the body responsible for the improvement, was that the traffic should not be interrupted, operations were commenced by the erection of temporary footbridges. They rest upon supports built up on the cutwaters of the piers of the main structure. These aerial crossings, for they are nothing less, are placed sufficiently far away from the main edifice to permit of the widening, and are tied together by strong steel ties that pass right under the roadway. In this way one bridge supports the other. Each of these temporary bridges consists of five spans, about 150 feet in length and seventy tons in weight. They were brought from Wednesbury to London in sections and built upon a large pontoon, moored close to the bridge, and lifted into position by four vertical derricks. This latter operation, rendered very difficult on account of the strong tide, took exactly fifteen minutes, and in engineering circles it is regarded as quite a remarkable feat. The spans having been placed in the desired position, they were covered in, and it is in these galleries that pedestrians now cross. On the top of these covered ways run the electric cranes for lifting the heavy pieces of granite. As soon as the footbridges

were ready the footways across the main structure were closed. They had a width of 9 feet 3 inches each, but when the new scheme is completed they will each be 15 feet wide, making a total additional width to the bridge of 11 feet 6 inches, or an increase from 53 feet 6 inches to 65 feet from parapet to parapet. This enlargement is being obtained by building out from the main structure granite corbels. Six hundred and fifty will be used, and they are each 10 feet 6 inches long, 3 feet 3 inches high and 18 inches in thickness. They are laid about 18 inches apart and strongly bolted into the bridge and also into one another. Upon the outer edge of these corbels are the granite balusters, 1,600 of them being needed for the entire work. The change from a closed to an open parapet will undoubtedly be an improvement, and as it is only 4 feet in height pedestrians will be able to have a clear view of the river and shipping. The improvement will cost £100,000.

There is now in London a rival of Professor Lorenz, the Vienna surgeon, whose name is associated with bloodless surgery, in the person of Dr. Raby, a native of Guernsey. Raby, in contrast to Lorenz, who occupies half an hour in his operation, does the work in three to five seconds. Instead of making patients lie from six to twelve months in a plaster cast, as Lorenz does, Raby promises them they will be able to walk in 48 hours. He has performed an operation upon a youth of 18, who had hip disease, which made the left leg four inches shorter than the right. The operation was performed in three and one-half seconds and the result was that the leg immediately became two and a half inches longer, and the patient was able to walk the following day. Raby says he has dealt successfully with 154 similar cases.

Sir Weetman Pearson, who has just seen much of his labor undone in connection with the enormous Dover harbor works, which he is carrying out at a cost to the British nation of £4,000,000, has executed some of the greatest enterprises ever carried through by an Englishman, says T. A. T. He built the tunnel under the Hudson, when American engineers failed, so that the Blackwall Tunnel, which is one of the wonders of London, was to him a simple matter by contrast. His plans abroad represent many millions of pounds. He has practically remade the ancient City of Mexico. His Tehuantepec Railway is costing Mexico eight millions. It will connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, saving a sea voyage of many thousands of miles.



MR. CLAUS' BUSY NIGHT.



## BRITISH NEWS IN BRIEF.

*Important Events not Chronicled in the Daily Press.*

Swansea is about to build, at a cost of £2,000,000, a new dock with an area of over seventy acres.

The population of Montreal is now 277,829. The birth rate has increased to 38.65 per thousand.

Newfoundland fishermen will make \$1,000,000 extra this year on account of high price of cod-liver oil.

Sir Frederick Borden has outlined a plan for increasing the efficiency of the defensive forces of the Dominion.

The trade returns of India for the first half of the current official year show an increase in the exports of £670,000.

At Lord's Common, near Midhurst, England, the King has laid the foundation stone of his sanatorium for tuberculosis.

The Government of Ceylon, in opening the Legislative Council, announced that the year had been one of unprecedented prosperity.

Canada supplementary estimates bring the total for the present fiscal year up to \$67,900,837, being an increase of over \$8,000,000.

The Lizard Light has been replaced by a single electric light said to be the most powerful in the world, showing a flash every five seconds.

The Victorian *Budget* shows a surplus of £194,000, and an estimated surplus for the current year of £230,000.—In Western Australia the surplus is £321,659.

The revenue of the Orange River Colony for the past financial year amounted to £1,770,000 and the expenditure to £1,524,000. There is a balance in hand of £228,000.

The revenue of Newfoundland for the September quarter was \$545,000, the largest recorded, exceeding last year's return by \$80,000. The commercial outlook is most favorable.

Canada's tariff has caused the Westinghouse Company (U. S. A.) to open a branch at Hamilton, Ont. The new concern has a capital of \$2,500,000, and will employ about a thousand men.

Lord Roberts has unveiled a magnificent window in the west front of Peterborough Cathedral in memory of the men of the Northamptonshire and the surrounding district who fell in the South African war.

The Amethyst, the first turbine-driven warship, has been launched at Armstrong's Elswick shipyard. She is of 3000 tons, 360 feet long, 40 feet beam, speed 23 knots, and she is the largest turbine vessel afloat.

The Million Loan Bill has passed the New Zealand House of Representatives. The money will be raised in the Colony. The Government has introduced a bill providing for a yearly naval contribution of £40,000.

Canadian exports of cheese and butter have risen in value from \$12,700,000 in 1892 to \$25,300,000 at the end of last year; \$12,500,000 worth of pork and bacon was exported in 1902, compared with \$600,000 worth in 1890.

Alfred Deakin, the new Australian Prime Minister, in announcing the Ministerial policy to a meeting at Ballarat, said that he was prepared to reciprocate the proposals of Joseph Chamberlain concerning the British fiscal policy.

By means of a gift of \$175,000 from Sir William MacDonald, the Ontario Agricultural College, near Guelph, has been enabled to purchase a site and erect two buildings devoted to a training for young women analogous to that provided in the college for young men.

Canada expects to spend in the near future about \$2,000,000 on armories for her militia. These armories will be used by the rural companies. Buildings will be erected in the country districts in which the companies can keep their equipments and do drill work in winter.

While searching for some Roman remains found by a farmer named Adey at Ifold, near Painswick, in 1868, but of which no details came to light or print, Mr. St. Clair Baddeley, of Rome, has laid bare a good mosaic pavement, and found a base, cap and column of local stone, with mouldings of a superior type.

The Dominion Government has decided to offer the preferential tariff of 33 1-3 per cent now enjoyed by Great Britain to South Africa. In return certain concessions are asked of the South African Customs Union, which embraces Cape Colony, Natal, Orange River Colony, the Transvaal and Rhodesia.

The figures for the cotton exports of Burma for the year ended June 30th last show a considerable expansion in the trade. The increase over the preceding year was nearly 17 per cent, due partly to a good crop and partly to the active demand in Japan (the chief customer for Burma cotton) and in India.

The new British Governor of Hong Kong, Sir Matthew Nathan, is an Israelite, who has been in public life for a number of years. He commanded a portion of the expedition which went to the relief of "Chinese" Gordon at Khartoum, but all too late, for the tragedy was over before the expedition was well on its way.

Land purchase negotiations are proceeding on almost every important estate in Ulster, and are in most cases making satisfactory progress. Mr. Michael Davitt has denounced Mr. John Redmond's acceptance for his estate of a price which a large section of the Nationalists declare to be preposterous in the case of other landlords.

The total imports of Peru last year amounted to £3,303,459, of which the United Kingdom sent goods to the value of £1,112,739, or a third of the whole. The United States, with £591,556, and Germany, with £516,597, come next in importance, the imports from the two together almost exactly equaling those from the United Kingdom.

Mr. Andrew Lang recently unveiled, at 6 South Parade, Bath, a mural tablet to Sir Walter Scott, who resided in that city for some time in his earlier years. The mayor (Alderman Henshaw), in asking Mr. Lang to unveil the tablet, said it would be interesting to some to know that the first occupant of the house was the first Lord Chesterfield.

Cornishmen in America, in fact in every mining camp in the world, will regret to hear of the death of Captain Tom Mitchell of Carn Brea mine, which took place recently. At his funeral were shown the trophies he won wrestling in many a ring. When in California he would go out before breakfast and win \$200 and throw them in his wife's apron before he went to work.

The report on the condition of Fiji for the past year discloses a very satisfactory state of affairs. It shows a revenue of £132,512 (about £20,000 more than the previous year), of which £81,987 was derived from Customs duties, while the expenditure was £113,341, of which over £20,000 was for extraordinary public works. The revenue has increased 40 per cent in the last five years.

The corner stone of the new railway station at Sydney was laid on September 26th by Premier See, assisted by a goodly crowd of vice-regal guests and citizens in ordinary. The new structure, which is well under way, is to have a central tower 250 feet high. It will cover nearly thirty acres of ground and cost £1,200,000. The combined roof span is to exceed that of any station in Great Britain.

The quantity of goods imported under the preferential tariffs adopted by the legislative bodies of Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal, Orange River Colony, Rhodesia, Basutoland and Bechuanaland, which give British goods a rebate of 25 per cent of the regular rate, amounted last year to \$34,000,000. The rebate applies to all foodstuffs, tobacco, spirits and certain manufactures. Other British manufactures are admitted free.

Major Powell-Cotton, who has just returned to England after an adventurous journey of twenty months' duration in equatorial Africa, mapped out while in the Dark Continent, a great extent of hitherto unknown country. He observed some half-dozen tribes of which no trace had previously been found. Among these was a race of magicians. In addition, Major Powell-Cotton has added vastly to knowledge of the cave-dwellers of Mount Elgon.

The first step towards the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway has been accomplished by the subscription of \$5,000,000 as an earnest of the underwriting of sufficient securities to complete the western section of the large undertaking. The Grand Trunk Railway, the parent company, has a clientele in England sufficient to back up the enterprise; it is from this source that the funds will be supplied.

In the first nine months of the present year, 108,014 immigrants arrived in Canada, against 68,832 in the corresponding period of last year. In view of the fears recently expressed as to the possible result of a disproportionate number of aliens in the new population of the West, it is interesting to observe that immigrants of British nationality increased from 16,979 to 43,187, while Americans only increased from 25,236 to 32,498, and foreign Europeans from 26,617 to 32,329.



Australia is now the leading gold producing country.

Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest are to have many new grain elevators.

John Hamilton Dalrymple, Earl of Stair, died at Lochinch, Scotland, on the 3d inst.

South Africa is now Britain's best customer; the trade last year exceeded \$235,000,000.

Canada's aggregate foreign trade shows an increase during the last four months of \$22,000,000.

It is rumored in London that Lord Roberts is about to resign as Commander-in-Chief of the army.

The authorities have decided that the Glengarry cap is to be retained as the undress head-dress of the Scottish regiments.

The official figures of the mineral production of the mines of British Columbia for 1902 give a total value of \$17,486,550.

Winnipeg's imports for the year reached \$10,793,000; and exports \$2,061,000. The duty collected reached nearly \$2,000,000.

A pendant jewel given by Queen Anne to Sir George Allardye has been auctioned off in London. It was bought by an art dealer for £6,500.

A squadron of mounted infantry will be established in the Canadian West in the near future and will perpetuate the name of Strathecona's Horse.

The opening of the splendid new ground of the Queen's Park Football Club at Glasgow, was performed by Lord Provost Sir John Ure Primrose in presence of 40,000 people.

Arctic Explorer Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., has been honored by the Royal Scottish Geographical Society by the bestowal of honorary membership and the Livingstone gold medal.

The Ontario (Canada) Bowling Association has appointed a committee to communicate with the Scottish associations to obtain information regarding a proposed visit to Scotland next year.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has absorbed the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, and acquired the fourteen steamships of the latter company, sailing between Victoria, Skagway and other points.

The preferential trade bill, adopted November 18th by the New Zealand House of Representatives, places a duty of 20 per cent on goods now free from duty, when from countries outside the British Empire.

Vicecount Curzon, of Kedleston, the Viceroy of India, will return to England in May for the purpose of taking a rest, and will be reappointed Viceroy in August. Lord Amthill, the Governor of Madras, will be appointed interim Viceroy.

The British Admiralty has ordered three cruisers with a speed of 22¼ knots. Orders will shortly be given for three 18,000-ton battleships. The battleships Libertad and Constitution, recently constructed in England for the Chilean Government, have been purchased by the British Government for £2,000,000.

Replying to a reference made in the Canadian House of Commons to the possibility of the United States obtaining possession of Greenland, to the detriment of Canadian interests, the *Halifax Chronicle*, the leading newspaper supporter of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Nova Scotia, advocates the purchase of the island by Canada.

Arrangements for the first great educational congress ever held in the Highlands are being made, and Highland teachers are expected to turn up at Inverness in large numbers on the 29th and 30th of December.

In his address at the Pilgrim's Club banquet, in London, Secretary Root said "he was proud to put the American army side by side with the British army, the characteristic of the latter being that it did not fight for tyranny, oppression or conquest, but for progress, liberty and construction, which always followed in the wake of the British arms."

According to the *London Globe* a project is in course of development for a floating exhibition of British industries which is to make a tour of the empire. A specially chartered ship will be fitted up and sent on a protracted voyage, and by this means it is hoped that the claims of British manufacturers will be literally "brought home" to the colonies in all parts of the world.

The Toronto Board of Trade, at a largely attended meeting, unanimously indorsed the following proposals: First—The approval of the scheme of imperial federation as presented by Joseph Chamberlain. Second—The necessity of contribution by Canada to a scheme of imperial defense. Third—The impossibility of consideration being given to any scheme for political connection with the United States.

The co-operative movement is making rapid strides in Ireland, as the report of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society shows. At the end of 1902 there were 712 societies belonging to the agricultural movement, an increase of 148 over the preceding year. The membership had increased (by 8,809) to 66,020, and the turnover (£143,881) by £263,936. All classes show progress, the largest increases being among the dairies and the co-operative banks.

Charles Walker, the designer and builder of some of the swift craft in Honolulu waters, has forwarded to Sir Thomas Lipton the design of a racing yacht which he believes is superior to any of Herschoff's designs. Mr. Walker is a British subject and naturally sympathizes with Sir Thomas. He claims he has developed new ideas in the way of making speed, but, of course, will not divulge secrets till they have been submitted to Sir Thomas. Mr. Walker is almost a Honolulu boy, having spent the greater part of his life there.

The annual review of irrigation in India for 1901-2 shows that during the past decade some four and a half million acres have been added to the area of land irrigated by works classed as "productive." These works irrigate a total of eleven and a quarter million acres, the capital cost being 3,842 lakhs of rupees. During the year under review they yielded a net revenue equivalent to a return on capital of 6.83 per cent. Including the small tank and channel irrigation of the Madras Presidency, the total area in the whole of India irrigated during the year fell just short of twenty million acres, being the largest on record. The value of crops raised on the combined area was 42 crores of rupees (£28,000,000), or nearly 95 per cent of the total capital outlay of the State on irrigation.

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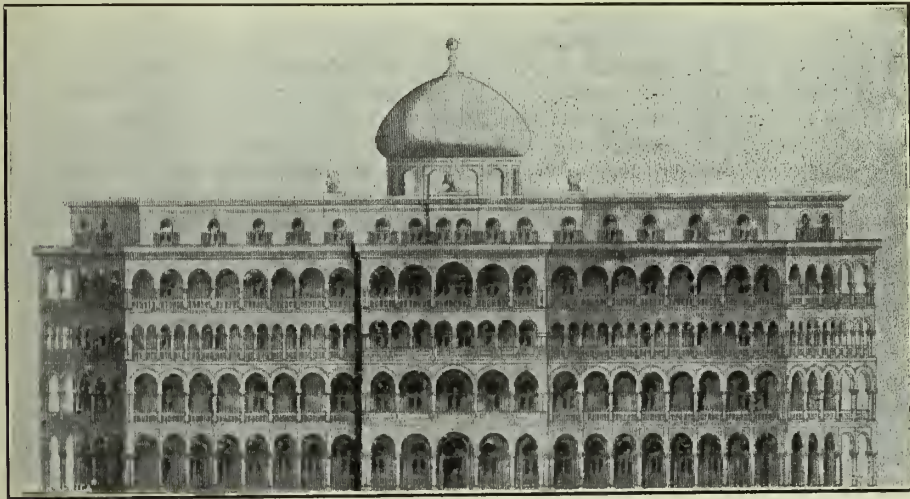
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## Magnificent Hotel for the Wilds of Africa.

TO those who remember the North as it was only a few years ago, the whole thing seems almost a dream, and yet it is a fact that when the British Association goes to the Zambesi in 1905 the savants will be accommodated in a luxurious hotel, many miles beyond the once barred and mysterious land where Lobengula sat under his tree of judgment at Bulawayo, the place of killing, and ordered poor wretches into eternity by the swift stroke of the bloodstained knobkerrie. That hotel—a view of the elevation of which we give as an illustration—will indeed be no mean structure, but one worthy of the grandeur of the natural surroundings. Five stories high, and containing 100 bedrooms, it is to be built in a park six miles long and a mile wide. As it becomes known, there is not the slightest doubt that this hotel will be the resort of visitors from all parts of the world. With regard to the grandeur of the scenery, we may quote from what Mr. Mathers said to the New York pressmen: "People who have seen both Niagara and the Victoria Falls say that they would not compare the two. Niagara is a marvelous spectacle, but about the Victoria Falls there is a weird magnificence and majesty that you cannot find anywhere else in the world. Imagine the majestic Zambesi above the Falls, a mile wide, dotted with tree-covered islands, plunging between four and five hundred feet into

the mighty chasm it has made for itself through the Ages, suddenly swerving and tearing its way through a rock-lined pass, with walls three or four hundred feet high, then dashing and eddying through some thirty or forty miles of hilly country. No wonder the natives regard the cataract with awe and mystery, and that the words of their almost whispered canoe song say 'The Zambesi! Nobody knows whence it comes and whither it goes.' The Falls form the most transcendently beautiful natural phenomenon on this side of paradise." But the hotel will not be the only place of residence or inviting shelter for the tourist. It is proposed to lay out a township of residential villas north of the river on a sand "built" 200 feet above the level of the river, and many a wealthy South African will be proud to own one of these domiciles. Factories, supplied with "power" from the "harnessed" Falls, will also spring up. Railways will be worked by the mysterious power, towns will be lit by it, including Bulawayo, 240 miles away, while current will be supplied to the mines and many other industries within a radius of 500 miles. So much for the Falls themselves, but the completion of the enterprise there will mean the opening up of the great, partially explored, but undoubtedly rich country beyond.—*South Africa.*



### Storyettes.

When General Moreau was in England, he was once the victim of a rather droll misunderstanding. He was present at a concert where a piece was sung by the choir with the refrain:

"To-morrow, to-morrow."

Having a very imperfect knowledge of English he fancied it to be a cantata given in his honor, and thought he distinguished the words: "To Moreau, to Moreau."

Each time the refrain was repeated, he rose to his feet and gracefully bowed on all sides, to the great astonishment of the audience, who did not know what to make of it.

\* \* \*

Among the many examinations of surgeons now taking place in Birmingham, the following is worthy of attention: After answering very satisfactorily to the numerous inquiries made, a young gentleman was asked, if he wished to give his patient a profuse perspiration, what he would prescribe.

The student mentioned many diaphoretic medicines in case the first failed, and had some hopes that he would pass with credit, but the unmerciful question was thus continued—"Pray, sir, suppose none of these succeeded, what step would you take next?"

"Why, sir," rejoined the enraged and harassed young Esculapius, "I would send him here to be examined; and if that would not give him a sweating I don't know what would."

\* \* \*

A story is told of a member of the London Stock Exchange who, while living in a fashionable quarter of the West-end, chanced to buy a large cask of very fine old port, which he had placed at the extreme end of his cellar; and to

make perfectly sure that it should not be touched he had a wall built across the cellar, and so closed it in. About a year or two later he accepted an invitation to dine with his next-door neighbor. The latter brought out some very fine old port. Several glasses having been drunk, the man of stocks and shares asked his host where he could get some port like it.

"Well, old fellow," returned the other, "I will let you into a secret, but don't say anything about it. I was having some alterations made in my cellar lately, when we discovered that some old fool who lived in this house before me had built a wall round a large cask of port and forgot all about it. This is some of it, but I am afraid there isn't much left." And there wasn't.

\* \* \*

In a parish school in Scotland the teacher, a young lady, worked hand in hand with the board of health to avert the spread of contagious disease. Jeanie Thompson was absent one day and upon her return the following morning was questioned by the teacher to discover the cause of her absence. Jeanie's excuse was that her mother was ill. The teacher immediately sent Jeanie home to learn the cause of her mother's illness and cautioned her not to come back until her mother was well, and if the sickness was catching she was to report it to the parish doctor. Jeanie returned the following morning, but was not noticed by the teacher until her class was called upon to recite. Upon noticing Jeanie the teacher said: "Jeanie Thompson, are you back; and what did your mother say you should tell me?" "Ma mother," replied Jeanie, "tells me to say tae ye that it was a boy, but if ye be a bit careful it isna catching."

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## The Cohesive Elements of British Imperialism.



On June 22, 1897, Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee was celebrated throughout the British Empire.

I was in British Guiana at the time, and heard the Governor of the Colony read the Queen's message in a public place to a large crowd of colonists.

Now, the point is this: Why should that crowd of

negroes, coolies, Portuguese, and half-breeds have given itself up to the most enthusiastic expressions of delight? Why should there have been such a throwing up of caps, such a cheering and hurraing, such a lusty singing of the national anthem? Why, later in the day, should many thousands of people in that little, out-of-the-way colony close under the Line have gathered in and around the cathedral to offer up their heartfelt thanks to God that a monarch whom they had never seen should have been spared to rule for sixty years in an island whose shores they had never visited?

Why? The answer would fill volumes: it would be a history of British colonization. But, apart from matters of sentiment or emotion, there are so many things to be accounted for in the British colonies that there should be some interest even in a most brief and inadequate survey of the cohesive factors of British imperialism. For instance, I might continue my questionings in another direction, thus: Why do we find in the annals of the negro colonies of Great Britain no record of outrages on white women? Why is the page unstained by the story of a lynching? Why do we find a mulatto occupying the high office of Chief Justice of a British colony having a population of twenty thousand whites? Why do we see the negro freely permitted to cast his vote in a British colony in which he forms a majority of the electorate? Why is the majority of the legislature in such a colony composed of colored men, the white population quietly acquiescing in the arrangement?

The statements implied in the foregoing questions indicate the existence of strong elements of cohesion in the British Empire. What are those elements? To deal only with the more obvious ones, it seems to me that we must claim predominance for four distinct factors—the high sense of personal loyalty to the sovereign, the absolute incorruptibility of British justice, the swift and strong executive power behind the colonial administrators, and the universal honesty and almost universal efficiency of the British Colonial Civil Service.

As regards the first, it is impossible for any one who has not lived in the British colonies to realize what a mighty force this loyalty is. It may be said that the feeling is ridiculous, that it is incapable of bearing a logical examination. Such questions are idle. We may not be able to explain this loyalty on any scientific theory; but there is the fact.

Of the incorruptibility of justice in Great Britain, there is, I believe, a very general recognition. That the same quality marks British justice in the colonies, and more particularly that it is a characteristic of its administration in those colonies where the inhabitants belong to the inferior races, is not, I think, so universally appreciated. I give an instance which fell under my notice when I was in the West Indies: The Administrator of the island, the highest resident official, a man who had been in the British service for many years, committed a violent assault on a negro. There were some unpleasant details in the affair, and a woman was involved. The negro sued the Administrator before a magistrate, and obtained a conviction against him. There was no attempt to hush the matter up, and the Administrator stood convicted before the whole community. The outcome was that the official was dismissed from the colonial service.

I could quote a score of cases which passed under my notice in which common negro or coolie laborers have secured verdicts against some of the most prominent white men in their communities.

At any rate, here is a great cohesive element—the absolute conviction in the minds of the masses that under British rule the highest official, the most powerful civilian, holds no advantage under the law over the meanest peasant or the poorest laborer.

To one acquainted with the judicial system in the British tropical colonies it is not surprising that this confidence should prevail.

All judicial appointments are made by the Crown, and only those men who have undergone a legal training and have been called to the Bar in one of the Inns of Court in London are eligible. But if a man possesses this qualification, no consideration of color or creed is allowed to weigh for or against him. Several instances are within my knowledge of negroes in humble position in the British West Indies who have saved up their earnings in order to send a son to England to study for the bar, and have lived to see such a son appointed to a magistracy.

All appointments to the judiciary in the British colonies are for life or during good behavior.

No judge or magistrate in the British colonies is allowed to engage in any occupation of any kind outside the exercise of his judicial functions, and the title "judge" belongs only to those officials who are actually in active service on the bench. If the result is that we appear somewhat scantily supplied with "judges," the custom has obvious advantages by way of compensation.

The salaries of the judges are high, and place them entirely beyond the necessity of possessing private means. For instance, the Chief Justice of British Guiana, a colony with a population of 280,000, receives a salary of \$10,000, and the puisne judges receive \$7,500 each.

The strength of the executive power vested in the local authorities throughout the British colonies has served to mold the character of the lower races under British rule. Absolute freedom of speech is allowed in all the British colonies. You may convene public meetings for the purpose of calling the Governor an ass and a popinjay; you may write columns in the newspapers advocating all sorts of violence (except in India, where the circumstances are peculiar). The authorities will look on and smile indulgently. But start a riot, commit violence, destroy property, and heigh, presto! the line is crossed, and down comes the strong hand. And it is to be noted—*first*, the violence is stopped; *then*, when all is quiet again, the inquiry takes place, the blame is fixed, and the civil law takes its course. It took Britain many, many years to learn this first simple lesson in the psychology of control; and volumes might be written containing nothing but the record of those unhappy experiences through which this wisdom was attained. Now the character of the people is being molded under the continued pressure of the consistent policy of "Talk all you will, but no violence." As the children in our tropical colonies grow to manhood and pass on to old age, they are unable to find precedents which justify a hope that violence may go unpunished or that crime may go undetected. And when they observe that it is not only the black man who is held back from violence, but that the white man also must stay his hand in fear of the consequences, the strong confidence in the righteousness of British rule is borne in upon the natives, and we have another cohesive element in our Empire.

Before passing to the British Colonial Civil Service, I may digress for a moment in order to point out the wisdom of Great Britain in adopting several different forms of government in her Empire. It is true that this policy affords the world the curious spectacle of such widely diverse systems as the democratic rule in the United Kingdom and the autocratic Crown Colony government existing under one flag; but it is in facing the fact that democratic institutions are not suited for all men, instead of trying to fit the facts to a preconceived theory to the contrary, that Britain has shown her good sense.

Thus we find all the British colonies in which the population is of white stock enjoying complete self-government. In these colonies the Crown has no power to levy taxes or to decide in what manner the revenue must be expended. The legislature is elected by the people, and the only appointment within the gift of the Crown is the Governorship. It is interesting to note that all the British colonies enjoying complete self-government lie outside the tropics.

The colonies within the tropics are governed under one or another of two systems—the Crown Colony system, or the system under which there exist representative institutions without responsible government.

The former system places the affairs of the colony in the hands of trained officials who are under the immediate control of the



Colonial Office, and it possesses this advantage, that the administrators are free from local prejudice and are unhampered by the constant antagonism of local elected assemblies.

The latter system is more liberal in spirit, for it enables the people of the colony to voice their sentiments through their representatives in the local legislatures, and places in the hands of the popular body the raising of taxes and the granting of the civil list. But, as the Crown has the power of controlling all legislation in the last resort, the representation is, in fact, effective only so long as the legislation follows the lines approved by the Colonial Office.

In the tropical colonies enjoying representative institutions voters are required to have a property qualification; but no distinction of race or color is made, and in several of these colonies the majority of the electorate consists of colored men. As the colored man has his vote in fact as well as on paper, it is not unusual to see a majority of the elected members of a local legislature colored men.

But the colonial system of Great Britain would be a miserable failure, despite the good intentions of the Home Government, were it not that the administrative work is in the hands of honest and capable men.

The honesty of the civil servants in Greater Britain is attested by the fact that during the past twenty years there have not been brought to light a dozen cases of official corruption in the higher branches of the service, which administers the affairs of about 400,000,000 people. Although the efficiency of the service is of a high order, I do not think it is equal to its honesty; but the system is worked in the manner best calculated to secure men of ability, and the course of training insures the development of the best powers that lie in a man.

A youth enters the service in some humble capacity, and is moved about freely from one part of the Empire to another. By the time he reaches a post of responsibility he has accumulated an amount of experience in administrative work which enables him to face his duties with a wholesome conviction that he can honorably acquit himself. He has his life's work before him. He knows that promotion lies in his own hands, that when the Colonial Office is considering his advancement it will not ask, What is this man's color? what are his politics? but simply, What is this man's working record?

The service offers high salaries, permanence of appointment, liberal provisions for leave, a pension or provision for widows and orphans, and unlimited scope for the realization of all reasonable ambitions. This being so, it is easy to understand that men of a high type are eager to enter the examinations for Civil Service appointments, and that consequently the Government has a wide range of selection.

The morale of the service is high, for, in addition to the ordinary motives which guide gentlemen in their actions, the conviction is present in the mind of each member that, if he so conduct himself as to bring discredit on the honorable service to which he belongs, no influence will save him from dismissal. One of the strongest cohesive factors in the British Empire is the belief which exists among all classes that, whatever may be the mistakes of policy, whatever the blunders of local officials, the money paid for the expenses of government is expended for the public good, and does not go into the pockets of the rulers.

The spirit which animates the Colonial Service of Great Britain is that of a true realization of the beauty and excellence of honest work, of satisfaction in obstacles overcome, of joy in the accomplished thing.

Were the guiding genius of British imperialism to address the youth setting out on his career as a colonial servant, we may imagine her saying: "Go to the man with whom you have to deal, learn his language, study his habits, enter into his life, understand his superstitions, rejoice with him, mourn with him, heal his sick, respect his dead, stand by his side in work and in play, in health and in sickness. And as time passes, your work will become a tradition, a tradition by which the natives will measure every new man and by which every new man will measure his work. And when you have taught the native that you are not with him to make money out of him, to wean him from his gods, to oppress him and ill-use him, and when he has taught you to understand the strange workings of his heart, to sympathize with the ever-present conflict within him of strong emotions and a weak will, you will reap that reward which cannot be measured by any standard—the knowledge that as a man you have gone out into the waste places of the earth and done man's work."—*Alleyne Ireland, in the Outlook.*

### Khartum in 1903.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes: On January 26, 1884, the Khedive proclaimed Gordon supreme in the Sudan; and January 26, 1885, Gordon was murdered in Khartum. Since then a generation of Englishmen has grown up that has heard little of the horrors of the Government of the Madi and the Khalifa in that Dervish empire which stretched 1,200 miles from north to south and 1,000 miles from east to west. Knowing little of the cruelty, treachery, robbery, and corruption of that infamous Government, they could hardly estimate the recent gain to the subject population, even if they realized how splendidly beneficent is British rule in the Sudan to-day.

Khartum is no longer a dust-heap; it is a riverside, European, half-completed city on the Blue Nile. Gordon's College is nearly finished, but must wait for pupils, who should master the three R's before they attempt to learn science. Meanwhile at Omdurman, the Dervish rival of Khartum, and only three miles distant, on the White Nile, schools are at work; and among the scholars are grey-headed Sudanese. The Palace, with its charming garden, is inhabited and is hospitable. An English chaplain of the very best type is at work, who by his goodness has so impressed the natives that they entreated him to come into the desert, where they would worship him as Jesus Christ. An English church will be built as soon as funds are forthcoming; and service meanwhile is held in the Palace. A little in the rear, towards the desert, a noble mosque is being erected with funds from the Wakf, the Mahomedan religious establishment. A capital club, a large post office, fine engineer works, many private houses of officers and officials, nearly all with gardens, a zoological garden, and one fine hotel, the Grand, line the riverside for more than a mile already.

At the back, in the desert itself, a mile and a half from the river, is a straggling town apparently. But really it is a group of a dozen tribes, each in its own village, with its own well. Nine of these tribes had for centuries—up to the battle of Omdurman, September 2, 1898—been hunted and caught and sold as slaves; and the other three tribes—Arab Mahomedans—had been the hunters, captors, and vendors. Now the men of all these tribes earn daily wages in Khartum as masons, bricklayers, brickmakers, carpenters, gardeners, laborers, peaceably side by side; and in the twelve villages a few native policemen secure order easily.

Omdurman itself—except the broken tomb of the Mahdi and three brick houses of the Khalifa—perfectly fulfils Tennyson's description of Timbuktu:

Low-roofed, mud-built, barbarian settlements.

In the women market, where, till the battle of Omdurman was lost and won, many thousands of women annually were sold, and where the cars of a woman, whether alive or dead, were exhibited by the slave-driver as proof to the slave-owner that she had died on the road—tramping on foot 600 miles, naked and half-starved, from Abyssinia or Darfur—gum alone is now sold, sorted into heaps, white, pale, and brown.

In Khartum an English barrister of marked ability is the legal adviser of the Government; and in Omdurman a military officer is the chief justiciary. The sentences, of course, are based on evidence, and are reasonable, under the British regime, for the regime is purely British, though the Egyptian and the British flags fly side by side.

In the evil days of Dervish rule beheadings, hangings, floggings to death, cuttings off of hand and foot, were dealt out to petty offenders or to innocence itself, with unnamable tortures on both sexes to extort evidence or hidden wealth.

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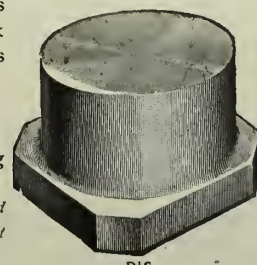
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### A Frenchman on the House of Commons.

A FRENCHMAN has been studying the British House of Commons, and has given in the *Matin* (Paris) his conclusions over the initials P. M. G. The gist of these is given below:

Have you ever sat in the House of Commons and listened? No? Then you have missed the best of English comedies. I will describe:—

In front of me sits a gentleman in a long wig; in front of him two lesser gentlemen in lesser wigs. The great gentleman is called the Speaker. I don't know why. Perhaps because he never opens his mouth. The other gentlemen are his clerks; they suck pens continually.

On the right hand of the Speaker sit many plump, red-faced, well-dressed Englishmen. These are Conservatives. On the left hand of the Speaker sit fewer, pale-faced, long-haired, tragic-looking Englishmen. These are Liberals.

Let me describe their talk. One of the Liberals—he is a Welshman—gets on his feet. He is very white, very tragic. His hair is brushed as carefully as that on a lady's poodle, and with the same Sunday-school finish. He is young, and his hair announces that he is well pleased with the state of his soul. You feel that he would be really surprised if he did not go to heaven. What does he say? Listen. The British army is composed of the scum of the earth. The officers are savage barbarians. The war is a disgrace to England, and she will be punished for it—some day. His voice vibrates like one of the London Twopenny Tubes. His eyes flash, his arms saw the air. All around him the Liberals sit, white, silent, tragic-looking.

But what is it we hear? My friends, we hear laughter, loud, red-faced laughter. It comes from the Conservatives. Look at their crowded benches. Are they not one broad grin, one big red face? The more the good young Welshman proves the earnestly of the British officer, the more do these Conservatives laugh, the broader do they grin. They are hard-hearts, these Conservatives.

Another Liberal is soon what they call "up." He comes from Ireland. Black is his hair; black eyebrows, like the stroke of a quill-pen, press upon his eyelids. He has the white, tragic face, the flashing eyes; he has also the black beard. His clothes hang loosely on his frame; a lock of black hair slashes his white brow. He has a really beautiful brogue, and he has pulled out the tremolo stop.

We listen to him. The English soldiers are villains; the officers are blackguards. \* \* \*

Again there is laughter. Again the crowded benches are full of jovial, red-faced laughter. It is the deep chuckle of those Conservatives again.

Let me generalize. The Conservative is one who attacks the Liberal for misgoverning the country. The Liberal is one who attacks the country for misgoverning the world. And between the two the business of the empire goes on.

I enjoy the House of Commons. It is real nice to hear these English blackening their own characters. Does it not save us

trouble? They seem, all of them who are in earnest, to desire, more than they desire riches, that their country should be proved wicked and wrong. They have newspapers which are trying every day to prove this; and Englishmen buy them, read their own damnation there, pay their pennies to see themselves called savages, cut-throats, blackguards. This is perhaps why they call their country "Merrie England." Does it not make you laugh?

In England no one defends the empire. It is, perhaps, too big to be defended. And, indeed, when one sees these Conservatives laughing in the House of Commons, he begins to understand. After all, my friends, perhaps they are right. When one is attacked, is it not the best thing to laugh?

Ah, these English! But they are not so stupid after all.

### British Colonies as Coal Producers.

It is becoming abundantly evident that some British colonies are likely to produce coal in the future much more cheaply than it can be produced in Europe. In New South Wales, for example, the average annual output per worker has been gradually rising since 1888, and now amounts to about 460 tons a year, or about 160 tons per worker per year more than in Great Britain, while the average price at the mine has fallen from 9s to about 5s 6d. In New Zealand, within the same period, the average annual output per worker has risen from 353 tons to 453 tons, and is likely to increase. This must give the Australasian Colonies a great advantage in the competition of the future for the trade of the Orient.

Coal has been found in paying quantities in every province in India, except Bombay, Sind and Mysore. Rich coal fields have also been found recently in Afghanistan. And an exchange is authority for the statement that four great coal stations are about to be exploited in South Africa. The most southerly field lies between Ladysmith and the northern boundary of Natal. These regions will in the near future supply a large part of the world's demand for coal. Natal exported 204,000 tons in 1901.

### Wealth of the British Empire.

Sir Robert Giffen, who is perhaps the most eminent statistician in the world, has figured out the wealth of various nations, and places that of Great Britain at \$75,000,000,000, and the average wealth per individual in Britain at \$210. The wealth of the United States is but \$175 per individual, while that of Canada is \$240, which is higher than either of these two wealthy countries, indicating that while millionaires are numerous in Great Britain and the United States and few in Canada there is no extreme poverty there to pull down the average. The total wealth of the Australian colonies is put at \$1,050,000,000; India, \$3,000,000,000; the South African colonies at \$500,000,000, equal to \$62.50 per head of the white population, and the rest of the colonies at \$1,000,000,000, making the aggregate wealth of the British Empire \$81,900,000,000.

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# THE CLEAVAGE OF AN EMPIRE

By Arthur Johnston

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## SEVERING THE TIES. VII.

During the autumn of 1766, after a lingering existence of a little more than a year, the "lutestring" administration of the Marquis of Rockingham, having worn out its summer, fell with the fall of the leaf,<sup>1</sup> to be remembered solely for its one achievement, the repeal of the Stamp Act.

The ministry to which it gave place was composed of members scarcely any two of whom advocated the same policy, under the leadership of a chief who refused, or was unable, to advocate any policy whatsoever. Thus constituted, it was eminently fitted to continue the work of dismembering the empire, so effectively begun by its predecessor.

Among the new ministers were the Duke of Grafton, a young politician of mediocre ability, forced into undue prominence by the persistent inactivity of his chief; Lords Shelburne and Camden and General Conway, reputed the best friends of the Americans, but who were friends only to a colonial faction; Lord North, reputed their worst enemy, but who later manifested the falsity of that reputation by presenting them with an empire; Charles Townshend, a sagacious, keen-witted statesman and brilliant orator,<sup>2</sup> who swayed the administration by sheer force of knowing what he wanted, a quality conspicuously lacking in the others. The remainder a medley of Whigs and Tories, or "king's friends," without one thought or object in common. This conglomerate body, aptly styled by Burke a "crossly indented and whimsically dove-tailed piece of joinery," was nominally presided over by William Pitt, the newly created Earl of Chatham.<sup>3</sup>

Where lives the Briton whose blood does not flow the faster in his veins at the mention of the name of William Pitt? The peerless statesman, who humbled the arch enemy of his country and despoiled her of her fairest possessions. The dauntless champion of the people's rights, who lifted the name of "Commoner" to a loftier height than the title of the proudest noble in the land. The incorruptible minister, who, despising sordid gain, valued alone that glory that is derived from services to the State faithfully performed.

Such panegyric the world has accorded to William Pitt. But if his policy be judged by its results, it must stand condemned as a failure; or, at least, as falling far short of the promise that it gave. His victories, from their very magnitude, brought loss and not gain to the empire. For a realization of the political reforms that have ever been associated with his name, the people of Great Britain were obliged to await the advent of another century. And truth compels the admission that the political practices of Pitt, personally immaculate as we know him to have been, did not reach the height to which his admonitions pointed.

<sup>1</sup> Charles Townshend characterized the Rockingham administration as "pretty summer wear, which will never stand the winter," and lightly compared it to a lutestring.

<sup>2</sup> Much unmerited odium has been cast upon the character of Townshend, not only by American, but also by British writers. It were well, therefore, to note what has been said in his praise by one who, certainly, was not biased in his favor. Edmund Burke, a man never chary of censure when he thought it deserved, and who was opposed to every measure advocated by Townshend, in his speech against American Taxation delivered in 1774, said of him: "In truth, sir, he was the delight and ornament of this House, and the charm of every private society which he honored with his presence. Perhaps there never arose in this country, nor in any country, a man of more pointed and finished wit, and (where his passions were not concerned) of a more refined, exquisite and penetrating judgment. . . . He knew better by far than any man I ever was acquainted with, how to bring together within a short time all that was necessary to establish, to illustrate and to decorate that side of the question he supported. He stated his matter skillfully and powerfully. He particularly excelled in a most luminous explanation and display of his subject. . . . Failings he had undoubtedly, . . . but he had no failings which were not owing to a noble cause, to an ardent, generous, perhaps an immoderate passion for fame; a passion which is the instinct of all great souls."—*Burke's Works*, Vol. III, pp. 214-215.

<sup>3</sup> "He," (Chatham) "made an administration so chequered and speckled; he put together a piece of joinery so crossly indented and whimsically dove-tailed; a cabinet so variously inlaid; such a piece of diversified mosaic; such a tessellated pavement, without cement; here a bit of black stone, and there a bit of white; patriots and courtiers, king's friends and republicans; Whigs and Tories; treacherous friends and open enemies; that it was indeed a very curious show, but utterly unsafe to touch and unsure to stand on."—*Burke's Works*, Vol. III.

During the half century that elapsed between the Peace of Utrecht and the Peace of Paris, the policy of Great Britain had been dominated by two great minds and one small one. For twenty years of this period Robert Walpole was the chief and almost irresponsible minister; for nearly as long the influence of William Pitt was pre-eminent. Associated with both was the Duke of Newcastle, "the cleverest of ministerial terriers," whose term of office almost equaled those of both, and who, for a time, governed as absolutely as either.

The object of Walpole and Pitt was the same. Both battled for the glory and advancement of their country. Their weapons only were different; Pitt wielded the sword, Walpole manipulated the purse-strings.

Under the rule of Sir Robert Walpole, "the Father of Corruption," an all-pervading system of bargaining and sale was inaugurated. The purchase of parliamentary seats became a mere matter of business, the negotiations of which provided the sole means of livelihood for the many brokers who were engaged in it. The purchase of the consciences of the members who occupied them accompanied, or, more accurately, preceded this bargaining in seats, since they would have been valueless had not the incumbents been able to derive an income, or other advantage, from their acquisition.<sup>4</sup> In the development of this system, Walpole found a most efficient coadjutor in the Duke of Newcastle.

Though this venality may not be justified, some reason may be found to excuse it. Though it be condemned, it is only fair to make allowance for the conditions under which it arose. At that period the free institutions of the State were seriously menaced by the plots of the leaders of the Jacobite party. No one now doubts that the success of these plots would have retarded for generations the growth of these free institutions, even if it had not destroyed them. To prevent this calamity, there were two methods available to the minister of the day—the force of arms and the influence of money. Sir Robert hated war.<sup>5</sup> War, too, would have meant the hostile array of Briton against Briton; threatening, if not the total destruction of the unity of the race, at least a division into sections, between which there would have remained a long-standing enmity. Rather, then, than force freedom upon his countrymen at the sword's point, Walpole chose to bribe them to be free. Who shall say that the decision was not a wise one?

But this advantage was not obtained without a corresponding disadvantage. To accomplish his plans Walpole inaugurated a system of political corruption which, at its height, has had no parallel in a community of freemen since the decadent days of the Roman republic, and which, had public spirit and love of freedom been as dead among the people of Britain as it was at that time among the people of Rome, might have resulted equally in despotism. Fortunately true patriots were not wanting; even the corrupters themselves having good claim to that title. It is only just to bear in mind that Walpole, arch-corrupter as he was, received no direct benefit from his corrupt practices.<sup>6</sup> Even Newcastle, who bribed his way through half a century, derived

<sup>4</sup> Lord Orrery, in a letter to the Pretender, written some time during the year 1727, asserted that: "Our Parliaments are all most universally corrupted. Our nobility and gentry are for the most part servile, ignorant and poor-spirited, striving who shall sell themselves at the best price to the Court, but resolved to sell themselves at any."

Lord Orrery was an uncompromising Jacobite, and was disappointed and indignant at seeing so many adherents of James pass over to the camp of the Hanoverians, which defection he attributed to bribery alone. It is therefore likely that his statements, though founded on fact, were exaggerations. At any rate his strictures on his fellow peers were hardly deserved; he condemned the many for the sins of the few. When, by the shameful Peace of Utrecht, Bolinbroke's government abandoned the cause of the brave and freedom-loving Catalans, it was the House of Lords that interfered in their behalf, and prevented, at least, the further disgrace of the employment of the arms of Great Britain against her late allies; an act by no means indicating servility or poor spirit in its members.

<sup>5</sup> So greatly did Walpole detest the expedient of war, that he repudiated all responsibility for the only one that was waged during his period of power, and which was, in fact, forced upon his administration. This was the war of 1739 against Spain, consequent on the interference of her officials with colonial free trade with the Spanish Main. "The war is yours," he fretfully exclaimed to Newcastle, "I wish you joy of it."

<sup>6</sup> Though Walpole grew rich during his administration of the affairs of Great Britain, his riches were not the result of political bribery. That he engaged in speculation, especially in the shares of the South Sea Bubble Company, is true, and it is true that he escaped the financial ruin that the collapse of that elusive scheme brought to thousands of his countrymen, but he used no information derived from official sources to enable him to do so. When, in 1741, he was accused in the House of Commons of various crimes and misdemeanors, he was able triumphantly to ask: "Have I ever been suspected of being corrupted? A strange phenomenon, a corrupter, himself not corrupt!"



no personal advantage from the system of which he was such an accomplished steward; but, on the contrary, expended a large fortune in its administration.<sup>7</sup>

This organized subornation, which had developed side by side with the growth of modern free institutions, dominated the political arena into which William Pitt forced his way, and over which, for many years, he was the undisputed champion. That he hated this corruption scarcely can be doubted; but that he was not able to suppress it, or even mitigate it; or being able, did not choose to make the attempt, gives cause for serious wonder. Some cause for wonder, too, is found in the fact that by accepting seats in Parliament which had been bought and paid for, he, in a manner, gave it his countenance.<sup>8</sup>

Had William Pitt, who had not the same excuse for tolerating the evil as had Walpole, when at the height of his power and popularity, chosen to devote his tremendous energy to stamping it out, he would have received the earnest support of the honest and honorable men in both Houses,<sup>9</sup> and might have hoped for a successful issue of his efforts. But it was not until his power had departed and he had ceased to be the god of the people's idolatry, that he made anything like a serious attempt at reform. In the early part of 1770, Lord Chatham submitted to his fellow peers his plan for the reformation of parliamentary representation. But even then he did not venture to recommend that the chief source of all corruption, the "rotten boroughs," should be lopped away, but, on the contrary, maintained that such action would endanger the safety of the State. The representation of the counties and larger cities, he thought, were still uncontaminated, and his plan consisted simply in increasing the representation of the former by one member. By such a "gentle remedy" did Chatham propose to cure all the constitutional distempers of his country.<sup>10</sup>

Some years later other and more drastic measures were proposed as antidotes for these political disorders. Among them was that of the Duke of Richmond, who in 1880, the year of the Gordon riots, brought in a bill providing for universal suffrage and annual Parliaments.<sup>11</sup> Edmund Burke, far less radi-

cal than his noble friend, could see no benefit in the extension of the suffrage, was unalterably opposed to the shortening of the duration of Parliaments, and was even unwilling to meddle with the rotten boroughs.<sup>12</sup> Indeed, if we may credit the word of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, he, upon an occasion, went so far as to declare that "Parliament was, and always had been, precisely what it ought to be, and that the people who thought of reforming it wanted to overturn the constitution." Burke had a plan of reform of his own, but it consisted solely in reducing the number of places and pensions at the disposal of the crown; a wise and necessary measure in itself, and one that shortly afterwards was partially carried into effect.

But with the exception of this small concession to good government, all these plans proved abortive, and for genuine reform the people had to wait yet another half century. The disastrous termination of the war with the colonies, and the consequent revolution in France making such legislation undesirable and impracticable.<sup>13</sup>

Why was it that William Pitt, whose opinion it was that "either Parliament will reform itself from within, or be reformed with a vengeance from without," made no attempt that was not contemptible to bring about that reform and prevent the execution of that vengeance?

On the personal purity of William Pitt no breath of suspicion has ever been cast. As Paymaster of the Forces he had refused to accept of emoluments theretofore considered the legitimate perquisites of the office, because, as he said, with simple directness, "I have no right to any part of it." But when, in 1757, during the first administration over which he held undisputed control, he was associated with the Duke of Newcastle, he did not hesitate to take advantage of the support gained by the corrupt methods of his colleague.<sup>14</sup>

disorders, which, in my opinion, have a great part of their root in elections themselves; and while the Duke of Richmond proposes to annihilate the freeholders, Sir George Saville consents to a plan for a vast increase of their power, by choice of a hundred new knights of the shire. Which of these am I to adhere to? Or shall I put myself in the graceful situation of opposing both? . . . As to the shortening of the duration of Parliaments, I confess I see no cause to change or to modify my opinion on the subject. . . . As to some remedy to the present state of the representation, I do by no means object to it. But it is an affair of great difficulty, and to be touched with great delicacy and by a hand of great power."—Burke to Joseph Harford, September 27th, 1780. *Burke's Works*, Vol. I, pp. 450-451.

<sup>12</sup> Burke was as greatly opposed to triennial Parliaments as he was to annual ones. "The frequency of elections," he said, "has a tendency to increase the powers of the electors, not lessen corruptibility. A triennial sitting would make the members more shamelessly and shockingly corrupt," and "the electors infinitely more venal. What will be the consequence of triennial corruption? Triennial drunkenness, triennial idleness, triennial lawsuits, litigation, prosecutions, triennial frenzy, of society dissolved, industry interrupted, ruined, of those personal hatreds that will never be suffered to soften; those animosities and feuds will well be rendered immortal; those quarrels which are never to be appeased; morals vitiated and gangrened to the vitals." To this extravagant denunciation of the evil effects to be expected from triennial Parliaments, he adds the amazing assertion: "I do not seriously think that this Constitution, even the wrecks of it, could survive five triennial elections!"

Nor did Burke look with greater favor on the proposal to equalize the representation: "You have," he declared, "an equal representation, because you have men equally interested in the prosperity of the whole, who are involved in the general interest and the general sympathy." And he pointed to the fact that those parts of the kingdom not represented were equally favored with those that were represented. An increase in the number of the electors Burke believed would only result in "the wages of corruption being lower." On the other hand, "lessening the number" would "add to the weight and independency of the voters. I believe no one will deny that the electors are corruptible." And he thought, "It can never be otherwise."

In truth, Burke, though protesting that he "looked up to the opinion of the people, and with an awe that is almost superstitious," had small faith in their honesty of purpose.

<sup>13</sup> Some modern British writers, of more or less eminence, have asserted the contrary. They contend that in making war upon Great Britain, the American colonists were "fighting the battle" of her citizens. Mr. John Morley writes: "It is, however, almost demonstrably certain that the vindication of the supremacy of popular interests over all other considerations, would have been bootless toil, and that the great constitutional struggle, from 1760 to 1783, would have ended otherwise than it did, but for the failure of the war against the insurgent colonies, and the final establishment of American independence. . . . The struggle which began unsuccessfully at Brentford in Middlesex, was continued at Boston in Massachusetts. . . . The ruin of the American cause would have been also the ruin of the Constitutional cause of England."

Mr. Morley, however, makes no attempt to demonstrate this "almost demonstrable" proposition, so that his unsupported assertion need not be replied to here. The subject will be again referred to at a later stage of this treatise.

<sup>14</sup> Horace Walpole wrote of these two ministers: "Mr. Pitt *does* everything; the Duke of Newcastle *gives* everything. As long as they

<sup>7</sup> Upon the death of the Duke of Newcastle in November, 1768, Lord Chesterfield wrote to Colonel Irvine: "My old kinsman and contemporary is at last dead. . . . After all the great offices which he had held for fifty years, he died three hundred thousand pounds poorer than he was when he came into them."

Horace Walpole, however, with his usual manifestation of spite, took pains to insinuate that his father's old colleague did not retire without substantial reward. With this object in view, he enumerated certain titles and reversions that Newcastle had obtained for his relatives and supporters, but could mention no emolument bestowed upon Newcastle himself.

<sup>9</sup> For two sessions of Parliament the "Great Commoner" was indebted for his seat therein to the purchase of two "rotten boroughs," Old Sarum and Aldborough. The first a flourishing community, whose streets "could be traced only by the color of the corn" growing over them, and whose "sole manufacture was in members of Parliament." The other scarcely more populous.

<sup>10</sup> There were many such. Edmund Burke, severely as he condemned venal politicians, was generous enough to admit that there were "many more amongst us free from all sorts of corruption, and of a more excellent public spirit, than could well be expected," and that "these, and many more like these, grafting public principles on private honor, have redeemed the present age, and would have adorned the most splendid period in your history."

Much of the prevalent belief in the universal corruption of the political and social life of the eighteenth century is founded upon the works of the great satirists of that period. But the evil is too often remembered while the good is forgotten. It ought to be remembered that the Squire Allworthys and the Doctor Primroses were characters drawn from life equally with those of the Jonathan Wilds.

<sup>11</sup> "The boroughs of this country have properly enough been called 'the rotten parts' of the Constitution. But in my judgment, my lords, these boroughs, corrupt as they are, must be considered as the natural inhumanity of the Constitution. Like the infirmities of the body, we must bear them with patience, and submit to carry them about with us. The limb is mortified, but the amputation might be death. Let us try, my lords, whether some gentler remedies may not be discovered. Since we cannot cure the disorder, let us endeavor to infuse such a portion of new health into the Constitution as may enable it to support its most inveterate diseases. The representation of the counties is, I think, still preserved pure and uncorrupted. That of the greater cities is upon a footing equally respectable; and there are many of the larger trading towns which still preserve their independence. The infusion of health which I now allude to would be to permit every county to elect one member more in addition to their present representation. . . . I think it is the only security we have against the profligacy of the times, the corruption of the people and the ambition of the crown."—Chatham's speech in the House of Lords, 22nd January, 1770.

<sup>12</sup> "The Duke of Richmond has voluntarily proposed to open the elections of England to all those, without exception, who have the qualification of being eighteen years old; and has swept away at one stroke all the privileges of freeholders, cities and boroughs, throughout the kingdom, and sends every member of Parliament, every year, to the judgment and discretion of such electors. Sir George Saville has consented to adopt the scheme of more frequent elections, as a remedy for



There could be but one result of this toleration. Political venality became still further systematized. Being associated with a progressive and patriotic administration, people began to regard it as a thing of course, and productive of little or no harm; almost it might be said to have been considered a part of the Constitution. Especially did the traffic in parliamentary seats become common, so that, writing of the period during the last administration of Pitt, the historian Hallam could properly refer to the sale of these seats as "being conducted like any other transferable property."<sup>15</sup>

This vicious system the American Disunionists justly condemned. But instead of regarding it as an evil which, as citizens of the empire, it was their duty as well as their privilege to endeavor to reform, they regarded it rather as a fortunate condition of affairs, as affording a powerful argument in favor of separation. Accordingly it was held up to the view of their fellow colonists as a terrible example of the conditions that would surely prevail should a closer union with the mother country be brought about. Among others, Benjamin Franklin made good use of this argument; taking care, as was his habit in such matters, that the tale should lose nothing in the telling.<sup>16</sup>

Other prominent Disunionists were not slow to follow the example of Franklin; it was made efficient use of by speakers and writers in many of the colonies, where British political infamy was contrasted with "the glorious public virtue"<sup>17</sup> of their own countrymen. In this work John Adams took part; but the disposition of this censorious gentleman to find fault, even with his friends, constantly caused him to tell impolitic truths. As soon as separation had been definitely decided upon by the Congress, and extreme caution became no longer necessary, he gave rein to this proclivity. Though he still affirmed that the British government was "completely corrupted, and the persons concerned in it lost to all ties of honor, virtue and religion"—which

can agree in this partition they may do what they will."—*Horace Walpole to Sir H. Mann, November 27th, 1758.*

<sup>15</sup> Hallam's Constitutional History.

<sup>16</sup> The letters of Franklin relating to this subject are interesting and amusing, and though the facts are exaggerated and distorted, they are not so much so as to destroy the verisimilitude of the picture he draws. In a letter to Galloway, dated February 17th, 1768, he wrote: "The Parliament have of late been acting an egregious farce, calling before them the Mayor and Aldermen of Oxford for proposing a sum to be paid by their old members on being rechosen at the next election, and sundry printers and brokers for advertising and dealing in boroughs, etc. The Oxford people were sent to Newgate and discharged after some days on humble petition and receiving the Speaker's reprimand upon their knees. The House could scarcely keep countenance, knowing as they all do, that the practice is general. People say that they mean nothing more than to *beat down the price*, by a little discouragement of borough jobbing, now that their own elections are all coming on. The price indeed is growing exorbitant, no less than four thousand pounds for a member."—*Sparks' Franklin, Vol. VII, p. 384.*

In another letter to the same gentleman, written on the 13th of the following March, it is stated that: "The old Parliament is gone and its enemies now find themselves at liberty to abuse it. . . . All the members are now in the counties and boroughs among their drunken electors. Much confusion and disorder in many places, and such profusion of money as never was known before on any similar occasion. The first instance of bribery to be chosen a member taken notice of in the journals is no longer ago than Queen Elizabeth's time, when the being sent to Parliament was looked upon as a troublesome service, and therefore not sought after. It is said that such a one, being a simple man, and conceiving it might be of some advantage to him, had given four pounds to the Mayor and Corporation that they might choose him to serve them in Parliament. The price is monstrously risen since that time, for it is now no less than four thousand pounds. It is thought that near two millions will be spent this election, but those who understand figures and act by computation say that the crown has two millions a year in places and pensions to dispose of, and it is well worth to engage in such a seven years' lottery, though all who have tickets should not get prizes."—*Sparks' Franklin, Vol. VII, pp. 397-8.*

To his son, then governor of New Jersey, he wrote at the same time: "Parliament is up and the nation in a ferment with the new election. Great complaints are made that the natural interests of country gentlemen in their neighboring boroughs is overborne by the moneyed interests of the new people who have got sudden fortunes in the Indies, or as contractors. Four thousand pounds is now the market price for a borough. In short, this whole venal nation is now at market, will be sold for about two millions, and might be bought out of the hands of the present bidders (if he would offer half a million more) by the very devil himself."—*Sparks' Franklin, Vol. VII, p. 394.*

And two months later to Ross: "What the event will be God only knows, but some punishment seems preparing for a people who are ungratefully abusing the best Constitution and the best king that any nation was ever blest with, intent on nothing but luxury, licentiousness, power, places, pensions and plunder; while the ministry, divided in their counsels, with little regard for each other, worried by perpetual oppositions, in continual apprehension of changes, intent on securing popularity, in case they should lose favor, have for some years past had little time or inclination to attend to our small affairs, whose remote-

ness makes them appear still smaller."—*Sparks' Franklin, Vol. VII, p. 402.*

was no greater exaggeration than his passion for invective usually led him—he suddenly awoke to the fact that his own countrymen—whom, shortly before, he had alleged to be "three millions of as good and loyal, as sensible and virtuous people as any in the empire," and whose Congress was "as full and free a representation as ever was constituted by any people, chosen universally without solicitation or the least tincture of corruption"<sup>18</sup>—were, like their cousins across the Atlantic, "extremely addicted to selfishness, corruption and venality!"<sup>19</sup>

If, then, trust may be placed in the veracity and judgment of John Adams, in the matter of political corruption the honors were even between the people of Great Britain and America, and "the glorious public virtue" so lauded by Franklin had no existence in fact, but only in the imagination of that most immaculate personage.

That William Pitt made no serious effort to bring about domestic reform was because in his estimation foreign aggrandizement was of paramount importance. To territorial conquest he devoted all his passionate energy, with the most brilliant results.

Before Pitt assumed the control of the foreign policy of the government, the military and naval operations had been conducted with such a lack of judgment and spirit as to bring disgrace on British arms. The people had become almost reconciled to the belief that their ancient power and renown had forever departed, and that henceforth Great Britain must take a secondary place in the family of nations. But with the advent of William Pitt to supreme authority, a different feeling was infused into them. Roused to a sense of what was due to their glorious ancestry, by the precept and example of their great minister, the people soon recovered their fortitude, and again began to covet honor. Success took the place of failure: fame the place of disgrace. Henceforth they could hold up their heads, and like their sovereign, glory in the name of Briton.

Like all great ministers, William Pitt was fortunate in his choice of subordinates; or rather, perhaps, like them, he was possessed of that clairvoyance that is able to discern genius through the veil beneath which it often lies hidden from the view of lesser intellects.

During the period of Pitt's first administration, Clive, "the heaven-born soldier," with his little force of untrained warriors, surpassing the achievements of Cortez and Pizarro, shook to its center the throne of the Great Mogul, and drove the French from the Indian peninsula. Rodney, Boscawen and Hawke sank or

ress makes them appear still smaller."—*Sparks' Franklin, Vol. VII, p. 402.*

Such is the account given by Franklin of ministerial and parliamentary corruption, during the administration of Lord Chatham, whose memory has been kept green by his countrymen as the Apostle of Reform.

"These are again the words of Franklin. On the 25th of February, 1775, on the eve of his departure from London, where he had been manifesting his own "glorious public virtue" by violating the sanctity of private correspondence, he addressed a letter to Galloway, in which, in opposition to that gentleman's plan of union, he wrote:

"I have not heard what objections were made to the plan in Congress, nor would I make more than this one, that, when I consider the extreme corruption prevalent among all orders of men in this old, rotten State, and the glorious public virtue so predominant in our rising country, I cannot but apprehend more mischief than benefit from a closer union. I fear they will drag us after them in all their plundering wars, which their desperate circumstances, injustice and rapacity may prompt them to undertake; and all their wide-wasting prodigality and profusion is a gulph that will swallow up every aid we may distress ourselves to afford them. . . . I apprehend, therefore, that to unite us intimately will only be to corrupt and poison us also."—*Sparks' Franklin, Vol. VIII, pp. 145-6.*

But these insidious arguments fell upon dull ears; for Galloway was beginning to learn that the chiefs of the Disunion party had been practicing deliberate deception upon him, and his connection with that party was drawing to a close.

"John Adams' Works, Letters of Novanglus, Vol. IV, p. 32.

"On the 3d of July, 1776, John Adams wrote to his wife announcing the passage of the Declaration of Independence. Upon that action he commented in the following words: "The new government we are assuming in every part will require a purification from our own vices, and an augmentation of our virtues, or they will be no blessings. The people will have unbounded power, and the people are extremely addicted to corruption and venality, as well as the great."—*John Adams' Works, Vol. IX, p. 248.*

To John Avery, a few months later: "Whoever was acquainted with America knew how unprepared she was . . . and what is infinitely worse than all the rest, how much infected with that selfishness, corruption and venality . . . which has been the bane of Great Britain."—*Adams' Works, Vol. IX, p. 458.*

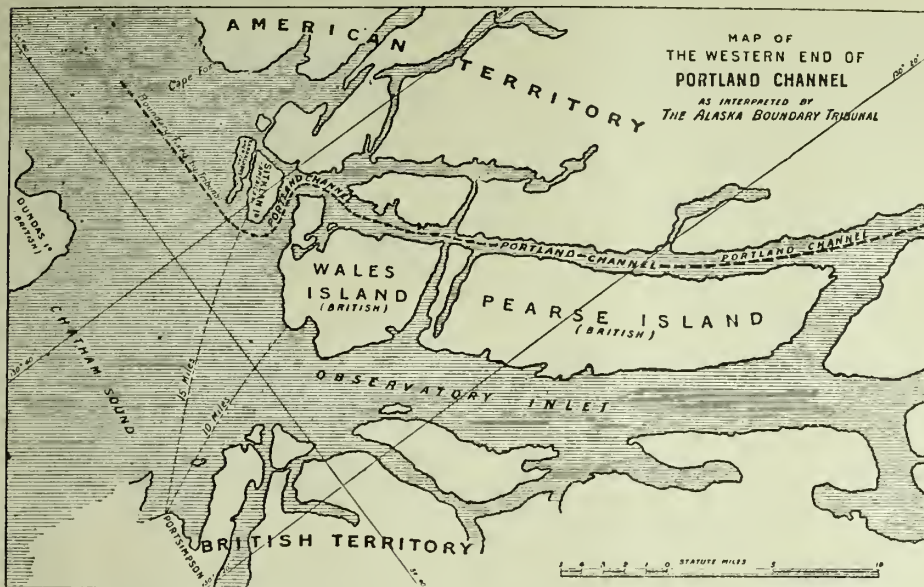
And about the same time to William Gordon: "There is one enemy who to me is more formidable than famine, pestilence or the sword, I mean the corruption which is prevalent in so many American hearts."—*John Adams' Works, Vol. IX, p. 461.*





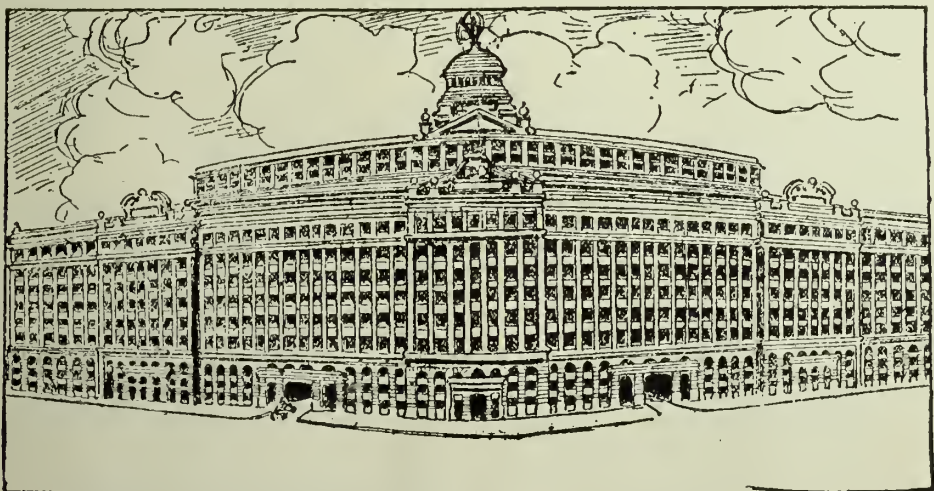


## Portland Channel and Sitklan Island



The accompanying map shows the manner in which the Alaska Boundary Tribunal dealt with the second question submitted to them, that relating to the identification of Portland Channel. They have decided that the channel passes to the north of Pearse and Wales Islands and thence between Wales Island and Sitklan Island to the Pacific. The result of their decision is that Wales and Pearse Islands fall to Great Britain, and Sitklan and Kannaghut Islands to the United States. The two latter islands have together an area of some eight square miles only, and are in themselves of no importance whatever. It has been suggested, however, that they hold the command of Port Simpson, which is the proposed terminus of the new transcontinental railway, and will be found at the left-hand bottom corner of the map. A glance at the map will show that this is not the case. Sitklan Island is

distant some fifteen miles from the port, whereas Wales Island extends some five miles nearer to it and, being situated on the flank of a line drawn from Port Simpson to Sitklan, would effectually neutralize any strategic importance which the latter island would possess. As regards vessels sailing from Port Simpson in the direction of Asia, which would pass north of Dundas Island, this island, which is British, commands the passage, and the two islands awarded to the United States confer on them no advantage which they did not have already by their possession of Cape Fox. The channel north of the two islands which is commanded by them and by the United States possessions in the mainland on the other side of the channel has no commercial importance; all traffic passes along the broader channel to the south of Wales Island.—*London Times*.



OFFICE BUILDING OF 6000 ROOMS NOW BEING ERECTED IN LONDON, ENGLAND, AT A COST OF \$10,000,000.

A Harvard student who has just returned from a bicycling tour of India, thus describes the road from Lahore to Calcutta: "It is 1,200 miles long, and it is level. The material of which it is made is called 'kunker,' and if you turn that word into 'concrete' you have an idea of what it is like. The road is hard and as smooth as prepared pavement, and there is no dust. When I first got on this road with my wheel and enjoyed the luxury of easy traveling, I said: "This is magnificent, but I suppose that in a short time it will become gritty and uneven." I went 50 miles, 100 miles, 200 miles, 500, 600, 700, and it was always the same, with not even the smallest stone to give a jog. Almost the entire way is lined with a double row of majestic trees. The concrete road runs like a long, white ribbon down the center. Along each side of the 'kunker' are loose soil tracks, over which the native bullock carts creak along at the rate of two miles an hour."

## A Social Improvement.

In an article in the *Century* bearing the significant title, "What More than Wages," Mr. William Howe Tolman gives illustrations of the efforts "to humanize labor," that are being made in England. We quote the following account of a typical English community, where from the very start of the industry, improved homes were built, "not merely the four walls of the individual home, but whatever contributed to the integrity of the home—schools, small allotments for raising vegetables and flowers, a hall for religious services, a club building for the men, an institute for the girls and women, an assembly hall, and grounds for recreation and sports."

This industrial village is in Birkenhead, just the other side of the river from Liverpool, and represents an expenditure of two hundred and fifty thousand pounds. In 1886 twenty cottages were built; in 1894 sixty-six more; while to-day there are four hundred in all, with another one hundred building. The architecture of each group is different, thus avoiding a tiresome uniformity. Architects make frequent trips to this village to see the effect of the cottages when built. The cottages for the rank and file of the men rent from three shillings to four and sixpence a week. These cottages include three bedrooms, a living room, kitchen and scullery, the water closets being in the yard. Clerks and foremen have houses for which they pay from four shillings and six-



Workingmen's Houses, Birkenhead.

pence to six shillings a week. The rentals for the houses of the managers and heads of departments are from seven to nine shillings a week. These rentals include everything; a week's notice on each side terminates a tenant's residence.

An eight-hour day makes possible enjoyment and satisfaction for the wage-earner. Each tenant can hire for five shillings a year a small tract of land which he may cultivate for vegetables or flowers. As a substitute for the evil side of the saloon, the small garden is excellent, and each employer could well afford to make it possible, for while a man works in his garden he is not in the saloon. By making the rentals so low there is no feeling of bitterness engendered toward the owner, because, while he has provided all these home advantages, he gets a good profit from his rentals. The foregoing dollar-and-cent profit in this case is more than offset by the individual and socialized good-will.

Willie—Pa, why do they call our language the mother tongue?

Pa—It's because your father never gets a chance to use it.

## A Prodigy.

A clergyman having occasion to go to London before Christmas, his wife asked him to buy a text for the gallery of the church for the Christmas decorations. He was very busy and forgot all about it, till just before leaving, so wired for instructions to his wife as to words and dimensions. She wired back the following message: "Unto us a son is born, nine feet long by three feet high."

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## London Paper Praises Hofmeyr.

A recent number of *South Africa*, published at London, contains a very complimentary notice of Mr. Adrian Hofmeyr's work in California. We quote one paragraph:

"The Rev. Adrian Hofmeyr, the distinguished Dutch clergyman whose earnest efforts to establish a good understanding between Briton and Boer have done much to promote cordiality between the two races, has been in California for the past four months, and during that time has lectured on some 145 occasions in the larger cities of that State. On the subject of 'Cecil Rhodes,' Mr. Hofmeyr lectured 51 times, and his convincing eloquence has literally changed the trend of public opinion concerning the great South African. Mr. Hofmeyr found that the San Franciscan papers had been providing their readers with a mass of prejudiced statements concerning the dead statesman, but the thinking public could not recognize the pictures drawn by those newspapers with those portrayed in general by the English journals. The people of the Pacific slope were therefore glad to hear a true account of Mr. Rhodes from one who knew him. This was the case, too, with regard to South African affairs in general, and Mr. Hofmeyr now has the pleasure of feeling that after the information he has been able to give he has been successful in drawing Briton and American closer together than they were before."

Another consignment of Rev. Adr. Hofmeyr's celebrated work, "The Story of My Captivity," has been received in San Francisco from England, in response to a great and widespread demand for copies on this Coast. Orders will be filled by J. J. Newbegin, Flood Building, or at the office of the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN. Price, \$2.00.

## The Del Monte Paradise.

Del Monte, on Monterey Bay, California, has all of the scenic beauty and natural charm of the famous Monte Carlo, but none of the latter's vices. It is a healthful place—healthful for mind and body—every facility being found there for wholesome outdoor recreation and sport. It is a paradise for golf, fishing, riding and driving, yachting, bathing, automobilizing, etc., and withal has the quietude and privacy of a country home. Its accessibility, owing to frequent and speedy trains, is amongst its great advantages for the busy city man.

Told in a London club the other evening: "Dearest man I ever knew was my grandfather; couldn't hear a sound. So we took him down to Woolwich, where they were going to test the 100-ton gun. Never told the old gentleman a word, but enticed him behind a screen about 10 feet off, and he never knew there was a gun near till it went off, and it knocked all the gunners as flat as pancakes. They found the old gentleman pleased and smiling. 'Dear me,' he said, 'that is the first rohin I have heard this spring.'"

A little girl, who went to school,  
One day saw that the figure 9  
When upside down was just a 6.  
She laughed and thought it very fine,  
When grandma said, "How old are you?"  
What do you think the lassie said?  
"I'm 9 when standing up like this,  
And 6 if I stand on my head."

We call the attention of readers to the attractive trade announcements in this issue. In purchasing for holiday presents or other purposes, good goods and satisfactory treatment may be depended upon when dealing with our advertisers.

Dr. O. B. Hewitt, the well-known dentist, is prepared to give the best of satisfaction, at his parlors, corner of Kearny and Sutter streets.

Here is a sentence containing all the letters of the alphabet: "Quick, John, get a dozen of woven collars, and put in my box."

**DR. O. B. HEWETT**



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Assay, \$25; Blowpipe Assay, \$10. Full Course of Assay-  
ing \$50. Established 1864. B. C. Gov. Examinations—  
send for catalogue.

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When you drink **TEA**  
DRINK

**SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S**

CELEBRATED

**Ceylon Teas**

Sold in one-half and one-pound tins only  
by every grocer in the world.

Insist upon your grocer giving you

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Wholesale Distributors for Pacific Coast



## British and American Union.

THE co-operation of Americans and Britons in matters of an educational nature was an interesting fact brought to light in the course of Prof. H. R. Fairclough's lecture on Crete, delivered before the Union on the 4th inst. The speaker said that in Rome he found an Anglo-American Archaeological Society; in Athens both Britons and Americans had schools, but they fraternized closely and no one ever thought of doing other than associating them. He noticed the same thing in other ancient cities. He joined the exploring expedition to Crete in Rome, and later found that the party was made up equally of Britons and Americans.

Prof. Fairclough's lecture was of considerable interest and profit, and the fine views which he threw upon the curtain greatly elucidated his remarks. Of Dr. Evans' patient and thorough work in uncovering the storied cities of Crete, long buried, the lecturer had many complimentary things to say.

Mr. James de Conlay, the bright young Australian journalist of whom we made mention in our last issue, followed with an address on Australia, which was brimful of information. He told of the educational test for immigrants, the laws governing labor disputes, the splendid arbitration courts, the efforts to offset the effects of drought and the intense loyalty of the colonists to the mother country. He did not deny that Australia had her troubles, but declared she was not "on the road to ruin," as recently stated in American papers. The speaker declared that the new commonwealth's constitution was the best in existence, its framers having drawn from the most enlightened nations for its provisions. Pointing to the Australian flag, which President D'Evelyn had thrown over the speaker's desk in honor of the occasion, Mr. de Conlay, in concluding his remarks, said: "Rest assured, that flag will never be raised in defiance of its old dad, the Union Jack."

Mr. de Conlay, who is here in the interest of a number of leading Australian newspapers, gathering agricultural data and information as to our business methods, has passed a very profitable month—profitable to this community as well as to the interests he represents, for he has disseminated a fund of information relative to Australia and its resources not before known in this part of the world. He is convinced that Australia is one of the coming countries.

Readers may have noticed in the *Examiner* of the 5th inst. a sensational article captioned: "Australian Flag Lowered After Protest." There is barely a word of truth in it. The Australian flag did not appear above the American or any other flag. It had, unthinkingly, been attached to the curtain placed in position to receive the stereopticon views, and formed a center piece for the American and British flags on either side of it. When the curtain was raised the flag went with it (strange to say), and when the curtain was lowered it came down again. It was not put up to offend anyone, nor taken down to please anyone; and the *Examiner* is in error once more.

The January meeting will be held on the second Friday—the 7th of the month, instead of the 1st.

## A Model School for Boys.

Near the famous old Mission San Jose is Anderson Academy for boys, the most modern and well equipped school west of the Rockies. The beauty of its grounds, the high standard of scholarship and the true home life within its walls has secured for it the high esteem in which it is held by its many friends. The school is filled, and applications are now being booked for the spring term.

## DR. ADRIAN HOFMEYR

Copies of this famous Africander's thrilling book on the South African War, and his experiences as a prisoner with the Boer's are now to be had from

## J. J. NEWBIGIN

Flood Bldg., Market and 4th Sts., San Francisco, and  
The British-Californian, 927 Market St., S. F.

## Death of Jas. A. Pariser.

The many friends and business acquaintances of Jas. A. Pariser were profoundly shocked by the news of his sudden death on the 2d ult., as the result of ptomaine poisoning. He was a man universally liked for his sunny disposition and honest qualities, and was regarded, in commercial circles, as one of San Francisco's rising business men. At the time of his death he was connected with the management of the Hicks-Judd Co., and also had charge of the extensive advertising of the Remington Arms and the famous U. M. C. ammunition, under the supervision of the Coast manager, Mr. E. E. Drake.

Mr. Pariser was an Englishman by birth, a native of London, where he was born in 1848. He was an American citizen of 30 years' standing, and a resident of San Francisco since the early '80s, acting as manager of the Baneroff publishing house till 1890. He was an Odd Fellow, a member of the Royal Arcanum, and an enthusiastic sportsman, being particularly noted as an expert angler.

Deceased leaves a wife and a grown-up family of three sons and two married daughters to mourn his loss. In their sad bereavement, however, they have the consolation of knowing that the life that is ended was an upright and useful one, and that they can cherish every memory of him with pride and love.

## The Kilties Are Comin'.

The famous Kilties' Band from Belleville, Canada, in conjunction with a troupe of Scottish lady and gentleman dancers from the old country, will make a tour of the entire Coast during February and March. Full particulars will be announced in future editions of this journal.

## Got His Share.

"I am sorry, doctor, you were not able to attend the church supper last night; it would have done you good to be there."

"It has already done me good, madam; I have just prescribed for three of the participants."—*Richmond Dispatch.*

"I am looking for a nice Christmas present for a young man," said the pretty young shopper.

"Why don't you look in the mirror?" asked the gallant shop-assistant.

And she was so flustered that he managed to sell her four things she did not want before she knew what she was doing.

Clergyman (after being rescued from the shipwreck): "Mr. Smith, did I really appear scared when we thought all would be lost?"

Mr. Smith: "I can't say that you were scared, but for a man who has been trying to get to heaven all these years, you appeared most reluctant to accept the opportunity."

On December 4, 1903, the Great Central Railway of England made a record of almost a mile a minute for over 200 miles. The train ran from London to Manchester, a distance of 206 miles, in 219 minutes.

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## Visit of William Jones, M. P.

Mr. William Jones, M. P. for North Caernarvonshire and a member of the Mosely Education Commission, arrived at this city on Saturday, November 21st, in connection with the work of that Commission. It will be remembered that Mr. Mosely invited a number of heads of colleges, professors, scientists and representative educational experts from all parts of the United Kingdom to visit the United States, at his expense, to study the system and methods of the various universities, colleges and the technical and public schools of this country, for the purpose of gleanings information that could be utilized in the improvement of similar institutions in the mother country. The Commission consisted, as finally made up, of nineteen gentlemen, Mr. Jones being the only member of Parliament on the Commission, and the official representative of a non-partisan committee of the House of Commons interested in educational matters.

Monday, November 23, was devoted by him to an examination of the public school system of this city. Tuesday was spent at the University of California, President Benj. Ide Wheeler acting as his guide and host, while on Wednesday he visited the Stanford University, where he was entertained by President Jordan, and addressed the student body.

Representing as he does a Welsh constituency, and being himself imbued with an intense enthusiasm for Wales and all things Welsh, he at once acceded to the request made of him by the Cymrodorion Society, to deliver an address on "Welsh History" to its members and friends on Tuesday evening on his return from Berkeley. The auditorium of the Welsh Church was crowded with an audience that listened with rapt attention to his eloquent and instructive address. The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. R. Silyn Roberts, M. A., of London, England, a distinguished Hebrew scholar, who is honored in Bardie circles as the "Crowned Bard" of the National Eisteddfod.

On Wednesday evening the Cymrodorion Society entertained Mr. Jones at dinner at a downtown restaurant, all the prominent Welsh-Americans of the city being present, as well as a number of invited guests, among whom was Mr. Bennett, British Consul-General. Prof. Price acted as toastmaster.

H. T. R.

## A Prospering Institution.

For many years the Yokohama Specie Bank has taken rank as one of the most successful financial institutions in the city. Our trade with the Orient and the needs of the Japanese have made it especially successful. So marked has this been that it has been obliged to find new headquarters, and has rented, for ten years, the lower floor of the fine building just across from it at \$350 a month. It has branches in all the leading cities of Japan, China and India, and issues letters of credit to all parts of the world. Its subscribed capital is ¥24,000,000, of which ¥18,000,000 is paid up. Its reserve is ¥9,210,000. Its local manager is K. Tosawa.

## English Newspaper Triumph.

England has scored a triumph in quick newspaper reporting seldom, if ever, equalled by any country. A speech delivered by Joseph Chamberlain in Birmingham was read in the London *Daily Mail* exactly twenty minutes after it was delivered. By means of the electrophone it was transmitted to the office of the *Daily Mail*, 113 miles distant, where it was reported to a staff of reporters, every word being clearly heard. The speech was printed verbatim and the paper was selling on the streets in three minutes less than half an hour after Mr. Chamberlain had ceased speaking.

The electrophone is the invention of an Englishman. It is claimed for it that it marks the beginning of a new era in the newspaper world.

## Letting Him Down Gently.

Finniker—Did you receive many Christmas cards, Miss Fairhair?

Miss Fairhair—Oh, yes; and there was one particularly dainty and artistic. I am sure it came from you.

Finniker (delighted)—Indeed! What makes you think so?

Miss Fairhair—Because I sent it to you last Christmas.

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All wrapped around with Christmas love,  
This merry Christmas season,  
Tied with a string of smiles above,  
With lots of wishes, good and gay,  
In every corner tucked away,  
Will bring you just the happiest day—  
I wonder what's the reason!—*Anon.*



Of the famous people who make Christmas gifts, Lord Kitchener beats all records. He provides every man in his command with a special Christmas dinner, and extras. One of the most generous of all great Santa Clauses is Queen Alexandra, who spends yearly over £1,000 of her own money on Christmas gifts. The King's gifts cover a wide range and cost something like £10,000. His Majesty sends fruit and wine to the hospitals and alms-houses.

The omnibus and tramcar drivers of London

have a Santa Claus all to themselves in Lord Rothschild, the great banker. From him they get at Christmas every year a brace of pheasants. The birds cost at least five shillings per bird, or £1,500.

The Deans of St. Paul's for a couple of hundred years past have given one hundred pounds to the old women of the city. Premier Balfour's chief gifts consist of 100 geese to the most deserving families who have to do with him.

**Inventor of Screw Propeller.**

The Rev. E. L. Berthon, in the course of a "Retrospect of Eight Decades," which has just been published, makes some remarks on the invention of the screw as a propeller. The idea was put in definite form by Mr. Francis Smith, a Southampton farmer—subsequently known as "Screw" Smith—but it did not commend itself to the Admiralty. My Lords regarded it as a "pretty toy, which never would and never could propel a ship." About seventeen years later, immediately after the Crimean war, every ship in the great review at Spithead had the screw! "Screw" Smith was in the crowd of spectators. He told Mr. Berthon that after having spent all his money (and £36,000 advanced by his friends) on his epoch-making invention, he "had just taken a little farm of fourteen acres to get bread for his children." At last the Government gave Mr. Francis Smith a curatorship in the Kensington Museum, with a salary of £150 a year, and dubbed him knight.

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**"Christmas Day in the Morning."**

This little picture should commend itself to all our kindred who have ever dwelt in rural Britain. There has been a surcease of the earlier storms and rains, the quiet snow has filtered down and Nature "like a garment wears the beauty" of the winter.

Ere it was fairly dawn, mayhap, the village choir sang sweet carols in the old church-porch—with "Christmas Day in the Morning."

The air is crisp and cold, but kindly. Autumn leaves, a few, still linger on the trees, and the briars and the brambles everywhere peep with scarlet dots and bronzy leafage from under the downy white.

The Yule-tide bells ring out a brave rejoinder to the blended peals across the lea, and all the country-side seems tuned in glad-some harmony with the message of the "Prince of Peace."

'Tis but a single, gentle phase of a minor world—all this—of a world, though small, much cherished. Perchance, sometimes, regrets arise—we had ever left it—to plant the foot on broader fields, and breast the rough impact of our alien kind; yet soon we quell it with the larger thought, that we are scions of a steadfast race, and bred, we trust, to the Briton's cult of wide-cast risks and duties.

Yet who shall say such scenes as these are not a nesting for the Nation's heart—its home of best resolves—sufficingly staid—to give them force—winsome enough to foster them? God guard and bless our native land!

C. E. B.

\*See frontispiece.

**Hogmanay.**

"Hogmanay" is a great New Year's feast for Scotch children. Wrapped in a sheet or other covering, so folded as to form a huge pocket in front, they go from house to house throughout town and village singing:

"Hogmanay,  
Trollolay,

Give us of your white bread,  
And none of your gray."

They are rewarded by donations of oaten cakes, which are carried in the big front pocket, and by the close of the day they have usually accumulated such a collection of cakes that they can scarcely walk.

Hogmanay is a word which has long puzzled philologists. Two derivations trace it to France. The first words of the verse which is generally sung by children on New Year's Eve: "Hogmanay; Trollolay! Gi'e us o' your brown bread, an' none o' your gray." are supposed to be a corruption of an old French Christmas hymn which is still sung by the peasantry of Normandy. It begins "Le Homme est ne. Trois Rois la." Another derivation is from "Au gui menez," "lead to the mistletoe," a cry used in some parts of France by boys on the last day of the year.

**Letter from Chamberlain.**

Mr. Chamberlain has many ardent admirers in this city, and recently a number of them drew up a letter expressing their approbation of his preferential tariff scheme and wishing him success in his great undertaking. This was dispatched to Mr. Chamberlain, and in due course the following reply was received:

Highbury, Moss Green, Birmingham, 24th October, 1903.—Dear Sirs: I have received with great pleasure your letter of October 7th, and am gratified to think that my fellow countrymen abroad approve of my efforts to promote the union of the British Empire. I do not believe that my policy would be injurious to any foreign country, and least of all to the United States of America, to whom the prosperity and strength of the United Kingdom must ever be a matter of importance. The future of the world largely depends on the union of Anglo-Saxondom and toward this great final ideal my policy is an important step. With thanks for your kind wishes I beg to remain, yours very faithfully,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

H. Digby Johnston, LL. D., Charles W. Pope, Esq., and others, San Francisco, Cal.

I heard the bells on Christmas Day  
Their old familiar carols play,  
And wild and sweet  
The words repeat

Of peace on earth, good will to men.

—Longfellow.

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# The British Fraternal Societies

## Sons of St. George.

**I**NCREASE in membership and funds has marked the term of Burnaby Lodge, and the members celebrated their good fortune and the installation of the officers, on the 5th inst. The new altar cloth, the finest on the Coast, came in for a great deal of admiration. Refreshments of a high order were served, at the expense of the new officials, who are as follows: President, David Johns; Vice-President, Thomas Wood; Secretary, R. J. Airey; Treasurer, W. G. Johnson; Messenger, A. D. Allison; Assistant Secretary, P. C. Woodhouse; Chaplain, Dr. J. W. Ginno; Inside Sentinel, J. M. Pointon; Outside Sentinel, T. H. Jackson; Assistant Messenger, W. J. Richards; Trustee, W. H. Williams; Physician, Dr. E. W. Thomas; Organist, H. W. Gerrans. Deputy Sam Creba installed, assisted by G. E. Fisher.

Pickwick Lodge, San Francisco, has installed for the ensuing term the following officers: President, A. Goldstein; Vice-President, H. J. Ford; Secretary, Thos. Poyser; Assistant Secretary, J. B. Brown; Messenger, A. D. Witts; Assistant Messenger, L. V. Walker; Chaplain, Wm. Norrington; Inside Sentinel, A. E. Bowcock; Outside Sentinel, A. Hawksley; Physician, Dr. S. I. Harrison; Trustees, F. D. Brandon and A. B. Blanchflower.

The first social under the new regime was given on the 7th inst., with President Goldstein in the chair, and the following named brothers contributing the programme: Pollitt, Bentley, Sykes, Gerrans, Jacks, Jones, Taylor, Richards, Ewart, Ford, Atkinson and Williamson. After excellent numbers by these gentlemen, refreshments were enjoyed.

The Lodge has gained seventeen in membership during the past term. Secretary Poyser, happily has recovered from his serious illness, but the Lodge has experienced much sadness by the loss of its esteemed brother J. W. Powning, who passed away early last month. He was a man of sterling character, and his friends were legion.

In honor of the King's birthday, Royal Oak Lodge, Los Angeles, gave a social which crowded their spacious hall. Grand Mess. Meek, assisted by Robert Sharp, conducted the affair. There was a great outpouring of patriotism, British and American, and all enjoyed the celebration. The excellent programme was contributed by Messrs. Hayes, Hardesty, Arpoerson, Garrett, Penton, Stone, Holt, Thirkell, Craig, Simmons, Posey and the Macabee Quartette.

Jubilee Lodge, Sacramento, has lost a sincere and beloved friend by the death of Rev. A. B. Banks, and the members have testified to the fact in a set of well worded resolutions, which have been highly appreciated by the surviving relatives and friends.

Brother F. R. Pulford has made a most excellent President, and the Lodge is prospering.

Albion Lodge, Oakland, has also had a most prosperous term, and will install new officers this month. A committee is actively at work on the usual Christmas festivities. Derby Lodge, of Alameda, will participate.

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## St. Andrew's Day Banquet.

**I**T WAS about as fine a gathering of Scottish folk as this city has ever seen that President P. Livingston Dunn, of the St. Andrew's Society, presided over on the evening of November 30. The scene of the banquet was the Maple Room of the Palace Hotel, and the feast was held in celebration of St. Andrew's Day. Scottish, British and American flags, bagpipe music, Scottish airs by the orchestra, the familiar songs of the old land, and stirring and tender sentiments, relieved by quaint bits of humor, contributed by speakers chosen for their powers of expression, made up the attraction, and a satisfying one it was. Enjoyment was stamped upon every countenance, and the memory of it all will linger in the minds of those who were present for many a day to come.

After the Haggis and the other good things on the menu card had received due attention, President Dunn read greetings from similar societies in Tacoma, Portland, Vancouver, Chicago, Ottawa, London and Glasgow. These were received with cheers, as also were the opening toasts to the President and the King. Rev. Wm. Kirk Guthrie responded to the sentiment, "Scotland's Patron Saint;" Mr. D. Edward Collins replied eloquently for "The Land o' Cakes;" "Our Home in the West" had a good and entertaining interpreter in H. B. M. Consul-General, C. W. Bennett, while "The Lassies" were championed by Mr. Thomas G. Aitken. These toasts and responses, with appropriate vocal numbers interspersed and rendered by Messrs. Malcolm Fraser, William Balnave, George St. J. Bremner, and by Miss Mabelle E. Craig, made up a programme, every number of which was a gem.

President Dunn was finally given a rousing vote of thanks, and dancing brought the happy evening to a close.

## Scottish Clan's Silver Jubilee.

**C**LAN FRASER, No. 78, O. S. C., celebrated in grand style the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the Order, by an entertainment and ball on the 27th ult. Scottish Hall was filled with an audience which received with enthusiasm the superb programme of Scottish dances and songs, and the able address on Highland ideals by Rev. Wm. K. Guthrie. The ladies of the Lady Lovat Auxiliary participated in the celebration, and contributed greatly toward its success. The next event will be the Burns celebration.

## The Scottish Thistle Club.

**T**HE Club's annual hogmanay supper and ball is to be given at Native Sons' Hall on Thursday evening, December 31. It will be a grand affair this year, and the following named members are at work on the arrangements: Geo. W. Miller, George W. Paterson, William Shepherd, John Ross, James Tod, J. H. McGregor, J. H. McInnes, John Donaldson, John Hannay and William Crystal. It has been decided to present the royal chief, George W. Miller, with an elegant gold watch, and Treasurer John Ross with a handsome diamond locket, on the occasion of the annual hogmanay.

## Caledonian Club

**O**N THE 17th inst. the Club will give an entertainment and dance in Scottish Hall to celebrate the installation of its new officers. There will be no public banquet this year, but something just as good and perhaps more enjoyable will be offered on the occasion mentioned. It will be for members and invited guests only.

## Cymrodorion Society.

**A**T Pythian Castle, on November 12th, the following newly elected officers were duly installed with the usual formalities: President, Prof. Thomas Price, M. D.; First Vice-President, Hugh J. Roberts; Second Vice-President, J. Llewelyn Williams; Third Vice-President, H. J. Lloyd; Recording Secretary, H. T. Roberts; Financial Secretary, Robert Davies; Treasurer, W. O. Jones; Librarian, R. J. Hughes; Musical Director, Dr. Ellis Jones; Sergeant-at-Arms, R. T. Parry.

At the close of the installation ceremonies Mr. Taliesin Evans, on behalf of the members of the Society, presented Prof. Thos. Price with a copy of John Morley's "Life of Gladstone," as a slight mark of their esteem, and of their appreciation of his many valued services to the Society during the three years for which he has been its president. The presentation was fittingly acknowledged by the professor, and the remainder of the evening was devoted to routine business. H. T. R.

## Daughters of St. George.

**B** RITANNIA LODGE No. 7, wound up a successful term with a grand bazaar early in the month, delighting its members at the same time with a novel programme. The receipts were large, and the committee is much elated over the outcome of its efforts.

The newly elected officers are as follows: President, L. Cogill; Vice-President, L. E. Green; Secretary, R. Meadows; Assistant Secretary, F. Beauford; Treasurer, G. C. Muhler; Chaplain, F. Norrington; Conductors, E. Waddington and B. J. Henwood; Guards, C. E. Jennings and M. A. Corder; Trustees, E. Goss, S. Black and R. Hewitt.

Empress Victoria Lodge installed on the 7th inst. the following officers: President, Mrs. Ethel Flack; Financial Secretary, Mrs. H. Williams; Treasurer, Mrs. A. E. Creba; Recording Secretary, Miss Annie Smith; Chaplain, Mrs. E. Harrison; Conductors, Mrs. C. H. Hopps and Mrs. M. Lopes; Guards, Miss Ruby Witts and Mrs. M. Jewitt; Trustees, Mrs. S. Atkinson, Mrs. S. E. Johnson and Mrs. P. A. Williams. After the ceremony Mrs. A. E. Creba was presented with a handsome gold and turquoise ring, as a token of appreciation of her services in the presidential chair. Mrs. H. Williams was delegated to make the presentation, and Mrs. Creba, who apparently was taken by surprise, managed to respond in a graceful speech of thanks. The past term has been most successful, both financially and socially.

## Association Football.

Association football is more than holding the interest it created last season, on both sides of the bay. At Idora Park, Oakland, Webster street, Alameda, and at the Presidio athletic grounds, this city, exciting games almost every Sunday attract a crowd of interested spectators. The Hornets and Albions, of Oakland, do well, as also do the Thistles, of San Francisco. The Pickwicks have not as yet won laurels, but they are to be commended for their pluck in sticking to it. They are a little inexperienced, but are bound to come to the fore ere long.

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Any persons of British or American birth is entitled to membership. Dues \$1 per quarter. No initiation fee. Open meetings held on the first Friday evening in each month at Academy of Sciences Hall.

President, F. W. D'Evelyn, 109 Phelan Bldg.; Corresponding Secretary, R. H. Grey, 123 California St.; Recording and Financial Secretary, C. B. Sedgwick, 927 Market St.; Treasurer, Wm. Pardy, 10 Pine Street.

## Woman's Auxiliary, B. &amp; A. U.

Meets first Monday in each month, 2 p. m., at Flood building, 809 Market Street, San Francisco. Visitors welcome. President, Mrs. R. Hewitt, 619 Capp street. San Francisco; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. R. H. Grey.

## Cymrodorion Society.

Meets 2d Tuesday in each month, at 927 Market Street..... Prof. Thos. Price  
Recording Secretary..... H. T. Roberts

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## Directory of British Societies.

## SONS OF ST. GEORGE.

The Order Sons of St. George is a fraternal and social organization having branch lodges in all the principal cities of the United States and Canada. The benefits are a weekly payment in case of sickness; a death benefit on the decease of a member or his wife, and the services of a first-class physician, with medicine, whenever necessary. In most lodges the dues are \$1 per month; social members 25 cents. Full particulars will be forwarded by the Secretary of any lodge on request.

Grand President..... J. H. Cocking, Nanaimo, B. C.  
Grand Secretary..... T. Poyser, 217 Eighth St., S. F.  
Grand Treasurer..... T. W. Butcher, 4150 20th St., S. F.

## SAN FRANCISCO.

## BURNABY LODGE, No. 194.

Meets every Saturday evening at 32 O'Farrell St.  
Worthy President..... David Johns  
Worthy Secretary..... R. I. Airey

## PICKWICK LODGE, No. 259.

Meets Mondays; Red Men's Hall, 320 Post St.  
W. President..... A. Goldstien  
Worthy Secretary..... T. Poyser, 217 8th St.

## OAKLAND. ALBION LODGE, No. 206.

Meets Tuesday evenings at Gier's Hall,  
Worthy President..... R. Peddie  
Worthy Secretary, J. J. Roberts, 12th & Market

## ALAMEDA. DERBY LODGE, No. 285.

Meet Tuesdays at Linderman's Hall.  
Worthy President..... A. C. Scott  
Worthy Secretary..... Fred Miller

## SAN JOSE. VICTORY LODGE, No. 287.

Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Pythias Hall.  
Worthy President..... H. Peace, College Park  
Worthy Sec'y..... E. W. Maynard, 112 S. First St.

## SACRAMENTO.

## JUBILEE LODGE, No. 424

Meets Thursday Evenings at Foresters' Building  
Worthy President..... F. R. Pulford, 1112 J St.  
Worthy Secretary..... W. H. Button, 900 M St.

## GRASS VALLEY.

## VICTORIA LODGE, No. 289.

Meets every Tuesday evening at Fraternal Hall.  
Worthy President..... John Dower  
Worthy Secretary..... Rd. D. Gluyas

## NEVADA CITY.

## PRINCE ALBERT LODGE, No. 462.

Meets 2d and 4th Saturday eves; Pythian Castle.  
Worthy President..... John Foss  
Worthy Sec'y..... Thos. H. Waters, Nevada City

## LOS ANGELES.

## ROYAL OAK LODGE, No. 220.

Meets Mondays at 119 S. Spring St.  
W. President..... J. Watson  
W. Secretary..... Ed. Cooper, 1947 Estrella Ave.

## PASADENA.

## ALEXANDRA LODGE, No. 385.

Meets 2d and 4th Fridays in Pythian Hall.  
Worthy President, A. Stannard, 726 Elnira St.  
W. Secretary... T. P. Adney, Box 401, Pasadena

## DAUGHTERS OF ST. GEORGE

## SAN FRANCISCO.

## BRITANNIA LODGE, No. 7.

Meets every Monday night at 909 ½ Market St.  
Worthy President..... Mrs. R. C. Findley  
W. F. Sec..... Mrs. R. Meadows, 328 Ellis St.

## EMPRESS VICTORIA LODGE, No. 142

Meets Mondays, Red Men's Hall, 320 Post St.  
Wy. Pres..... Mrs. Ethel Flack  
Wy. F. Secty..... Mrs. H. Williams, 2525 Post St.

## LOS ANGELES.

## VICTORIA LODGE, No. 138.

Meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., at  
Caledonia Hall, 119½ S. Spring Street.  
W. Pres..... Mrs. A. Matthews  
W. Sec..... Miss A. B. Gresswell, 4120 Central Ave.

## BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

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## CLAN FRASER, No. 78, O. S. C.

## OBJECTS OF THE CLAN

1st. The objects of the Clan shall be to establish a fund for the relief of sick Clansmen and to extend to them succor and sympathy "in time o' need."

2d. To institute and maintain a bequeathment fund for the benefit of widows and orphans of deceased Clansmen.

3d. To cultivate fond recollections of Scotland and to recall its history, its people, its customs, its amusements and the days o' Auld Lang Syne.

## MEMBERSHIP

Active membership is confined to Scotchmen, sons or immediate descendants of sons of Scotchmen or Scotch-women, not under 18 years of age nor over 50 years.

## BENEFITS

The Order pays death benefits of \$250, \$500, \$1,000 and \$2,000.

Active members, in case of sickness or accident, receive the sum of \$5.00 or \$7.50 per week, also physician's attendance, free of charge. Funeral benefit, \$25.00

## FEES AND DUES

Active members, initiation fee, - \$3.00  
Active members, monthly dues, 75c or 1.00  
Honorary members, initiation fee, 3.00  
Honorary members, yearly dues, - 2.00

The Clan meets twice a month, on the first and third Thursday evenings, at 32 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco.

Chief ..... Wm. Cormack  
Secretary ..... Alex. King, Jr.

## CLAN MACDONALD (of Glencoe)

## OAKLAND, CAL.

Meets second and fourth Fridays (8 p. m.), Fraternal Hall, 14th and Washington Sts.

Chief..... A. G. Rhodes  
Secretary..... A. Proctor, 814 33d St., Oakland

## CALEDONIAN CLUB.

Meets twice a month on the first and third Friday evenings, at Scottish Hall, S. F.

Chief ..... A. M. Macpherson  
1st Chieftain..... J. A. McLeod  
2d Chieftain..... Samuel McGregor  
3d Chieftain and Secretary..... Jas. H. Duncan  
4th Chieftain..... J. W. Cameron  
Physician..... Dr. J. A. J. McDonald  
Directors—Neil Lindsay, Rod Chisholm, W. W. Finlayson, J. B. Johnstone, R. McD. Murray.

## SCOTTISH THISTLE CLUB.

Meets on the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month at 32 O'Farrell St.

Royal Chief..... Geo. Miller  
Chieftain..... W. Shepherd  
Recorder..... Geo. W. Paterson  
Treasurer..... John Ross  
Financial Secretary..... Jas. Tod  
Property-man ..... J. W. Davidson  
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## ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

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